Getting Married? State Fair Offers Free Trip To Orleans

Here's an important message to all those Alabama folk who may be thinking about getting married soon:

You can win a five-day, expense-paid honeymoon trip to gay, romantic New Orleans simply by writing a letter on this subject:

"What the State Fair Means to Alabama."

The rules are simple. The letter must not exceed 100 words. Letters may be submitted by white residents of Alabama between the ages of 18 and 65 who have not been married before.

Letters will be judged on the basis of originality, neatness and sincerity.

The contest starts today. Deadline for sending in your letter is midnight Sept. 25.

The State Fair starts Sept. 29 and lasts all that week.

* * *

HONEYMOON TRIPS will be awarded, and the marriage ceremonies will be performed on the steps of the Homemaker "Honeymoon Cottage" at the Fairgrounds. The couples see the State Fair, will be married, then leave for New Orleans.

All entries should be addressed to:

Alabama State Fair Wedding Contest,
Care Furniture Department,
Pizitz Department Store,
Birmingham, Ala.

Each letter of entry must be accompanied by a statement saying that both parties to the marriage will be willing to be married on the State Fairgrounds in a public wedding at no cost to them at a time and place to be designated by the State Fair management. The statement must be signed by both parties to the marriage.

The free trips are being given through courtesy of the Brownell Travel Bureau, 2006½ Fourth Avenue, North.

GEORGE BROWNELL, head of the agency, said the honeymooning couples are assured of a wonderful time in New Orleans, city of the Mardi Gras, fine restaurants with exquisite cooking, "old world" atmosphere.

In New Orleans the honeymooners will stay at the fashionable St. Charles Hotel, on New Orleans' famous St. Charles Street. Their trip will include four nights and five days in New Orleans.

The wedding ceremony will be performed at the "Honeymoon Cottage" around 6 or 6:30 p.m. and the honeymooners will catch a streamlined train out of Birmingham around 11 p.m. the same night for New Orleans, arriving in the famed Louisiana city the next morning to start their week of adventure.

Sightseeing tours are planned for the honeymooning couples, all of whom will stay at the St. Charles Hotel, where Capt. John J. O'Leary, manager of the hotel and a former Birmingham man, will look after their every wish.

THE LETTER on "What the State Fair means to Alabama" can be written about any one of many angles to the State Fair.

There is the educational angle to the fair, exhibits, art exhibits, competition in schools, writing exhibits.

There is the agricultural angle—4-H and Future Farmers of America exhibits, agricultural exhibits.

There is the livestock angle—this is the first time the State Dairy Show has ever been held in Birmingham; there will be an exhibit of the state's best breeding cattle, a colorful dairy industry show depicting milk production and milk by-products.

There is the flower angle—a display of the most beautiful flowers in Alabama, serving as an inspiration to others to grow more beautiful flowers.

There is the industrial angle—exhibits showing some of the industrial goods made in Alabama; the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's exhibit, textile exhibits and other industrial exhibits.

All of this follows the marriage motif in that it may be interpreted as a wedding of industrial Birmingham with agricultural Alabama.

Remember, the last day for sending in your entry is midnight Sept. 25. So hurry and write that letter.

Segregation Bars Wallace

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Arkansas Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has canceled an appearance of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace which it had scheduled here for Nov. 15. The Rev. S. F. Freeman of Little Rock, chairman, said the committee took the action because the commission supervising Robinson Auditorium, where Mr. Wallace was to have spoken, insisted on segregation of white persons and Negroes in the audience. Non-segregation has been a condition of Mr. Wallace's for his appearances in the South, Mr. Freeman said.

Segregation Policy in Arkansas Cancels Meeting for Wallace

LITTLE ROCK—Henry A. Wallace's appearance here on Nov. 15 under aspices of the Arkansas Committee, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, was cancelled last week because of segregation bars in meeting-place engaged for the rally.

The Rev. S. F. Freeman, committee chairman, said the meeting was canceled because the commission supervising Robinson Auditorium insisted on segregation. Mr. Wallace insists non-segregation as a condition for speaking in the South.

Pair Sues Biased Cafe

Chicago Defender (15) Cafe
Mar. 3-16-47

The Ritas Cafe, 1110 E. Seventh Street, is being sued by Rev. W. Willis and Mr. M. Radford for a refusal of service in violation of California's Civil Rights law, according to attorney Robert Katz, representing the plaintiffs.

Rev. Willis revealed that upon two occasions he entered the premises, whereon is displayed a sign, "No Negro Trade Solicited," and that each time the waitress retired to the kitchen. The first time it happened he was alone. The second time he was accompanied by Mr. Radford, who substantiated his claim.

They waited for service about 15 minutes, with the waitress remaining in the kitchen, only peering out now and then at them. When two other customers entered, white men, she returned and took their order, still ignoring the two Negro citizens.

Attorney Katz says that his clients will prosecute to the full extent of the law, and insists upon adequate damages for the insult.

But the star of the folkway-show of the week was the late W. C. Fields. The 67-year-old comedian had asked for cremation, and no funeral service. He got three services—one at a church and two at a mausoleum—and no cremation. Eulogist at one service: Comedian Edgar Bergen. Chief mourner at another service, conducted by a spiritualist: dark-haired young Actress Carlotta Monti, Fields's longtime good friend.* At the Fields family service Actress Monti was barred. She told the press that Fields had asked her to come, in a spirit message. "He wanted me to get a front seat at this three-ring circus," said she.

* He left her $25,000 plus a life income. Other bequests: $10,000 apiece (plus life incomes) to his widow and son; the bulk of his $800,000 estate to the establishment of a non-religious W. C. Fields College for Orphan White Boys & Girls. Comedian Fields pretended to hate children.

SUE NAACP, NNC, OTHERS FOR PICKETING THEATRE

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Fri. 2-15-49

SAN FRANCISCO—(ANP)—Superior court hearings on the Nasser Brothers theaters' million dollar injunction suit against the Committee for Fair employment will be resumed here early in August before Judge Thomas M. Foley.

The suit is the result of picket lines established by the committee Feb. 17 in front of two of the Nasser brothers' theaters, the New Fillmore and the New American, protesting the alleged refusal of the theaters to hire Negroes in any capacity other than that of janitor.

The Nasser brothers in conjunction with the AFL Theater Amusement Janitors union Local 9, the AFL Operators union Local 162 and the AFL Theater employes Local B-18, are charging that the picket lines, which lasted for several weeks, cost the theaters $1,000,000 in profits and neighborhood good will.

CLAIM RESTRAINT

The theater owners contend that the pickets used obscene language and forceful methods to restrain patrons from entering the theaters.

In the opening hearings (on June 26) Harold Sawyer, attorney for the defendants, countered the charges of obscenity and force with sworn affidavits and testimony from picket captains and participants stating that during the entire period of the demonstrations, there was no trouble with the police and no arrests were made, although policemen were present continually.

Fri. 7-18-47

Organizations being sued are the San Francisco chapter of the NAACP; the San Francisco council, National Negro congress; the Civic Progressive union; the Committee for Fair employment; the John Brown and Fillmore clubs of the Communist party; the Fillmore club of the American Youth for Democracy; Aaron Katz and W. A. Hambrick, executive secretary and chairman of the committee respectively; and 100 John Does.

Oaklanders sue club for $30,000

Chicago Defender (15)
Los Angeles, Calif.
Sat. 7-19-47

OAKLAND — Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Payne and Miss Jewel Brown, locals, filed a $30,000 damage suit in Alameda county Super-

ior court here last week against the Covello club, charging discrimination. The suit is being prosecuted jointly by the Alameda county NAACP, it was reported.

15 1947

Colorado

Denial of Service Laid to 9 Denver Restaurants

DENVER (ANP)—Twelve persons filed suit in the District Court here, last week, against nine eating establishments, charging violations of the civil rights statute, prohibiting discrimination because of race or color.

Damages from $500 to $1000 were asked for humiliation and embarrassment suffered by the palintiffs when they were refused service. Arthur A. Brooks Jr., attorney, represented the plaintiffs.

15 1947

D. C.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 15 D.C. Sat. 9-13-47

MAP STRATEGY—Cornelia Otis Skinner, noted actress, and members of the New York Interracial Council plan campaign against discrimination on Washington, D. C. Left to right: The Rev. Charles Keenen, George K. Hunton, Theophilis Lewis, Cornelia Otis Skinner, the Rev. John LaFarge, Mathieu V. Boutte and Assemblyman Harold A. Stevens.

The Jim Crow Capital

memphis tri-state

James Crow is a vicious and busy-bodied animal in the nation's capital. Everytime segregation of Negroes comes up, no matter under what guise those in authority rush forward to proclaim that they are themselves opposed to the unlovely practice but that they cannot afford to resist local custom. They took this foolish position when the DAR denied the use of Constitution Hall, where Negroes are allowed in the audience but not on the stage. And the same untenable position was recently taken by Marcus Heiman, owner of the National Theatre, Washington's only legitimate house where Negroes are allowed on the stage but not in the audience.

(15 D.C. Memphis, Tenn.

Now comes a joint restrictive covenants' suit, filed by Mr. and Mrs. James Hurd, on the one hand and Raphael Urciele on the other, in which they ask the United States Supreme Court to review their petitions. The petition by Mr. and Mrs. Hurd seeks relief from the enforcement of a judicial restrictive covenant covering property on the southside of the 100 block of Bryant street, which attorneys claim violates the due process of law clause in the Constitution because they are prevented by governmental action from purchasing and occupying land for residential purposes.

The other case involves a petition seeking essentially the same sort of relief but under another specific head.

Can't we have sanity in Washington? Are Washingtonians determined to press the jimcrow boundaries as far forth as their prejudices will permit? Or are they plainly afraid to speak out there in the presence of southerners whose influence in such matters far outweighs that of the lukewarm leaders? Sun. 9-9-47

No Place to Discuss It

Herald, Washington, D.C. 15

Washington, D.C. forbade the use of school auditoriums to the sponsors of a nationwide high-school speaking contest. Reason: three of the twelve local contestants are Negroes. The topic of discussion: the Bill of Rights. Mon. 9-8-47

Actors Equity Wins

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

When last Thursday the League of New York Theatres, an organization of theatre owners, operators and producers, signed a new contract with Actors' Equity Association embodying a clause whereby actors shall not be required to play in Washington, D. C., unless Negroes are admitted to the audience, a successful revolt was consummated and a precedent was set.

After Aug. 1, 1948, the capital of the United States will be without stage attractions unless the theatres there abide by the rules of civilization and admit colored people like other paying customers, without segregation or discrimination. Sat. 8-23-47

Thus has a year's fight on the part of the thespian labor organization been crowned with success, and great praise is due the usual handful of zealots who stuck by their guns in the face of corroding criticism and scathing ridicule from the advocates of the "the time-ain't-ripe" school of alleged thinkers.

The actors union has done its country and the colored people a good turn and at the same time established a precedent which may be far-reaching.

It has done the country a good turn in ridding its national capital of the disgrace of the color bar in theatres which embarrassed every American official and citizen who traveled abroad or was engaged in "selling" the United States to the world.

It has made a great contribution to race relations in this country by demonstrating to all concerned what a determined few white people can do to solve the problem if they will only go determinedly about it.

Even more, it has thrown a scare into the ranks of the Negrophobes by establishing the precedent that labor organization can force an end to jim crow if they choose to do so.

From now on no American labor union can plead that it is unable to do anything about the insult and humiliation of fellow workers because they happen to possess darker pigment.

'Unaware Of Picket Line,' Says Truman

Chicago Defender 15 D.C. Chicago, Ill.

President Explains His Blunder At Press Conference

Sat. 2-1-47

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — President and Mrs. Truman and their daughter, Margaret, attended the performance of "Blossom Time" at the Jim Crow National Theatre here, "unaware" that the theatre was being picketed by the Committee for Racial Democracy, protesting its policy against the admission of Negroes.

The Chief Executive in a statement for the press said the first he knew of the picketing was when he read it in the papers the following day. He said he wanted to see the show—had been wanting to see it for 20 years—and so he went down to the National and saw it.

Truman Was Notified

The Committee for Racial Democracy sent the President a telegram earlier on the day of his attendance urging him to refrain from patronizing the National, and to make public his agreement with the committee's stand against racial discrimination in the district. Apparently the message fell into the hands of some of his "advisers" since his statement indicated the President had no knowledge of the request. Sat. 2-1-47

Committee Chairman Leon Ransom, Washington attorney, rebuked these "advisers" whom he charged "smuggled" President Truman into a Jim Crow house to see an "undistinguished musical comedy." He added, "I hope the President himself is not aware of the implications of this rather ludicrous incident, and the committee will give him every opportunity to explain it to the public."

Ransom stated while it was perfectly possible that Mr. Truman was unaware of the situation, he refused however to excuse his refusal from whom he charged "was aware of our campaign and the degree of public sympathy it enjoys.

The committee has maintained a picket line in front of the National since January 13. The demonstration is a part of a campaign which they have waged for more than two months against theatre discrimination in the nation's capital —particularly against the two sole legitimate houses — the National, and Lisner Auditorium at George Washington university.

On the night when the Trumans attended the performance, the pickets—seven white and one Negro—were maintaining their nightly vigil in front of the theatre.

John's Face Red

Canada Lee Denied Food At D. C. Cafe

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—When he arrived at National Airport here last week to attend the hearings of communism in Hollywood conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee, Canada Lee, noted actor, was refused service in the airport restaurant.

He was accompanied by three other actors. One of them, John Garfield, protested vigorously to the restaurant management and the entire group refused to be served if Lee was denied service. They all left unserved.

The concession manager, Paul R. Boyd, explained that the Washington airport was located in Virginia, where separation is required.

However, the existence of other cafeteris in the same section of Virginia, those of the Pentagon Building and the Navy Annex Building, where food is served without segregation, belies this argument.

And at the Norfolk Airport, some 200 miles to the south of Washington, Negroes are served without question in the main coffee shop.

Invoke Jimcrow Where Gov't Workers Patronize

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov.—(NNPA).—Employees of the Public Housing Administration and others staged a second demonstration at the new Whelan drugstore in the Longfellow Building on Armistice Day, as the store stood pat on its service-to-whites-only policy.

About thirty demonstrators, including about ten colored, showed up at noon and stood in lines inside the store for more than an hour. More than a hundred persons jammed the drugstore cafeteria last Monday to protest the establishment's racial segregation policy.

Spokemen for the housing branch of Local 3, United Public Workers of America (CIO), charged that the Whelan Company had broken a pledge not to discriminate against colored persons in the store's cafeteria.

Space now occupied by the drugstore formerly was a Government cafeteria, which had no racial discriminatory policy. Many colored persons are employed by the Federal Public Housing Authority and the United Nations food and agriculture organizations which occupy the Longfellow Building at 1741 Connecticut avenue northwest.

STAGE CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(ANP)—Calling for immediate action on the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, a group of 30 white and Negro citizens staged a demonstration in the Greyhound Bus terminal here Saturday night in an effort to break down a long-standing jim crow policy.

When their Negro friends were refused service, white members of the group asked not to be served unless all were waited upon. Although the restaurant is usually open all night, it was closed down at midnight in an effort to get the group to leave. When they refused, the employes tried to drive them out by emptying quart bottles of ammonia on the tables and spraying the restaurant with DDT.

While a curious crowd peered through the windows, the sit-downers put handkerchiefs to their faces to avoid the efects of the strong fumes. Finally realizing that the group would not be driven out by such tactics, police officers pleaded with them to leave in order to ease the mounting

D. C. Orators Jim Crow Victims

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—A group of District of Columbia high school students, participating in an oratory contest on the Bill of Rights, was denied use of a public school auditorium here last Monday because some of them were colored.

"White" high school authorities told the Washington Junior Board of Commerce, sponsors of the contest, to "look elsewhere..... to hire a hall" for the final round of oratory because the contestants were a "mixed group."

Norman J. Nelson, first assistant superintendent in charge of the "white" and three "colored" senior of Commerce that "it just isn't the practice or the custom in Washington to hold mixed meetings."

The students competing in the oratory finals will came from eight "white" and three "colored" senior high schools. The winner of the contest--named for "Voice of Democracy" tournament because each student deliyers a five-minute original speech on the Bill of Rights-- will compete with winning high school speakers from oth er states.

30 Stage Protest; Ousted

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When they refused, the employes tried to drive them out by emptying quart bottles of ammonia on the tables and spraying the restaurant with DDT.

While a curious crowd peered through the windows, the sit-downers put handkerchiefs to their faces to avoid the effects of the strong fumes. Finally realizing that the group would not be driven out by such tactics, police officers pleaded with them to leave in order to ease the mounting tension which was evident among the crowd of white and Negro onlookers.

The group was told by the number of civilian and military police in charge, that they were perfectly in their rights to occupy tables as long as the restaurant was open to the public, but after it had been closed they were technically trespassing.

Shortly after 1 A. M. the group decided to leave. As they filed out of the restaurant, Miss Lynn Seitter, 21-year-old white girl, was thrown to the pavement by a white sailor who darted out of the crowd. The sailor was immediately apprehended by the shore patrol. Fifteen or 20 service men and other hangers-on followed the group to the workship office but left after a few minutes without doing further violence.

New York Session Results in Policy

Whelan Drug Co. Forgets Promise

IN U.S. BUILDING

Colored Employees Are Denied Service

WASHINGTON

Owners of nationally-know chain drug stores operating in Washington conspired to maintain a discriminatory policy of serving no colored persons in their cafeterias and at their lunch counters here during a meeting in New York, the AFRO learned Monday.

The revelation came out when the Whelan Drug Company, with 10 stores here, went back on its promise to serve all employees of the Public Housing Authority and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in the company's new Longfellow building store.

Under Local Pressure

During a demonstration initiated by the PHA branch, Local 3 of UPWA-CIO, Robert L. Boaman, district manager of the Whelan Stores, told the AFRO:

"We're being pressured by similar groups in private enterprise here to carry out the 'existing policy' of serving colored persons in the cafeteria or at the lunch counter except for carry-out orders."

It was then that he told of a meeting in New York, whereby it was agreed that the discriminatory policy would be enforced in Washington

Succeeds Liberal GSI

The Whelan cafeteria is successor to a Government Services Inc. Cafeteria, which closed recently because owners of the Longfellow building chose not to renew the GSI lease.

The entire building above the second floor is leased to the Government's Public Buildings Administration but the owners chose to reserve the bottom floor to lease to private enterprise.

The Whelan Drug Company was successful in obtaining a lease to operate a drug store in which there is a lunch counter and a cafeteria.

The cafeteria was a move to replace the GSI service which served the 50 non-whites working in the building. Until PHA personnel was cut recently, there were about 200 non-whites.

No Bias Pledged

Percy S. Simpson, general manager of the Washington stores, on March 14, 1947, told the PHA officials that policies of Government Services, Inc., which permits all to eat without discrimination or segregation, would be continued by the Whelan store.

Petitions were circulated and signed by many of the several hundred persons who were attempting to get service in the Whelan cafeteria.

Oddities

IN WASHINGTON, D. C. certain officials urged that the Animal Rescue League, concerned with the welfare of animals, be retained in the Community Chest but that the Washington Urban League concerned with the welfare of colored persons, be ousted.

A Washington daily paper in compiling a list of the nation's unbeaten and untied football teams some weeks ago, included Wilberforce U. When a colored newsman congratulated them on this inclusiveness, pointing out that Wilberforce students are colored, the school was dropped from the list like a hot potato.

A Washington baby diaper supply and laundry service, which employs colored laundry workers, will not supply colored babies with diapers.

A Washington "We Speak For Democracy" campaign and contest sponsored among school kids nearly came to grief because the colored kids could not appear in the white schools of the District's Jim Crow school system.

15 1947 D.C.

CAPITAL OFTEN DRAWS COLOR LINE

N.Y. Times 7-4-5
Sun. 8-24-47

BY JAY WALZ
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — The current dispute between the National Theatre and Actors' Equity is only the latest in a series of incidents calling public attention to the existence of race segregation in the capital of the United States.

There have been the Marian Anderson-Constitution Hall affair in 1939, the "Joan of Lorraine"-Lisner Auditorium episode of last year and many others.

As is usual when a new instance comes up, outsiders wonder why the capital hasn't done something to correct an evil in democratic living, while many Washingtonians complain that the cases the public hears about overdramatize and oversimplify a situation which law and custom have made unwieldy, to say the least.

Not that segregation in considerable measure doesn't exist. But neither, these citizens point out, does it operate on severe, total lines. Separation of the races here runs the gamut of degree—all the way from complete segregation, as in the commercial theatres (in the movies no less than in the only legitimate house) to the vanishing point, as in the street cars and buses where whites and Negroes share seats and think nothing of it.

Neighborhoods Vary Sun. 8-24-47

The points in between are by no means clearly marked. In some parts of the city the prospect of Negro neighbors would spoil a real estate sale. In others, notably fashionable Georgetown, it would make little difference.

In general, public places of lodging, dining and entertainment, including the hotels, restaurants and theatres, are open either to white patrons or to Negroes, but not to both. The churches, by tradition, draw congregations along color lines, while the public schools provide the only instance in the District of Columbia of segregation by statute.

The law prescribes a dual system of schools with two sets of buildings and two parallel staffs of teachers and administrators all the way up to the two first assistant superintendents. However, the Board of Education, comprising six whites and three Negroes (approximately the population ratio of whites and Negroes), does sit as a single governing body.

Situation in Stores

The stores, from the grocery to department, draw no racial restrictions. White and Negro customers intermingle at the counters of most F Street shops. The presence of fewer Negroes in the higher-priced emporiums is attributed more to economic than to social reasons.

The District of Columbia Relocation Board operates playgrounds, connected largely with public school properties, along strict segregation rules. But facilities of the National Capital's parks are open to both races on a non-discriminatory basis. Sun. 8-24-47

This unusual, perhaps unique, mixture of separation and intermingling has its origin in the fact that Washington, the capital, is also a community located somewhat south of the Mason and Dixon line with a population 30 per cent Negro.

The situation evolves from the pressures of those seeking to make the Federal Government's home grounds a model of race equality against those, who for business, political and social reasons resist change. The long-run trend against segregation runs into the opposition of those, too, who hang on to custom, not so much for a principle, but because they fear the consequences if racial bars were to be let down.

One restaurateur, for example, indicated that he, personally, had no objection to serving meals to Negro as well as white patrons. But he felt sure that if he began doing so he would quickly lose all his white customers to competitors who stayed with custom. An organized effort to abandon segregation in all eating places might do the trick, he said. But no one has appeared to spearhead such a movement. Sun. 8-24-47

The chief argument of the National Theatre management in defense of its stand against a change in its policy barring admission of Negroes is that to do so would affront local custom in houses of entertainment.

The answer made to this contention is that such an affront would not produce the dire consequences implied by the management. It has been pointed out that although Constitution Hall still bars Negro artists from its stage, it admits Negroes to any seat in the auditorium they wish to pay for. And there have been no incidents or boycotts.

Theatres May Shut As Actors Join Boycott

Chicago Defender
Sat. 2-1-47
Chicago, Ill.
15
Sat. 2-1-47

Top Ranking Stars Vote To Battle D.C. Segregation

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — The campaign to end segregation in Washington's legitimate theatres headed toward a goal of possible success this week when more than 100 top-flight actors, actresses, producers, and composers signed pledges to boycott Washington's "white only" theaters until existing racial barriers are lifted.

Following closely a similar boycott set up by Playwright Robert Sherwood and 35 other leading authors, lyricists and dramatists more than a month ago, the action of this group will have the effect of draining Washington's theater reservoir, leaving little but second-rate plays, actors, revivals and reviews when the theater season opens next fall.

Expresses Sympathy

In New York, Marcus Heiman, lessee of the National, is reported as expressing sympathy with the cause, but states he resents the "guinea pig" aspect of the case. According to reliable source, Heiman said that he feels the government should correct the abuse and threatens to switch to films or close the theater if he can't get plays because of actors or writers objections.

The actor's boycott was announced at an American Veterans' Theater Wing rally held in New York to protest discrimination in Washington theaters. It is aimed primarily at the National and Lisner Auditorium, both presently under fire by the Committee for Racial Democracy which has been picketing the National nightly for more than two weeks.

Stars Join Fight Sat. 2-1-47

Among those joining the boycott were Washington-born stage star Helen Hayes, Victor Moore, Fredric March, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Ethel Waters, Burgess Meredith, Judith Anderson, Jose Ferrer, Paul Lawrence, Eva Le Gallienne, Ruth Gordon, Florence Eldridge, Carol Brice, Bill Robinson, and Lillian Hellman, many of whom are currently appearing in capacity crowd Broadway hits. Producer, Oscar Hammerstein II, Dancer Sano Osato, Composer Aaron Copeland and Harold Rome also signed. Sat. 2-1-47

The pledges they signed read:

"I condemn and decry the practice of discrimination in the theater as an action completely in disagreement with all the basic principles of the profession.

"As a first step to combat this evil, I will not knowingly contract to perform in any play in any theater in the city of Washington which practices such discriminations toward either audience or performers."

Wants All Included

Miss Hellman protested the geographic limitations of the boycott, and stated she felt it should be extended to all cities in which racial discrimination in legitimate theaters is practiced. She said, as for herself, she would not appear, nor permit any of her plays to be staged in "any" theater where discrimination is practiced.

The groundwork for the artists' boycott action was laid by a recent survey of Washington's racial attitudes as far as theater-goers are concerned made by Alfred Harding, of New York, assistant to Actors' Equity Association president, Clarence Derwent. Harding spent 10 days in Washington feeling the pulse of racial tension. He contacted newspaper editors and representatives, hotel managers, the Metropolitan Police Department, and other sources, to gather impressions as to what would be the likely result if Washington's legitimate theaters adopted a non-discriminatory admission policy.

Harding's report was read at the AVC rally. In it he outlined three positions Equity could take: Maintain the status quo; Embark on a campaign of education to persuade the citizens of Washington to cooperate in bringing an end to the exclusion of Negroes from the theater; or take the firm stand that when a new contract is negotiated with the league of New York Theaters, Inc., Equity members shall not be asked to perform in Washington as long as the present pattern of racial exclusion is practiced. Sat. 2-1-47

He gave evidence of those sources in the nation's capital who were in favor of the maintenance of the status quo. These claim that a change in the present policy would precipitate a strike on the part of the present patrons of the theater, which, they believe, would ruin its business and force it to close; or the presence of Negroes in the audience would certainly lead to incidents provocative of race riots and bloodshed.

Among the proponents of this theory, Mr. Harding named Maj. Harvey Callahan, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department. This attitude was later denied by Major Callahan who wrote Leon Ransom, chairman of the Committee for Racial Democracy, "I have no means of knowing in advance whether or not action of this kind would result in trouble. Anything I might say on this subject is pure conjecture, and I have no basis in experience upon which to form an opinion."

Ready For Change Sat. 2-1-47

Prominent newspapers' editors, including William Hill, city editor of the Washington Evening Star, and James Daniels, city editor of the Washington Daily News, himself a Southerner, stated that in the face of changes brought about in Washington as a result of the war, the District is ready for voluntary change.

Deny Senate Employee Food

Chicago Defender
Sat. 3-15-47
Chicago, Ill.

Order Man From Federal Lunchroom

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)— According to Drew Pearson author of "Washington Merry-Go-Round," a syndicated column, a colored Senate employee has been ordered not to eat in the Senate Office Building Luncheonette or any similar place.

In his column of last Saturday Pearson said Senate Sergeant-at-Arms Edward F. McGinnis had settled the controversy over whether colored employees could be permitted to eat in the luncheonette with white employees.

The controversy arose when Thomas S. Thornton, a colored war veteran, who was appointed to a job in the Senate post office by Senator C. Wayland Brooks, of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Rules committee, was told to leave the luncheonette in the Senate Office Building after he had purchased a sandwich. He refused to leave until he had finished eating it.

In the House Office Building colored and white employees use the same lunchroom without incident.

Discrimination

Dear Editor:

The Office of the Quartermaster General of the War Dept. sponsored a boat ride on the Potomac River this year as they always do. When they bring you your tickets they get from you the profits they get from the folks get Robert E. Lee tickets and coffee shop and cafeterias. (Per- the Mt. Vernon tickets. sonally, everyone would rather the white the Mt. Vernon is quite large public may eat in it. have cheaper food and pay for his Now the Mt. Vernon to take everyone who Colored guests are served in the own trip.) The head of the Admin- to go, colored or white. House restaurant only when ac- istration Section brings around the companied by members. papers to sign for the two trips. It Would you call this democracy in

says you have your choice. One is Wednesday, the first being the the colored and whites work to- Lee boat and the other gether all day in the offices?

Virginia F. M. DISGUSTED

Federation Of Citizens' Group Favors Capital Segregation

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Federation of Citizens' Association meeting here Saturday night voted to accept a report by a special five-man committee favoring separation of the races "as the most logical relationship (in Washington) at the present time."

Sat. 2-1-47

This stand was taken against a survey made by the race relation committee sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies which was released early in December.

The latter survey called for immediate end to "arbitrary segregation" in the District of Columbia. "Our study," said the council's report, "revealed a systematic pattern of gross denial and deprivation to the Negro population of the District of Columbia." Therefore, the report called for "drastic" changes, such as ending segregation in health facilities, schools and playgrounds.

Clifford H. Newell, president of the Federation of Citizens' Association, criticized the survey at a federation meeting the day after it was released. He then appointed the committee to investigate the report to determine if it was "truly representative." After a month's investigation the committee composed of John H. Connaughton, Alfred D. Calvert, A. B. McNerney, Walter F. Wasson and A. H. Lugenbeel presented an almost 3,000-word report urging the adoption of two resolutions:

1. "No changes should be made in the present separation program 'except as time and experience demonstrate that such changes are feasible, nor until the majority of the public are ready to adopt such changes.'"

Sat. 2-1-47

2. Favored restrictive covenants, "among which are the covenants against sale of liquor, certain structures and against sale and occupation by Negroes" of houses in areas restricted by white covenants.

After some discussion the federation endorsed the report with only two dissenting votes.

Newell charges the council's report on racial prejudice in Washington as being "influenced by Communists" indicates that much of the material in the report had been supplied by "professional pinks." He claims that the federation's report shows "bias and trickery" in the council's report and would be presented to the district commissioners and the chairman of the house and district committees.

Sat. 2-1-47

President Newell commented that the federation is "not antagonistic toward Negro people," emphasizing that the stand was taken against the report of the race relation committee.

Equity's Bias Fight Described by Actress

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 9-13-47

NEW YORK—The battle being waged by Actors' Equity Association to ban racial discrimination from the legitimate theatres in Washington, D. C., was revealed to the press and representatives of a number of organizations last Thursday evening by Cornelia Otis Skinner, noted actress and writer and chairman of Equity, on a program sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council at 20 Vesey Street.

Miss Skinner, principal speaker at the forum, informed her auditors that for years the Guild's Anti-Discrimination Committee has been waging a relentless fight to persuade the National Theatre, the only legitimate house in the Nation's capital, to allow Negroes to sit in the audience. Efforts so far have been fruitless, but the Guild made a forward step in the recent signing of contract with the League of New York Theatre, by having included Guild's right to keep its actors from the Washington theatre if the theatre's discrimination policy is not changed by June 1, 1948.

ACTORS' WORKSHOP

Sat. 9-13-47

In her plea for support of Equity's fight, the famous actress declared that the theatre is the actor's workshop, and that they should have the right to determine under what conditions they should work. "Art," she said, knows no racial barriers, and we want to be free to act for all the people who love the theatre.

Equity's campaign started many years ago when thirty-two leading playwrights of the country made a joint agreement not to allow their works to be put on at the National Theatre until the policy barring Negroes was changed. Their resolution was adopted by Chorus, an affiliate of Actors' Equity. This was followed by a similar resolution passed at a meeting of theatre press agents and subsequently the formation of a committee headed by Marc Connolly to study the situation.

Sat. 9-13-47

Despite numerous pleas the National's management still insists that there will be no change in its policy, and hinted that the theatre may be turned into a motion picture house instead of yielding to Equity's demands. It is believed that the Belasco, formerly a legitimate theatre, may start operating on a non-discriminatory basis.

OTHERS MAY JOIN

After an open discussion which followed Miss Skinner's talk, the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., Interracial Council Chaplain, expressed the optimism that with Equity taking the lead, other powerful organizations will join the campaign.

All present supported a motion introduced by George J. Hunton calling for members to enlist other organizations to which they belong to write to Actors' Equity, assuring it of their support, and to send communications to President Truman and the Senators from New York, calling on them to support this stand.

If You're 'Light Skinned' You May Get In D.C. Theatre

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-19-47

WASHINGTON—Are you "light skinned" or are you "obviously Negro?"

If you're "light skinned" you might be able to slip past the box office at the National Theatre here, says Theatre Manager Edmund Plohn. If you're "obviously Negro" you can't go in.

Don't worry about it though. Plohn said last week in Municipal Court here that he had raised with a colored group last fall the possibility that the theatre at a later date "might allow three or four Negroes at a time" to see performances.

The National Theatre is being sued by seven patrons for refund of ticket purchases Dec. 11, when the theatre refused to admit their Negro guests or to return their money. Plohn was the first witness called by theatre attorneys.

He justified the theatre policy on grounds that Major Harvey G. Callahan, superintendent of police, had advised him to bar Negroes in order to avoid trouble. He quoted Callahan as saying, "Negro attendance could cause possible disorders."

Sat. 4-19-47

Cyril H. Grody, vice president of the National, claims that the tactics of interracial groups in seeking refunds on blocks of tickets could drive the theatre out of business. Plohn adds that these groups are trying to make a "guinea pig" out of the theatre.

White liberal groups reply that the National is one of the few theatres north of the Potomac that bars racial groups from stage presentations. They point out that the nation's capital should take the lead in liberalism and progressiveism rather than in backward conservatism.

Halt Pentagon Taxi Monopoly

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Sat. 4-19-47

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A move to oust Negro taxicab drivers from the War Department's Pentagon Building was temporarily forestalled this week.

NAACP Labor Secretary Clarence Mitchell protested the granting of the proposed taxicab franchise to an all-white cab company, which would bar Negro drivers from the premises, by the Public Buildings Administration.

Charge White Monopoly

While PBA spokesmen claim the move was provoked by the behavior of some Negro taxicab drivers, other quarters charge that the move is an attempt to assure steady hacking opportunities to white cab companies faced with a decline in business here.

Last week PBA Operations Officer F. R. Brandt informed Mitchell that the exclusive franchise would be held back if the 60 independent Negro operators would form an association to insure disciplinary measures.

Fear Virginia Law

Sat. 4-19-47

Earlier PBA announced that bids for a contractual monopoly on the Pentagon space would be advertised in April. It is believed that the Yellow and Veterans cab companies (both white) would bid for the contract. Previously taxicab service at the building has been chiefly Negro operated.

Mitchell pointed out that since the Pentagon Building is located in Arlington, Va., should an all-white cab company be granted the concession, it may very well practice discrimination and get by under the Virginia law which upholds segregation in transportation facilities.

D.C. Movie Case Falters In Court

Chicago Defender

Ill.

Sat. 4-26-47

WASHINGTON — Attempts by National Theater Counsel to prove that an alleged conspiracy had been cooked up to restrain trade at the theater were frustrated when Judge Nadine Gallagher denied them permission to go on a "fishing expedition" through the records of the Committee for Racial Democracy in search for evidence.

The move considerably weakened the case of the defense as the trial resumed in the Small Claims Court. At the insistence of James E. Proctor Jr., counsel for the theater, Judge Gallagher was forced to rule that the committee's records were not admissable as evidence when Attorney Proctor failed to identify records in the committee's possession which "had bearing on an intent of conspiracy."

Defense Case Ends

This ruling abruptly ended the case of the defense, leaving only closing arguments of opposing counsels to be heard before a decision is handed down in the cases of the seven plaintiffs seeking refunds on tickets which they did not use after refusing to attend a National presentation, when their Negro guests were denied admission.

From the beginning of the trial, counsels for the defense have attempted to prove that Miss Fox and CRD Chairman Leon A. Ransom have conspired with the seven plaintiffs to force National Theater to change its policy of refusing to admit Negroes, or restrain the theater's trade.

Sat. 4-26-47

Explains Negro Purchases

Preceding Miss Fox to the witness stand, Percy A. Booth in charge of the theater's box office for over 16 years testified on cross examination by Hayes that he had been instructed by Manager Edmund Plohn to sell tickets to Negroes if he knew they were not going to use them for themselves.

Pressed by Hayes to explain how he determined whether a Negro purchaser intended to use a ticket himself or whether he was purchasing it for some white person, Booth replied: "If they bring a letter or a note, or if they have on a chauffeur uniform or some such mark of identification, that's how I can assume they are buying them for someone else." But, "If a Negro buys tickets at show time, I assume he is buying them for his own use, and I refuse to sell him."

15 1947 D. C.

Stars Vote Boycott on Jim-Crow Theatres

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-1-47

NEW YORK (ANP) — Some of the top stars of the theatre world voted early last Tuesday morning to boycott theatre's in Washington which bar colored people from attending performances.

Their action, following closely a similar boycott set up by Robert Sherwood and other leading authors and dramatists, will leave Washington with little but second-rate plays, actors and revivals when the theatre season opens there next fall.

Lillian Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour," and "Watch on the Rhine," attended the meeting called by the theatre wing of the American Veterans Committee to protest discrimination in Washington theatres and get larger support of the boycott from Actors' Equity.

Far-Reaching Action

She said she was present not only to protest discrimination in Washington theatres but also to protest the fact that action was contemplated only in Washington. She said none of her plays would be presented in any theatre which practices such discrimination.

A tribute was paid to the members of the cast of "Joan of Lorraine" for the stand they took during the run of the show at George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium which also bars colored people from performances there. The cast, during its engagement at Lisner, denounced the jim-crow rule of the university and supported the picketing of its audtorium.

Sat. 2-1-47

The meeting was opened with a documentary play in which Sam Wanamaker starred. The report of Alfred Harding, assistant to the president of Equity who studied the theatre situation in Washington, was used as a basis of the play. Zero Mostel did a caricature of a United States Senator that had everybody rolling in the aisles.

Why Action in New York

Miss Ida Fox, secretary of the Committee for Racial Democracy, Washington, D.C., told the actors and playwrights that people throughout the country usually petitioned Congress and the President for redress of their grievances, but inasmuch as residents of Washington were voteless, she had to reverse the usual order and come to New York and ask actors through the AVC to help bring democracy to the nation's capital.

Scrolls were presented to Miss Ingrid Bergman, who is appearing in the title role of "Joan of Lorraine," Mr. Sherwood and Paul Robeson who was absent.

Joining the boycott were Miss Helen Hayes, Jimmy Savo, Ruth Draper, Victor Moore, Fredric March, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Stella Adler, Burgess Meredith, Judith Anderson, Zero Mostel, Eva Le Gallienne, Ruth Gordon, Florence Eldridge, Paul Lawrence Alfred Drake and Jose Ferrer.

Producer, Composers Sign

Producer Oscar Hammerstein II Dancer Sano Osato and Composers Aaron Copeland and Harold Rome also signed.

Pledges signed by actors and actresses read:

"I condemn and decry the practice of discrimination in the theatre as an action completely in disagreement with all the basic principles of the profession.

"As a first step to combat this evil I will not knowingly contract to perform in any play in any theatre in the city of Washington which practices such discrimination toward either audience or performers."

SIT-DOWN STRIKE IN CAPITAL COFFEE SHOP BREAKS JIM CROW

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Occupy Tables Three Hours When Denied Service in YMCA

Sat-8-9-47

EMERGENCY ORDER ENDS IN VICTORY

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — Some progress was made by the interracial workshop last week toward breaking down barriers in eating places in the religious institutions of this city.

Negotiations were finally considered by the YMCA after the workshop had staged a three-day sitdown strike in the coffee shop of that building.

The strike was prompted by refusal of the coffee shop to serve Negro members of the group who entered the shop for lunch. The group was informed that it was against the policy of the YMCA coffee shop to allow colored persons to eat there. The following cutives of the Central branch where they were told that it would be impossible to change this policy without consent from the board of directors. The next meeting of the board was scheduled for October and it would not be convenient to call a special meeting earlier, as the time of the members of the board was far too valuable to waste on trivalities.

As as result of this interview, the sit-down strike was conceived. Eighteen people entered thei coffee shop on Wednesday and quitely took their places at the tables. As they were refused service, they say there occupying the tables for three hours. On the following day they went to the chief of police explaining their position and disclosing their plans for that day. Entering the coffee shop at 12 noon, they suitely took their places at the tables and counters. Again they were refused service. They sat there preventing others from using the tables for eight hours. The police were there but as there was no violence, there was no cause for alarm. Management of the coffee shop agreed to sit down at the tables with the group and discuss the situation with the police captain Woolrodt acting as mediator. At 8 p. m. no agreement had been reached.

The following day when the interracial group arrived at the YMCA, they found management lined up on th steps with police officers. Pieces of paper stated that "the coffee shop is a private enterprise opened to members and their friends only." The group would not accept the hand bills until they had consulted their lawyer. They were advised to allow only the white members of thet group to enter to see what the results would be. The white persons who were not members of the Y entered the shop and were served.

This incident brought about quite a stir in the capital city and many protests were registered with the YMCA. As a result a committee of five persons representing the YMCA and five Washington citizens met last Thursday night to discuss the situation and try to reach some method of solution.

Sat-8-9-47

Simultaneously a mass meeting was held by the workshop at the Asbury Methodist church where the matter was discussed and the crowd awaited anxiously to hear the report of the committee.

Periodically the committee would call the mass meeting reporting, "still locked behind closed doors—no decision." Anxiously the crowd awaited until near 11 o'clock when the call came. After a terrible tough battle, the Y officials agreed to receive the request of the representative citizens in writing on the following day and to make recommendations to the board. They explained that it would be difficult to call the board together before the scheduled dtte in October as many of the 25 members were on vacation.

Negro members serving on the citizen committee were Atty. Belford Lawson and Rev. Spottwood. White members of the committee were Bryon Allen, and Miss Sydney Irwin and Mrs. Luke Wilson.

Two Negro members on the board of directors of the YMCA are John R. Pinkett and Harold Johnson.

With so much public pressure placed upon the YMCA, the Methodist Building jumped the guns by quitely removing its racial barriers.

The workshop had previously attacked this building on its segregated policy after some Negroes had been refused service, and had been told that in order to avoid embarrassment, the management would appreciate it if they did not return.

Contrary to this request, the group returned to the building armed with explanatory leaflets and posters to solicit support of white patrons in their efforts to eliminate the racial bar. In the presence of plain-clothesmen and uniformed patrolmen who had been notified in advance by the workshop, four Negro members of the group were served without challenge.

Sat-8-9-47

The workshop was informed by J. E. Joyney, business manager of the Methodist building, that he doubted very much that there would be further discrimination

as far north as Canada. as far south as Florida, as far west as California and as far east as New

This workshop is a group of 25 young people from all parts of the country, and of all nationalities who have assembled in Washington for July for the purpose of trying to break down some of the segregation practiced in the Nation's capitol.

Several requests have come to the group to remain in Washington for one month and it will be necessary for them to vacate at the end of July. Therefore, they are requesting the financial support of interested people from all parts of the York.

It is composed of members from a building in which to live. The director, Bayard Rustin, at 918 N. building which they now occupy Street, N. W.

No Plays for Washington Unless Colored Attend

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-23-47

Theatre League Backs Actors' Promise to Boycott 'National' After Aug. 1, 1948

NEW YORK—Unless the National Theatre, Washington's only legitimate playhouse, opens its doors to all patrons regardless of race, no plays will be shown there after Aug. 1, 1948, under terms of a recent agreement between Actors Equity and the League of New York Theatres.

Under the agreement, the League, an organization of theatre owners, operators and producers, will sign a contract embodying a non-discrimination clause. Sat. 8-23-47

The clause would state that actors shall not be required to play in any Washington theatre unless colored persons were permitted to attend the performances.

Year's Grace Given Theatre

James F. Reilly, executive secretary of the league, said that the clause would be in the next agreement becoming effective on Aug. 1, 1948.

At that time, he pointed out, the Nation's Capital would face a ban that would keep all actors and stage attractions out of its theatres unless the rule against admitting colored parons was revoked. Sat. 8-23-47

The time element in the controversial clause—a one-year period—was included to permit theatres in Washington to affect a change in policy, he said.

The present two-year contract between Equity and the league expires on Aug. 31, this month.

The league agreed last week to the clause after a vote of 46 members who attended the special meeting at the Astor Hotel, Aug. 14, showed 29 to be favor of the Equity move against discrimination. Seven operators voted against the clause and 10 abstained from voting.

Theatre Manager Blosters

When informed of the league's vote, Marcus Heiman, president of the operating company for the National Theatre in Washington, declared he would not lift the ban on colored persons as patrons.

He had prepared a statement earlier last week on his stand in opposition to other moves being made to force the theatre to open its dors t all.

One such move, a suit challenging the legality of discrimination as practiced by the National Theatre, entered intoby Dr. Edwin B. Henderson sponsored by the Committee for Racial Democracy, awaits a ruling by Judge Nathan Margold. Sat. 8-23-47

The ruling is expected the latter part of August or early in September

Threatens to Stop Plays

Marcus Hieman, in his statement snot meet the National's contract declared that if Actor's Equity does not meet the National's contract conditions, the National will become a moving picture house rather than a legitimate theatre.

The impresario emphasized the fact that the National, the only playhouse in Washington, would take that step before it would be forced int "setting a pattern for the District."

Actor's Equity rejected an earlier proposal by the League of New York Theatres last week to drop the discrimination clause issue and wait on legislation and education to change the policy.

The National Theatre already has lost one round of suits challenging its refusal to admit colored patrons.

Seven would-be patrons, who had sought entrance in interracial groups but were denied admittance as well as refunds of money expended for tickets, won when National's lawyers conceded defeat.

The cases were tried before Municipal Court Judge Nadine Gallagher.

In answering the demands of Actor's Equity. Mr. Hieman said in the statement he issued Tuesday:

"We will change only (1) if the general policy is changed in Washington by legislation, or (2) if business and civic groups will revoke racial restrictions.

Champions Haters' Cause

"Local and national groups have gone on record in statements to the effect that once they break down the policy of the National Theatre, Washington, they will go after other places locally and nationally.

"Therefore, we will not be coerced into doing anything which may affect others. We will remain steadfast in our position and be reconciled to the final outcome.

"Let others build theatres or do anything they please. If we cannot get plays because of actors' unions we will eliminate presenting them and offer some other form of entertainment."

Hieman contends that the clause which Equity demands is outside the jurisdiction of his firm's contracts with the union.

Actor's Equity has the backing of 37 producers.

They are the ones who called for a showdown vote of the membership of the League of New York Theatres on that group's education and legislation proposals, and the later vote accepting Equity's clause.

The Committee for Racial Democracy and the District Branch NAACP, leaders in the fight for breaking down discrimination in Washington and principally the legitimate theatre, view the National Theatre management's threat to change from stage shows to movies rather than change its discriminatory policy as "bluff."

Replying to Mr. Hieman, Miss Ida Fox, executive secretary of CRD, which has led the fight, stated:

"Mr. Hieman is afraid that if he does the right thing he will set an example others will be asked to follow. It's like saying, 'I refuse to stop beating my wife because if I do, other men who beat their wives will be affected.'

Just a Bluff

"But, seriously, this may well be that this is just a bluff to frighten Actors Equity into giving up its fight for the right to keep its actors out of the National if its policy is not changed.

"Bluff or not," it won't work. Actors Equity is less concerned with the income from the National Theatre than with its determination to be a party to jim crow theatres in the Nation's Capital.

"Equity knows it has the support of thousands of white theatre goers here who boycotted the National Theatre long enough to demonstrate they would rather see no plays then jim-crow plays.

"If the National Theatre switches to motion pictures it is no doubt that another legitimate theatre will take its place. Washington could easily support at least two non-bias theatres. Movements are already well under way to supply them. Sat. 8-23-47

Miss Fox will interview Canada Lee, prominent actor, and Clarence Durwent, president, Actors Equity, on the American All program Sunday night over Radio Station WWDC, at 11:15 p.m.

The Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, president, District Branch, NAACP, said: "We have always insisted that the leaders in the fight to maintain the existing policy of discrimination in the Nation's Capital are educational, business and civic groups.

"The end of discrimination in Washington will come only when these groups return to democratic principles in practice. However, as long as there are strong vested interests which capitalize on separation of the races, all of our efforts will be fought with tireless energy.

"The National Theatre appears to be screening these interests in an effort to stem the rising tide of outraged public opinion which is making more vocal its demand that America permit the clean wind of liberty to sweep through the District of Columbia and blow away the odious stench of racial hatred now endured and referred to as "patterns."

Hieman Held in Error

William A. Hill, executive secretary of the branch, declared.

"The National Theatre would not be blazing a trail since it has pointed out by many that the Watergate permits freedom both on the stage and in the audience.

"Various summer theatres in close proximity to Washington permit the same, and even staid Constitution Hall permits interracial audiences."

"The NAACP fails to discover any attempt to coerce on the part of Equity. It was the National Theatre which first refused to admit colored people and now declares itself 'unalterably opposed' to a change of policy."

Theatre Bias Ultimatum Is Closed Issue

Chicago Defender Sat. 5-31-47

NEW YORK—Clarence Derwent, president of Actors' Equity, last Tuesday denied reports that that organization is considering a referendum on its ultimatum to the National Theatre in Washington to drop its color ban by June 1, 1948, or face the alternative of having no Equity members appear on its stage.

"I have been authorized by the Council (the union's governing board) to state that the policy of Equity was determined by a motion passed by unanimous vote in council (one member abstaining) after the matter had been thoroughly tested and unanimously endorsed by general meetings of both Actors' Equity and the Chorus Equity," said Derwent. Sat. 5-31-47

"Reports of an impending referendum on the subject are therefore erroneous and entirely without foundation," he added.

The decision of Actors' Equity Association to keep its members from performing on the stage of the National Theatre in Washington unless the color bars maintained by that playhouse are dropped by June 1, 1948, was endorsed unanimously by the governing council of the Dramatists Guild last Tuesday.

A NEW DEAL IN MAKING

Chicago Defender, Ill.

In a ringing denunciation of Washington's National Theatre's exclusion of Negro patrons, the president of the Actors' Equity Association, Clarence Derwent, argues there is no justification either on the basis of tradition or experience for the anti-racial policy of the National Theatre. He says: "Rumor has it that the stand is based on 'long-established custom and deep-seated feeling.' This must be an error, as the 'long-standing custom' dates only from 1910. Prior to that time, Negroes were admitted to Washington theatres." 9-19-47

Mr. Derwent inquires sarcastically, "Were we more tolerant before the First World War?" Sat.

His criticism was directed against Marcus Heiman, the lessee of the National Theatre, in a letter to the New York Times drama editor. He assails this indefensible custom of exclusion which has caused many artists of the legitimate stage to either cut short their performance or cancel their contract. The fear of untoward incident which is advanced by the officials of the theatre as the basis for the policy is unwarranted. For, the two races mix in government cafeterias, at open-air concerts, Constitution Hall gatherings, etc., without disturbance. He concludes, and we agree with him, that the admission to a theatre of a few Negroes who desire to witness the spoken drama is hardly likely to eventuate into any regrettable clashes.

Mr. Derwent has gone so far as to hint, in cautious and refined language, that the Actors' Equity Association may be forced to take drastic action against the National Theatre if it persists in its outrageous policy of racial exclusion. This strikes us as being an encouraging sign. When the president of the powerful Actors' Equity Association argues the cause of the Negro people without urging, a new deal on the cultural front is in the making.

South's Youth Not Shy, Defy D.C. Color Bar

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-19-47

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Southern youth are not shy, an elevator starter at the Mayflower Hotel here learned this week, when a group refused to ride the freight elevator to the National Democratic Committee headquarters.

The youths were among a group of 115 delegates from NAACP Youth Councils and College Chapters attending the NAACP Youth Conference, enroute to an appointment with Gael Sullivan. They were also a sprinkling from Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia and Maryland.

There was a plussed, the starter suggested that they all use a designated passenger elevator, but the youth stood their ground, refusing to be segregated. When the passenger elevators proceeded to the elevators they were told they would have to take the freight elevator. They refused. They loaded

1947

D. C.

D. C. Group Resists Capital Jim Crow With "Sit Down" Act

15 World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 12-20-47

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Resistance to jim crow in cafes of the nation's capital took a novel turn Saturday when representatives of the Greyhound Bus Terminal restaurant while other members of the organization picketed the jim crow central branch of the so called YMCA. World

Six workshop representatives, five whites and one colored, entered the bus terminal and took seats in the white jim crow section of the restaurant. Although refused service, they continued sitting there for about three hours. It is understood that the technique will be repeated from time to time with augmented numbers. Sat. 12-20-47

The pickets in front of the misnamed YMCA office shop carried signs protesting the jim crow policy of the shop and lamenting the fact that such an institution is permitted to drag the name of Christianity in the dirt and filth of racial bigotry.

15 1947

D. C.

NO TEARS AT THIS FAREWELL

It is not likely that any tears will be shed over the announcement by Migiel J. (Mike) Uline that he will close his jim crow sports arena in Washington, after May 15, 1948.

For a number of years, the Uline Arena has been the center of a controversy raging over the fact that, except for certain events staged there, colored spectators were not admitted. There has been the usual buck passing in which Uline and sponsors who rent the arena, blamed each other for the policy.

The decision of the District AAU to hold the coming Golden Gloves boxing tournament at Uline's stirred up still another controversy. Because this will be the first time that colored youths will participate in the District Golden Gloves eliminations, there were some persons who said that our boxers should not participate. Others said that they should and that colored fans should go to see them.

The AFRO's position in the matter, however, is that the boxers should participate but that the spectators should stay away. Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Uline says that his decision to close the arena was based upon financial losses, which he said reached more than $200,000 in the last six years, and "unfair government competition." He said that seven basketball teams that formerly staged home games at his place at $1,000 a game, were now using the Washington National Guard Armory.

He failed to add, however, that a sizeable number of fans of both races boycotted the arena because of the segregated policy, adding to his losses. Sat. 12-13-47

This newspaper has always said that prejudice was an expensive luxury which is not worth the price. Apparently Uline took a long time to be convinced. His decision to forego this luxury, while dodging the main issue, we believe nevertheless, is likely to be a blessing in disguise for Washington sports fans.

Hotel Jim Crows Reporters

15 World, Atlanta, Ga.,

At D. C. Press Conference

Sat. 12-20-47

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— The management of the Willard hotel was summoned to the lobby Tuesday by two members of the Negro press when they were requested to ride a freight elevator to the second floor to attend a luncheon to which they had been invited by the Americans for Democratic action.

Having released a comprehensive report on American foreign policy on that date, the ADA invited a number of press representatives to a luncheon at the Willard to hear a group of nationally known foreign affairs experts, who had endorsed the report, give their version of the Marshall plan and its effect upon the U. S. foreign policy program.

To Freight Elevator

When Oscar Haynes of the Washington Afro American inquired in the lobby, where the luncheon was being held, he was directed by the bell-hop to the freight elevator, located on the back side of the lobby. Mr. Haynes refused to be transported on this elevator and immediately called for the manager.

At the same time, Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, Washington representative of the Associated Negro Press, made the same inquiry at the information desk and was also directed to the freight elevator. Upon protest, she was informed by the chief of elevator operators that he was only acting upon rules of the hotel.

Sat. 12-20-47

Together Mr. Haynes and Mrs. Dunnigan waited upon the scene until the assistant manager arrived and gave the captain of elevator operators, orders to carry them upon the regular passenger elevator.

15 1947 D. C.

Drop Negro Ban Or Face Stayout, Theater Warned

NEW YORK, April 24 — (AP) — Actors' Equity Association announced Wednesday that unless the National Theater in Washington, D. C., the only legitimate theater in the Nation's Capital, lets down its bars to Negro patrons by June 1, 1948, it will forbid Equity members to appear on the Theater's stage.

Paul Dulzell, Executive Secretary of Equity, declared that "unless the situation at the National Theater is remedied within 12 months of June 1, 1947. we will be forced to forbid our members to play there."

The interval was permitted, he said, to "allow time for much of the local emotional tension to die down" and give the theater a period "in which gradually and unobstrusively to lower its bars against Negro patrons."

THE RULING OF ACTORS' EQUITY THAT IF the National Theater in Washington continues to deny admission to Negroes after May 31, 1948, members of Equity will not be allowed to appear on its stage is wonderfully simple, clear, and firm. It cuts through all the old rationalizations that Washington is a southern town, that Jim Crow is an old customer, that these delicate matters must be worked out gradually—and dramatizes the scandalous fact that eighty-four years after the Emancipation Proclamation colored Americans are forbidden to sit beside white Americans in a theater, ironically named the National, in the capital city of the United States. (Gradualism indeed—and whom *did* your sister marry?) The rationalizers will not down easily. Marcus Heiman, manager of the National, does not want his theater to be made a "guinea pig" in a fight against Jim Crow in Washington, and he is afraid patronage will fall off. A spokesman for the League of New York Theaters believes that the situation should be remedied by legislation—and no doubt it should. There will be further protests, excuses, and apologetics from individuals and groups with far less admirable motives. But we hope that Equity will stick to its guns, and we are sure it will. Theater people are likely to be regarded, say by a Southern politician, as light-minded and impractical—but they are not apt to be taken in by such an outworn belief, for instance, as the myth of white superiority. They have seen too many Bill Robinsons for that.

Dialogue in Washington

Dear Sir:

The following incident is related by Joseph Lohman and Edwin Embree, sociologists, who have made a special study of race relations.

"A distinguished Negro educator was invited to eat in the restaurant of the House (Washington). One of the Southern representatives seeing him there, approached and asked: 'Sir, are you a colored man?' On receiving an affirmative reply, he pressed: 'Are you an AMERICAN colored man?' When the Negro again said 'Yes,' the Southern Congressman announced: 'Then you can't eat here.'

"Foreign emissaries and native Americans who reflect upon the matter must be somewhat bewildered by the fact that in the Nation's Capital color itself is not the real disability, but the fact of being an American of color."

ROBERT W. ROGERS
Plainfield, N. J.

Anti-Negro Ban Move Hits Theater Contract

NEW YORK, April 25—(AP)—The intention of Actors Equity to forbid members from appearing at the National Theater in Washington unless Negro patrons are admitted by June 1, 1948, may involve changing Equity's basic contract with the League of New York Theaters.

This was pointed out by James F. Reilly, executive director of the league, an organization of theater owners, operators and producers to which Marcus Heiman, who has the National under lease, belongs.

Reilly said if Actors Equity banned appearances of its members at the National, it would violate a basic provision of its contract with the League. He said the League would resist changing the contract up for renewal this Summer.

Like Heiman, the League contends that racial discrimination in Washington should be eliminated by legislation, and extend to movie houses and the schools, rather than by action against a single theater, Reilly said.

Equity's council decided upon the action against the National upon recommendation of a joint committee of Equity and the Dramatists Guild. The latter has not acted on the recommendation.

Discrimination Comes Up Again—Other Views Are Offered

DISCRIMINATION in the theatres of Washington or any other place cannot be met by a policy of "gradualism," as Meyer Kurz asserts in his recent letter.

Mr. Kurz proposes that the Washington theatres observe democracy one night a week for a period of six months and practice their customary bigotry during the other performances of the week. He wants to avoid any "shock" to Caucasian sensibilities. Apparently, at the end of the six months' experiment, the powers-that-be could decide either to continue or abandon the policy of segregation, as they pleased.

But there is nothing to experiment about. There are no inferior races and if many whites are still not educated to that fact, you cannot educate them by making their acceptance of the fact depend on their own whim. * * *

STANLEY LICHTENSTEIN.
New York City.

No Compromise With Bias

To the Drama Editor:

EITHER a theatre, corporation, transit company or Government agency discriminates against the members of a minority group, or it does not. If discrimination against Negroes in the theatres of our nation's capital is contrary to the public good and if we wish to abolish this evil, then we must deal with it as we would deal with any other symptom of social malady. A theatre is guilty or discrimination, or it isn't. There can be no compromise with this principle, just as we do not pardon a murderer because he has been kind to dogs and old women on the days when he was not engaged in molesting young girls. Nor do we release a mentally deranged individual from an institution simply because on one day of the week he does not chase the nurses down the hall with a nail file or bite into his mattress!

BART L. STAFFORD 3d.
New York City.

DRAMATISTS UPHOLD EQUITY'S BAN ON BIAS

Equity's threat to keep performers off the stage of Washington's National Theatre unless Negroes are admitted to the audience by June 1, 1948, was endorsed unanimously yesterday by the governing council of the Dramatics Guild.

Action by the actors' union last month was taken on the recommendation of an investigating committee consisting of both Equity and Dramatists Guild members. Yesterday was the guild council's first occasion to act on the same committee report.

At the time of Equity's announcement, thirty-nine of the nation's most active playwrights had pledged individually not to allow their plays to appear at the National, Washington's only regular legitimate theatre, until the Negro exclusion policy was dropped. Richard Rodgers, president of the guild, said yesterday the number had increased to forty-four.

He disclosed also that the council had voted to request the forty-four dramatists to solicit fellow playwrights to sign the same pledge. The guild has about 600 active members. He emphasized, however, that this decision did not represent the guild's final action on the National Theatre issue.

Ban on Elevator Service Upheld

Democrats to Press for Change in Policy

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — All colored people visiting Democratic National Committee headquarters or any other quarters in the Mayflower Hotel will be directed to use the freight elevators, Leo Graves, assistant manager of the hotel, declared last week.

Graves made known the hotel's policy after James L. Hicks, a NNPA reporter, had ignored a bell captain's directions that he use the freight elevator to get to the Democratic National Committee offices on the second floor.

NAACP Group Humiliated

A delegation from a youth conference held here by the NAACP, several weeks ago had a similar experience and declined to ride the freight elevator or a special elevator to get to the committee offices.

Jack Redding, publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, later said the policy of the hotel did not conform with committee policy and that the issue would be taken up again with the hotel management.

Mail Box Bias Charges Hurled

WASHINGTON

Charges of racial discrimination in the allotment of mail boxes in colored areas were hurled at the Post Office Department, Tuesday by John Payne, 654 L St., N.E., at a meeting of the East Central Civic Association in Bundy School.

Maintaining that many mail boxes removed during the war had not been replaced, Mr. Payne said that it was not because of a lack of them.

He said that the Post Office Department has plenty of mail boxes. These are being placed in white neighborhoods, while other areas are being ignored.

Increases Traffic Hazards

Other members of the association said that the insufficient supply of mail boxes constitutes a traffic hazard for children and aged persons, who often have to travel for blocks and through heavy traffic in order to reach them.

CAPITAL CAFES BAR NEGRO, AFL DELEGATES REFUSE FOOD

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A delegation of 40 AFL painters from New York, here to lobby against the Taft-Hartley bill, went hungry to cafe on the first floor of the Bowen Building, where AFL Trades have headquarters.

The manager was eager to serve the delegation, left the manager and of the painters, but not the one ton Jimcrow.

day because they insisted the one Negro member of the group eat with them.

Louis Weinstock, secretary-treas- of District Council No. 9 and mber of the National Board of Communist Party, insisted.

This experience was repeated five times before the delegation decided to use the freight elevator to get to the committee offices. The going home.

Earlier Weinstock drew from the secretary of Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) an admission that the anti-Communist clause in the Taft-Hartley bill was unconstitutional.

"Under this bill you would try to tell the members of my organization that they couldn't elect me, a Communist, as their officer," said Weinstock.

"Well, yes," the Ives man said. "That's what the bill says. But, as a lawyer, I can tell you it wouldn't work. It's unconstitutional."

The delegation represented 15,000 in eight locals of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, AFL.

Senate Restaurant Bans U. S. Employe

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 3-15-47

WASHINGTON-- (NNPA) — According to Drew Pearson, author of "Washington Merry-Go-Round," a syndicated column, a colored Senate employe has been ordered not to eat in the Senate Office Building Luncheonette or any similar place.

In his column of last Saturday, Pearson said Senate Sergeant-at-Arms Edward F. McGinnis had settled the controversy over whether colored employes could be permitted to eat in the luncheonette with white employes. Sat. 3-15-47

The controversy arose when Thomas S. Thornton, a colored war veteran, who was appointed to a job in the Senate Post Office by Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, chairman of the Senate rules committee, was told to leave the luncheonette in the Senate Office Building after he had purchased a sandwich. He refused to leave until he had finished eating it.

SEN. BROOKS APPOINTED

Later, Pearson said, McGinnis told Thornton not to eat in the Senate Office Building Luncheonette or in similar places any more.

Both McGinnis and Thornton were appointed to their jobs by Senator Brooks. Sat. 3-15-47

Senator Brooks could not be reached Saturday to be asked what action he had taken in the matter.

In the House Office Building, colored and white employes use the same lunch room without incident. In the Capitol, colored guests are served in the Senate restaurant. The House restaurant has been reserved "for members only," ever since former Representative Oscar DePriest made an issue on the House floor of the refusal of service to his secretary, Morris Lewis, and his son, Morris Jewis Jr., but the white public may eat in it. Colored guests are served in the House restaurant only when accompanied by members.

Theatre to Pay In Ticket Suit

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

WASHINGTON—Following court action in seven suits, the National Theatre will pay $77 each for tickets on which refunds were refused after race incidents, and the Committee for Racial Democracy has removed its picket line to give the theatre a chance to comply with an Actors' Equity ultimatum to stop segregation by June 1, 1948.

The suits were brought because the theatre refused to admit the ticketholders or to refund purchase prices, and were entered by seven white persons whose colored guests had been denied admission to the theatre. Sat. 3-10-47

New York headquarters of the Actors' Equity Association told the theatre management that its members will not play that house after June 1, 1948, if race discrimination is still practiced there. It is the sole legitimate playhouse here.

Equity Fights Jimcrow

Sally Workers

IN LAST SUNDAY'S New York Times, Arthur Hopkins, producer and member of the League of New York Theaters, set out to buttress the pernicious and abominable institution of Jimcrow. New York, N.Y.

Hopkins summoned the ghosts of distinguished actors of the past and had them ask a rhetorical question.

"Are we going to step beyond the curtain line and tell the audience how they are to feel and to act?"

This spectral query is supposed to be a devastating reply to the demand of Actors Equity, the union of actors and actresses, for a stipulation in their contract with the producers and operators that no actor will be allowed to play in jimcrow theaters at Washington, D. C., after June 1, 1948. Tues. 8-5-47

It is no answer to Hopkin's unique "theater-for-theater's-sake theory, of course, to say that the dead voices of the past have no answer to the urgent, vital needs of the present and the future.

Nor may it be assumed that they would agree with Hopkins. It is probable that many of them would fight for the view of their union.

But, more to the point, by recognizing that racial discrimination—and discrimination in the very capital of this country!—is as much a blot on their profession as wage cuts are an attack on their living standards, and by linking the two issues in their contract negotiations, the actors and actresses are proving themselves more patriotic guardians of the culture of America and the traditions of the theater than all the Hopkins and leagues of producer-owners in America.

WASHINGTON ATTORNEY FILES SUIT AGAINST BAR ASSOCIATION

Ike Black Dispatch

Says Failure to Admit Negroes to Membership Gives Wrong Impression

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

NOT LEAGALLY ENTITLED TO COGNOMEN Sat. 7-5-47

15

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—James J. Laughlin, well-known white lawyer, filed suit in the District Court last Friday to enjoin the Bar Association of the District of Columbia from using that name as long as it practices race discrimination.

In his complaint, Mr. Laughlin charges that use of the name, "Bar Association of the District of Columbia," creates the impression that it is composed of members of the bar practicing before the courts in the district of Columbia, including all attorneys in good standing, both white and colored.

The association is practicing race discrimination, Mr. Laughlin declared, in that colored attorneys are denied membership in it, adding that it is deceiving and misleading the public and is unconstitutionally and illegally using the name.

Mr. Laughlin asserted that the association not only systematically excludes colored attorneys from membership but it only admits to membership those persons acceptable to it, although it occupies space in the District Court building.

The plaintiff contends that the association cannot legally use the names unless all members of the bar in good standing, both white and colored, male and female, and regardless of race, creed, political affiliation or social standing, are admitted. Sat-7-5-47

As an instance of race discrimination practiced by the association, Mr Laughlin referred to the association's annual outing held June 2. The courts recessed for the occasion. The association was guilty of race discrimination, he charged, in that it did not invite Judge Armond W. Scott of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, although all other judges were invited.

All colored attorneys in good standing, Mr. Laughlin states, were also uninvited.

The courts should have strongly expressed their disapproval of such acts of discrimination, he asserts.

Mr. Laughlin also accuses the association of having denied membership to Judge Scott, although charge a fee for use of its library holds office by appointment of on Government property. the President and confirmation by He asks the court to enjoin the the Senate. Sat-7-5-47 association from using the name.

While occupying space in the "Bar Association of the District of District Court building, he points Columbia," until such time as it out, the association is charging does race discrimination and adcolored lawyers a fee of $8 a year mits to membership all attorneys for the use of its library, although in good standing, white and colnot admitting them to member- ored, and also to enjoin it from ship. He maintains that the asso- charging colored attorneys a liciation is without authority to brary fee.

15 1947 D. C.

Interracial Group Attacks Bias in Washington YMCA

Sat. 7-19-47

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—An interracial group of nineteen young people last week launched an attack on some of the discriminatory and undemocratic practices followed in this city the capital of the United States.

First project of this one-month summer workshop for students and young people of all races was the cafeteria of the Young Men's Christian Association where, despite the character of YMCA work, a group including one Negro student was denied service.

DISCUSS YM POLICY

Last week, this group called upon the executive secretary of the YMCA, Raymond Myers, to discuss the policy and the group was told by Mr. Myers that a discriminatory policy was maintained by the YMCA in its cafeteria.

Mr. Myers told the group that the policy might be changed in the distant future but that he had no idea howe it could be brought about. When asked how the Young Men's Christian Association reconciled undemocratic discrimination with its Christian teachings, he said he recognized no inconsistency which would weigh on the conscience of a YMCA secretary.

The YMCA, long known for reactionary policies on interracial matters in Washington, has been far outdistanced in this city by the Young Women's Christian Association in this city which has thrown its cafeteriadoors open to all clients without regard to race.

DISTRIBUTE PAMPHLETS

Sat 7-19-47

A second conference with the Metropolitan secretary of the YMCA here, Leonard De Gast, on the following day, produced no satisfaction and the group plans further action to force this issue. In the meantime, pamphlets urging Negroes not to ride jim crow on the buses were distributed by the group at local bus stations.

In its visit to the Methodist Building here, the group discovered that, across the street from the Supreme Court Building and in the shadow of the Capitol, this religious body maintains a discriminatory policy in its cafeteria. A group including one Negro girl and a Negro youth was denied service in the Methodist Building cafeteria.

In an interview with the manager of the cafeteria the group was told that the cafeteria concession is leased from the Methodists and that the church group has no jurisdiction over cafeteria service.

George M. Houser of New York, racial relations secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which is sponsoring the workshop in cooperation with the Congress of Racial Equality, said:

"Both of these two organizations, the YMCA and the Methodists, are vulnerable on this matter of discrimination. I do not see how they can justify this action and still pretend to be following Christian principles."

Mr. Houser is a Methodist minister and the Bishop in charge of his area is also chairman of the Methodist Building Board here.

BIAS IN ZOO CAFE

The group discovered that the cafeteria at the National Zoological Gardens, a Federal Government project here, discriminated against Negroes. In other Federal buildings here, discrimination is not practiced.

Sat 7-19-47

Negroes are not permitted to eat in Capitol restaurants which are closed to all but Capitol employes. However, press representatives, with press gallery cards, have been served in the Capitol Press Restaurants.

Since the opening of the workshop, several outstanding Washington leaders have lectured at the workshop headquarters, 918 N Street, N. W. Among them are:

Dr. E. B. Henderson, supervisor of colored school recreation, who discussed recreational discrimination; Maceo Hubbard of the Justice Department's civil rights section, who pointed out needs for additional civil rights laws; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology, Howard University, who discussed restrictive covenants and housing pressures; Paul Cooke, Miner College professor, who talked about playgrounds; Charles Hill, Hotel Workers Union, who discussed employment jim crow, and U. S. Tate, UPWA, who discussed segregation in public places.

TALLULAH BANKHEAD

ROBERT SHERWOOD

The Show People Hit at Jim-Crow

The Worker N.Y., N.Y.

Sun-8-10-47

The national capital of the United States is a teeming monument to the fact that the Union won the war of the slaveholders' rebellion, but lost the peace. For Washington, D. C., still reeks with the stench of the slave-mart.

It is a Jimcrow city, and the Negro ghetto remains a vast slum of rat and roach-infested firetraps. There, in the very shadow of the House and the Senate, where flag-bedecked lawmakers beat their breasts and utter polysyllabic paens to "Democracy," children are forbidden to sit at counters and sip sodas—if their skins are dark.

Long battering has made some dents in the wall of Jimcrow. After protracted fighting, Negroes now receive recognition as human beings to the extent of being allowed to sit side by side with Caucasian Americans in Constitution Hall, the Catholic University playhouse, two summer theaters in the capital area, at the Sylvan and Watergate outdoor theaters, at ball games, prize fights, government cafeterias and some other places of entertainment and public accommodation.

BUT NOT IN the National Theater, which is the chief house for legitimate drama in the capital. Here, Jimcrow is every bit as arrogant as in the days of "Gone With The Wind."

Sun-8-10-47

Which is why the battering-ram was manned by a new crew this week—a crew consisting of the union of actors and actresses, known as Actors Equity.

In the midst of negotiating a new contract to replace the two-year pact which expires at the end of this month, Equity ran head-on into hard-boiled owner-producer opposition. The owner-producers association, the League of New York Theaters, who represent the "business" end of show business, hedged on Equity's proposal for a stipulation in the new contract that, after June 1, 1948, no actor shall be required to play in the national capital unless the practice of not admitting Negroes to capital theaters is dropped.

★

THE OWNER-PRODUCERS countered with a vague promise to help do something about the matter if the situation is not remedied by August 1, 1948. Then, giving their hand away, one League spokesman wrote a column in the New York Times invoking the ghosts of distinguished troupers to support their position. The ghosts were supposed to say that troupers have no right to tell the audience what they should or should not believe, whether or not they should be prejudiced. Then, these venerated spectres were supposed to predict that an effort to do this would bring about the end of theater in America. Equity failed to be impressed—[illegible]bly because Equity's members knew many an old-timer would stand solidly behind Equity's position if alive otday. Or perhaps because the same argument of predicting death for our free institutions has been used to prevent the abolition of slaves, the enfranchisement of women, the inauguration of a federal post office system and free education in the states, and the right of collective bargaining for labor unions.

★

EQUITY REJECTED the League's counter-proposal.

Sun-8-10-47

"Practically every organized branch of our profession has joined with Equity," said the union's official release, "in its efforts to abolish Jimcrow at the legitimate theatres in the nation's capital. Endorsements of our stand have come from the Dramatists' Guild, Chorus Equity, American Federation of Radio Artists, the Screen Actors' Guild, American Guild of Musical Artists, the American Federation of Variety Artists, the Theatrical Press Agents Union, the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers and the N. Y. Theater Chapter of the American Veterans Committee. Practically every leading dramatist of the United States has refused to allow his plays to go to Washington as long as discrimination is continued. Many of our stars and leading actors have refused to appear there. Many of our producers refuse to book into Washington."

Equity served notice that it will fight for its point. The next move is up to the League of N. Y. Theaters.

Sun. 8-10-47

At weekend it appeared that even the producer-owners had split on the issue. A meeting at which Robert E. Sherwood presided seemed to favor agreement with Equity's position. A League announcement was expected momentarily.

But as for those owner-producers represented by Mr. Arthur Hopkins, the invoker of ghosts, they had branded themselves—no matter by what fancy rationalizations they sought to justify their stand—as a bulwark of the ghetto and the Jimcrow system—a system which to civilized man seems to be some barbaric medieval ritual dragged from the catacombs of the past. Surely with such a relic the future of the theater has nothing in common.

Actors Win Fight on Negro Ban in Capitol

P.M. New York, N.Y.

By Seymour Peck

Liberal actors, playwrights and producers have won their hard-fought fight against Negro discrimination in the theaters of Washington, D. C.

Fri-8-15-47

The League of New York Theaters, composed of 126 producers and theater operators, meeting yesterday at the Hotel Astor, voted by a strong majority to approve the demand of Actors' Equity Assn., AFL, that no actor shall be required to work in the National Theater in Washington while Negroes are refused admission to the house. The vote was taken at a closed meeting attended by 46 members. Attendance of 27 to learned that the vote was 27 to 19, a quorum, it was pointed out by James F. Reilly, executive director of the League, who announced the decision. Although Reilly would say only that a "majority of the membership present" voted to accept the clause, PM seven, with nine abstaining from the vote. Producer-playwright El-

mer Rice made a strong speech for the admission of Negroes to Washington theaters.

The League will meet with Actors Equity today at the Astor, at which time the clouse concerning the Negro ban will be inserted in the new contract being negotiated between the actors' union and the producers. The clause will not take effect until Aug. 1, 1948, to allow Washington theaters time to adjust to the new condition.

However, Marcus Heiman, who operates the National Theater in Washington, yesterday said again that his theater just would not show plays at all rather than yield to the Equity demand.

"They will not use me for the opening wedge," Heiman said.

Tri - 8-15-47

The fight for the right of Negroes to go to the theater in Washington began last Fall.

October 29, 1946. It should have been a gala night in Washington, D. C. A great star, Ingrid Bergman, was opening in *Joan of Lorraine* after many years away from the stage. A glittery crowd packed the theater expectantly. But it was not a happy night. American citizens with black skins were barred.

Ingrid Bergman

Miss Bergman and her fellow-players did not like it. "If I had known of discrimination before I signed, I wouldn't have come," the Swedish star told reporters. "I deplore racial discrimination in any form. To think it would be permitted in the nation's capital, of all places. Tri-8-15-47

The *Joan* incident was no accident, Rebecca Brownstein, associate counsel of Actors' Equity Assn., told PM yesterday. It grew out of the things people learned in the war.

"Our members fought with Negroes and died with Negroes for our nation," Miss Brownstein said. "Those who came out of the war became particularly conscious of discrimination in the theaters of the nation's capital."

Equity has felt all along that lifting the ban on Negroes in the National would have a healthy effect on business there:

¶ It would increase the potential audience for plays coming to Washington.

¶ It would bring more plays to Washington, since there are producers, like Cheryl Crawford, who will not show any of their productions in Washington while there is anti-Negro discrimination.

¶ Plays with all-Negro casts would be able to be shown in Washington. At present, producers of plays with Negro casts avoid the city, fearing they will not have a large enough audience without the Negro trade. Tri - 8-15-47

Miss Brownstein told PM that during the war Negro soldiers were admitted to the National and there were no incidents.

D. C. BAR CIVILRIGHTS COMMITTEE BLAST BIAS

Issue Presented

Various Phases Of Controversial

WASHINGTON, D C. — (NNPA) — The Civil Rights Committee of the District of Columbia Bar Association a lily-white organization, has condemned race and religious discrimination and recommended that the association itself change its membership requirement to set an example to the community, the July issue of the Bar Association Journal discloses.

The report, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, was interpreted as a specific recommendation for a change in the rule restricting membership in the association to white members of the bar only.

In its report the committee said it has endeavored to comply with its instructions to furnish a medium thru which the associatoin may be advised of and take appropriate action to remedy all infringements upon civil rights in the District of Columbia.

MANDATE RESTRICTIONS

Its mandate, the committee said, restricted it generally to matters within the framework of the administration of justice or otherwise directly affecting lawyers and, on matters of national import, to act in collaboration with the Bill of Rights committee of the American Bar Association.

The mandate given the committee, however, was so narrow that it has not been within its province, such as the question of race discrimination in the District of Columbia .

Various phases of this controversial issue have been presented during the past year, the report said. The committee debated this issue at length and came to the conclusion that none of the specific problems presented fell within the scope of the administration of justice or otherwise within the committee's present mandate from the association.

VITAL MATTER

"However, a majority of your committee feels that discrimination between citizens by reason of race, religion, or political beliefs is a matter so vital to the unity of our country in a dangerous world that lawyers, as the traditional leaders of public opinion, should take a position in this respect, and that the mandate of the next Committee on Civil Rights should be broadened accordingly; and in particular, that the time should come when this association will, in its membership requirements, set an example in this regard.

The report was signed by six members of the ten-member committee--Frederick Ballard, Edward Burling, Jr, Edmund. D. Campbell William A. Gallagher, John H. Pratt and Joseph P. Tumulty.

The members of the committee not signing the report were Joe Brekenridge, Culver B. Chamberlain, Karl Kindelburger and John P. Southard.

A Stale Argument Is Revived To Bolster Theatre Jimcrow

By Samuel Sillen

Play producer Arthur Hopkins uses an awfully rusty argument to uphold Jimcrow in the American theatre. The veteran impresario, worried by the great fight being put up by actors and playwrights against segregation in front of the footlights, warns that if Jimcrow is booted out of the audience the theatre will come crashing down.

The survival of the American stage, it now appears, hangs on the survival of the practice whereby a ticket-buyer who is not white is ushered to the nearest exit. 8-6-47

Back in the 1850's the slaveholders argued that the end of slavery would mean the ruin of America. Save the country by saving slavery. That was the appeal of the Bourbon "patriots."

Save the theatre by clinging to every last bigot down in front. That is Mr. Hopkins' appeal to Actors Equity, which refuses to sign contracts with theatres in Washington, D. C., practising discrimination.

MAKES NO CASE

Actors Equity has rejected this spurious appeal, for Mr. Hopkins cannot possibly make out a case for jimcrow either on economic or on moral grounds.

The producer, writing in the **New York Times** corner usually occupied by the vacationing Brooks Atkinson, calls on the shades of Daly, Frohman, Mansfield, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Fiske and other stars of yesteryear who are no longer here to defend themselves against his version of what they might say today.

Mr. Hopkins does **not** quote living stars like Tallulah Bankhead, daughter of the late Alabama Congressman. Miss Bankhead uses plain language: 8-6-47

"It's an international scandal that our great country's capital should make a laughing stock of our Constitution and Bill of Rights, discriminating against any human being in any form."

Nor does Mr. Hopkins quote Ingrid Bergman. When Ingrid Bergman arrived in Washington last October for the opening of **Joan of Lorraine,** she declared she would not have come to the capital at all had she known that Negroes are barred from the theatre in which the play was to be presented.

When Actors Equity president Clarence Derwent came to Washington last season to play in **Eagle Rampant,** he noted this ironic situation:

"Our play contains a Negro character, and I am at a loss to comprehend the policy which permits the actor to enter the stage door to appear on one side of the footlights while denying his mother or brother the right to witness the performance on the other side."

But Arthur Hopkins says you can't "force" tolerance on other people. This is weaseling with a vengeance. The fight is not to "force" tolerance on anybody. The fight is to stop intolerance from forcing itself down every decent person's throat.

THE THEATRE'S SURVIVAL

The fight is to keep the Jimcrow mentality from doing all the dictating and pushing around.

The fight is to make our practise conform to our democratic pretensions.

The theatre will survive and grow only if it is free. If the theatre is threatened, it is threatened not by too much democracy but by too little.

When Mr. Hopkins tells the actors that this question of democracy is really none of their business, he shows a singularly low regard for the theatre profession. His "acting for acting's sake" assumes that the actor is incompetent to pass judgment on matters of fundamental democracy, that he is simply an "entertainer" to whom the ordinary interests and responsibilities of citizenship do not apply. 8-6-47

This is the classical position of the detractors of the theatre, not of its friends.

It scarcely seems coincidental that Mr. Hopkins' plea for defending the theatre by defending Jimcrow appears in the "New York Times" in the very midst of union contract negotiations in which this issue is involved. I am reminded a little of those pious NAM-sponsored "Save American Industry" orations that appear in the "Times" at the height of any labor struggle.

15 1947

Workshop

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-23-47

THAT INTERRACIAL WORKSHOP we were telling you about in Washington had a good month and lots of fun. While the colored and white Workshop members were staging a sit-down protest against Jim Crow in the cafeteria of the downtown "white" YMCA, a Chinese Judo instructor hired by the Y, lost his temper and ejected a colored photographer.

During the Methodist Building campaign which finally resulted in "opening" the cafeteria to all-colored parties, the colored elevator operator took their part. When asked if he wasn't afraid of losing his job he answered: "Someone has to do this. Negro Methodists have contributed to the cost of this building. The cafeteria has no right to discriminate." Sat. 8-23-47

At the cafe within the gates of the zoo, the manager locked himself in and refused to talk to the white and colored delegation or allow them to be served. But both colored and white waiters and other employees stated they would be happy to serve anyone who could pay for their food.

At the cafeteria in the National Art Gallery, where happily there is no discrimination, a white woman diner could not hide her indignation over the sight of white and colored in the Workshop party dining together. She walked over and said to them: "I heard about it. I never believed it was true. Now I see it."

At a "colored" cafe uptown the colored waitress refused to serve the white members saying: "The boss says we don't serve white folks." Incidentally the cafe is aptly called "Southern Cafe." She was given the works by both colored and white members and it was pointed out that she was doing just what the cafeterias downtown do, discriminating on account of race. She was tough, but finally admitted she was the "boss" and agreed that from now on she would serve anybody. Sat. 8-23-47

And oh yes, during the YMCA business, a foreign student from India, A. Mohanty, was refused service in the cafeteria because he was thought to be one of the Workshop members. In indignation his friend and fellow student from India, G. M. Mitra refused to seat in the place saying: "I can't bear to do anything which would impede the attempts of Negro Americans to obtain freedom in their nation's capital." He revealed scars on his arms and back which were inflicted during the non-violent campaigns in India's struggle for freedom. Telling the manager of the Y that he was moving to the colored Y uptown he said: "I am amazed at what I have found in this country. Reports of this kind of thing could mean that the YMCA might be excluded from India."

Equity Stands Its Ground

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8-16-47

It is certainly heartening to note the stand of Actors Equity Association in connection with its members not being required to play in theatres in Washington, D. C., which discriminate against or bar Negro patrons.

The Actors Equity took a strong position in opposition to such discrimination several months ago and has not changed its mind to date.

This would be commendable if nothing more were involved than a statement of opposition, but actually much more is involved, such as money and jobs.

Equity is negotiating a new contract with the League of New York Theatres which must be signed before Aug. 22 and which gives them much greater benefits; but it refuses to sign that contract unless there is a stipulation that Negroes be admitted to any theatre, specifically Washington's National Theatre, where Equity members are called upon to play.

If the contract is signed before Aug. 22, Equity can get a closed shop, but after that date the Taft-Hartley Act barring the closed shop goes into effect, which means that the benefits of the closed shop would be barred to actors.

In other words, this union is willing to make a real economic sacrifice for principle. Sat 8-16-47

This is crusading in the grand manner and revives flagging faith in the humanitarian spirit in these days of rank opportunity when talk of sacrifices is not too often matched by deeds.

In this resolution to fight jim crowism in the theatres of the Nation's Capital, Actors Equity has gained the backing of the Dramatists' Guild, Chorus Equity, American Federation of Radio Artists, the Screen Actors Guild, American Guild of Musical Artists, the American Federation of Variety Artists, the Theatrical Press Agents Union, the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers and the New York Theatre Chapter of the American Veterans Committee.

Not only has almost every leading dramatist of the United States refused to let his plays be produced in Washington's jim-crow theatres, but a large number of leading actors and actresses have refused to appear in such houses.

Equity has not acted hastily, but after long and careful consideration for more than a year.

It even sent an investigator to Washington to make a thorough survey before it acted, declaring that, "We now feel most definitely that the time has come when Equity can no longer sit back impassively trusting that the Washington evil will right itself."

As Tallulah Bankhead aptly said of the situation in Washington: "It is a national scandal and an international disgrace." Sat 8-16-47

It is interesting to note that far from being a unit in urging Equity to wait for another year before acting, the League of New York Theatres finds rebellion in its own ranks, with thirty-seven producers taking a stand with Equity against the position of their own organization.

All of which seems to indicate that jim crow in the legitimate theatres of Washington, D. C., soon will be relegated to the museum of antiquities along with the stone hatchet and the dodo.

Even better, Actors Equity is determined, once the fight is won in Washington, to carry the battle to Baltimore, St. Louis, Atlanta and New Orleans.

Senate Employee Ordered Not to Use Luncheonette

Afro American Baltimore Sat. 3-15-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Drew Pearson, author of the syndicated column "Washington-Merry-Go-Round," disclosed in his column, recently, that a Senate post office employee has been ordered not to eat in the luncheonette of the Senate Office building or any similar place.

The employee, a war veteran, told by Senate sergeant-at-arms Edward F. McGinnis to leave the luncheonette after he had purchased a sandwich, refused to do so until he had finished eating it.

Both Thornton and McGinnis were appointed to their jobs by Sen. C. Wayland Brooks (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the Senate Rules Committee. The Senator could not be reached Saturday to stated his stand in the controversy. Sat. 3-15-47

DePriest's Stand Cited

In the House Office Building all employees use the same lunchroom without incident, but in the Capitol, colored guests are served in the Senate restaurant.

The House restaurant has been reserved "for members only" ever since former Rep. Oscar DePriest of Chicago, made an issue on the House uoor of the refusal of service to his secretary, Morris Lewis and his son, Morris Jr.

Colored guests are served in the House restaurant only when accompanied by members, but the white public use it.

RACIAL BIAS ISSUE OF STAGE UNIT TALK

Times New York, N.Y. Wed. 8-6-47

Some Members of the Theatre League Discuss Today Ban in Capital on Negroes

By SAM ZOLOTOW

From the way things look, the League of New York Theatres faces a revolt in its ranks on the controversial subject of racial discrimination in effect at the National Theatre, Washington. Members of the managerial group who are in sympathy with the stand of Actors Equity in removing the ban against Negroes at the Washington house will meet at 3:30 this afternoon in the offices of the Playwrights Company to discuss the problem with the object of taking concerted action in support of Equity. Also to be discussed at the meeting will be Arthur Hopkins' article opposing Equity's anti-segregation plan printed in last Sunday's TIMES.

The meeting was called by Garson Kanin, who is about to become a producer, but hasn't joined the League yet, and Victor Samrock, general manager of the Playwrights Company. The Messrs. Kanin and Samrock are two of the four co-sponsors in the forthcoming production of "How I Wonder."

Among other groups seeing eye to eye with Equity are the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, parent body of all A. F. of L. entertainer unions, and the Dramatists Guild. The other day Equity flatly rejected a compromise proposal from the League, which agreed to cooperate in bringing about "changes in existing laws" affecting the situation in the nation's capital. The League also offered to start the ball rolling with a contribution for the purpose of instituting a campaign of "education and persuasion." Furthermore, the League had threshed out, to abolish segrega-

The National Theatre if the many of Broadway's best-known names, said today they would sign contracts with actor's equity by the league of New York theaters recently, allegedly on behalf of "a majority of league members," opposing the anti-discrimination clause which equity is demanding in new contracts.

not achieved by any objective was 1948. Actually, Equity its ultimatum to out of Washington months until next

The producers said they disagreed with a statement issued

Insist On Negroes

The Montreal

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(AP)—Thirty-seven producers, including

The 37 producers, who include Oscar Hammerstein, Richard Rodgers, Ruth Gordon, Cheryl Crawford, Garson Kanin, Jose Ferrer and other top producers, stated that "we question the existence of such a majority since, so far as we know, no vote of the total membership has ever been taken on this question." T-8-47

The clause demanded by equity would forbid equity members to appear in the Washington theaters unless exclusion of Negroes is stopped by June 1, 1948.

The theater owners' league, in opposing the clause, said the policies of capital theaters were outside the jurisdiction of its contracts with equity. Mort. Ala.

Today's statement, issued through the Playwrights' Company, which includes Maxwell Anderson, Elmer Rice, and others, said the signers of the statement would request a meeting of the league "at the earliest possible date." Fri. 8-8-47

"For ourselves," the statement continued, "as individual producers, we approve of the action of the equity council and will not refuse to sign the proposed new equity contract because of the inclusion of the clause concerning racial discrimination in the national capital."

EQUITY GETS HELP IN RACE-BIAS FIGHT

Times-New York, N.Y.

Dissenting Members of Theatre League Support Actors— New Meeting Planned

Thurs. 8-7-47

Dissenting members of the League of New York Theatres yesterday afternoon rallied to the support of Actors Equity in its campaign to have the League rescind the ban against the admission of Negroes at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., by attending a closed protest meeting in the offices of the Playwrights Company, 630 Fifth Avenu.e

After the meeting Victor Samrock, general manager of the Playwrights Company, who presided, explained why no statement of the deliberations would be issued until today. More time was heeded, he said, to muster additional strength by canvassing other sympathetic League members who could not be present. The views of the dissenters are to be presented at a meeting of the League's board of governors tomorrow.

From reliable sources it was learned that Robert E. Sherwood, a member of the Playwrights Company, had drafted a resolution charging it was doubtful whether a majority of the League's membership was opposed to Equity's position in the Washington controversy. The resolution also requested a general meeting of the League to discuss the question.

It is understood all those present, with the exception of Max Gordon, signed the resolution. Mr. Gordon addressed the meeting in defense of the League's stand.

Among thoughts expressed was the fact that the League had never polled its members regarding the racial discrimination situation at the Washington house. Among those present were Garson Kanin, Ruth Gordon, Herman Shumlin, Kermit Bloomgarden, Oscar Serlin, Herman Levin, Harold Clurman, Bernard Hart, Oliver Smith, Edward Choate, Nancy Stern, Irving Schneider and Leo Lieberman.

Fired Because Mate Is Negro

Chicago Defender

British Wife Gets Taste Of Prejudice

Chicago, Illinois Sat-8-16-47

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Lillian Eye Thompson of Liverpool England, who was married to a Negro GI here three months ago, was recently discharged from her job as clerk in the Kann's Department store when it was discovered that her husband was colored.

The store owner discovered this when Mrs. Thompson, on applying for a charge account, was asked where her husband was connected. She replied "in Howard University."

Shortly afterwards she was notified her application for credit had been denied, and informed that she would have to be let out as the store was over-staffed.

Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewish, who came to the states for the wedding, sailed Friday on the Queen Elizabeth for her home in Liverpool. Before leaving the city she expressed her surprise at the discrimination and segregation practiced here. Sat-8-16-47

Both Mrs. Hewish and her daughter served as volunteer workers in the American Red Cross in England during the war.

Mrs. Thompson asserted that if Negroes would stay out of Kanns for a month, the store would go into bankruptcy as 50 percent of its customers are colored.

EQUITY TURNS DOWN PACT COMPROMISE

Times-New York, N.Y. Tues. 8-5-47

Actors Union Rejects Proposal on Racial Ban Issue in Its Bid for New Contract

By LOUIS CALTA

Actors Equity Association yesterday turned down the League of New York Theatre's compromise proposal on the question of racial discrimination in the nation's capital. In a statement released by Paul Dullzell, executive secretary, Equity's council declared it was "shocked" to learn that a league negotiation committee should express opposition to the inclusion in the new contract of a clause directed at the existing ban on Negroes in the National Theatre, Washington, D. C.

Equity is negotiating a new agreement with the league to replace the two-year pact which expires at the end of this month. One of the conditions the union seeks from the organization of producers, theatre owners and operators is that the new one-year pact stipulate that no actor be required to perfom in any legitimate theatre in the nation's capital where discrimination is practiced after June 1, 1948. Although the league has rejected from the first Equity's demand, it now has agreed to insert the provision if the objective of removing the Jim Crow policy in Washington is not achieved by Aug. 1, 1948. Tues. 8-5-47

Equityy, however, has rejected the league counter-proposal because "of the nature of the proposal and because of the promises on which it is based." It contends that "throughout the country there is a growing realization of the need to eradicate the barriers of prejudice, and an increasing sense of amazement that the capital of a great nation, to which much of the world is turning for guidance, should be representative of its professed policy of democracy."

Community Pattern

"The position of the league's negotiating committee is that it believe the present policy (at the National Theatre) is consistent with the community patterns of segregation at the nation's capital," the statement added. "But Equity's own investigation has shown that there is no community pattern inconsistent with Equity's position and what consistency there exists is moving in the direction of progress away from an old, outworn, pre-Civil War pattern."

Spokesmen for the league could not be reached last night for the reaction to Equity's stand. Meanwhile, the players' union prepared for any eventuality by filing a strike notice last week with the State Mediation Board and the United States Conciliation Service. Alfred Harding, Equity spokesman, explained last night the step was taken to comply with the Taft-Hartley law requirements.

Addenda: Ida Fox, executive secretary of the Committee for Racial Democracy, announced yesterday that the Treasury Department has decided to receive rental bids for Washington's Belasco Theatre as a legitimate playhouse. The Belasco, now used by the Treasury Department, would follow a policy of non-racial discrimination. Among various managers seeking to book the house is John Wildberg.

Ethel Waters and Hall Johnson Also Feel Sting

The Afro-American Sat-8-16-47 Baltimore, Md.

Discriminatory Policy Upheld by Fred Hand. Managing Director

The booking policy of Constitution Hall, sanctioned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, again has raised its discriminatory head by denying its use to outstanding colored musicians.

Louis Armstrong, Ethel Waters, stage and screen star, and the Hall Johnson Choir are the latest to feel the sting of racial discrimination in the nation's capital.

"I beg to advise you that the booking policy of the owners of Constitution Hall will not permit us to play any of the attractions mentioned," Fred E. Hand, managing director of the hall, told Ernest Anderson, who wanted to present the artists.

Two Proposed Concerts

Anderson requested an October or November date for the Armstrong orchestra which will soon embark on a concert tour, and an October date for Miss Waters and the Hall Johnson Choir concert.

In a letter of request to the managing director of Constitution Hall for the Armstrong date Mr. Anderson said:

"I recognize your restrictions there but urge you to give every consideration to letting us present this fine American artist.

Performed in Europe

"He has given performances in the finest concert halls in Europe. But, of course, like every American, he wants to make an appearance in our capital city." Sat-8-16-47

Mr. Anderson termed the refusal to allow colored to perform in Constitution Hall as a "cultural blockade" in Washington.

Among other outstanding artists who have been denied the right to appear in the DAR hall are Marian Anderson, singer, and Hazel Scott, pianist.

The proposed concerts will skip Washington because of the lack of a suitable place in which to stage them since the now under fire National Theatre seats but 700 persons and Turners Arena is not suitably equipped.

White House Snubs Three Secretaries Of Powell

Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 7-5-47

(Defender New York Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Three comely secretaries employed by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, were made the unwarranted victims of the social boycott which the White House has imposed on the Harlem firebrand and his wife.

When Mrs. Bess Truman, First Lady of the Land, entertained congressional secretaries and executives in governmental employ at the annual White House Garden party last week, for the first time since the war, she snubbed Mesdames Maxine Dargans, Hattie F. Dodson and Minnie Belle Allen, all employed as secretaries to Mr. Powell.

Mrs. Truman's refusal to ask these young women to her party was explained as in line with her refusal to ask Congressman and Mrs. Powell to a reception given last winter for members of Congress and their wives—she remembers too well Mr. Powell's reference to her as "The Last Lady of the Land."

This statement, which caused widespread unfavorable comment, was made by Powell following the refusal of the President's wife to cancel an engagement to attend an honor tea accorded her by the Daughters of the American Revolution following their refusal to allow Mrs. Powell (Hazel Scott, pianist), to perform in Constitution Hall.

According to protocol established for the White House Garden par-

Sat. 7-5-47

Republican Senator and Congressman are requested to designate which secretary in their office will attend the affair. Attendance is limited to one person from each office. A check with the register of the social secretary for the White House indicates that Powell's office was not requested to designate any one to attend.

Mrs. Christine Hughes, secretary to Congressman William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, and Mrs. Thomasina Walker Johnson, chief, Minority Group Service, United States Employment Service, were among some half-dozen Negro guests of Mrs. Truman at the gala affair. Sat. 7-5-47

15 1947 D. C.

Actors Equity Calls Theatre Groups to Fight Discrimination in Capital

The Times New York N.Y. Sunday 4-27-47

By LEWIS FUNKE

WITH Actors Equity now officially on the barricades in the battle against racial discrimination in Washington's National Theatre and elsewhere, the principal question along the Rialto last week was: Who will answer the actors' call to action and how far can—or will—the fight be carried in the face of opposition? Equity, to be sure, is committed to a policy of "sweet reason" for the present. According to a spokesman, it will attempt to line up the forces in the theatre and, with a solid front, try to persuade the operator and the owner of the National, as well as the public, that the situation is out of joint with the times. Failing that, said the spokesman, Equity will have to consider what other measures, if any, it can take.

As of the moment, Marcus Heiman, lessee of the National, tells this desk he will not be persuaded. He declares sympathy with the cause and is willing to subscribe $25,000 "for the erection of a new theatre in the capital and experiment with another property." But, as the operator of the National, he resents the guinea pig aspect of the case, feels that the Government should correct the abuse and threatens to switch to films or close the theatre if he can't get plays because of actors' or writers' objections. Equity grants the guinea pig angle but points to the fact that the situation should not exist in, of all places, the nation's capital.

Three More Playwrights Join Ban on Washington—Sherwood's Suggestion

New York Times Sunday 4-27-47

By LEWIS FUNKE

THAT discrimination problem at the National, Washington's only legitimate theatre, continued to make news last week. It was learned that three more dramatists, Donald Ogden Stewart, Thornton Wilder and S. N. Behrman, had added their names to those of the thirty-three who previously announced they would not permit their plays to be shown there until Negroes were permitted to attend. Meanwhile, Robert E. Sherwood, one of the leaders in the fight, has suggested to Marcus Heiman, lessee of the National, that he try out a non-discriminatory policy for several months to prove that Washington's white citizenry would not attend the theatre under such conditions.

Should hit shows fail to do business, one of Mr. Heiman's main contentions would be proved correct and Mr. Sherwood, it was said, would be willing to bow. In fact, it was reported, he thinks the other writers-in-arms would follow suit. Gilbert Miller, acting strictly in an unofficial capacity, but, like other managers concerned over Mr. Heiman's threat to turn the house over to movies, may appear this week before Equity's council to present his and Mr. Sherwood's views. Mr. Heiman's position, you may note, remains unchanged. He thinks moves against discrimination should be made on a broader basis than an attack on his theatre alone.

DRAMA MAILBAG

The Times New York, N.Y. Sun. 4-6-47

Equity's Head Appeals to Marcus Heiman For End of Negro Ban in Washington

To the Drama Editor:

THE time is approaching when the actors and actresses of America must make up their minds as to whether they will continue to perform in the theatre of the nation's capital so long as a large percentage of the population, asking nothing more than their rights as American citizens, are barred from admittance.

It has been erroneously stated that should the actors decide through their organization to voice their disapproval in the only effective way open to them, they would be closing the theatre or at best throwing it to the lions, in this case possibly only one lion—M.G.M.'s Leo. 4-6-47

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Equity strives to keep the National Theatre open, as it strives to keep every legitimate theatre from the hungry maw of the radio and movie industries. It endeavors to augment its audience by the inclusion of a group that has a right to legitimate entertainment as undeniable as its right to breathe the same air as its white neighbor.

But the lessee of the National Theatre, Marcus Heiman, has not seen fit so far to accede to this unassailably just request, and it would be interesting to know the motives for this inaction, since they have never been actually stated.

Rumor has it that the stand is based on "long-established custom and deep-seated feeling." This must be an error, as the "long-standing custom" dates only from 1910. Prior to that time Negroes were admitted to Washington theatres. Were we more tolerant before the first World War? * * *

Now it is undoubtedly true that during the first few weeks after the "long-standing custom" is changed, some persons in Washington will withdraw their patronage from the National Theatre, but I refuse to believe that this is the determining factor. I think far too highly of Mr. Heiman to believe for a minute that the loss of a few miserable dollars would deter him from righting an acknowledged wrong, especially as he well knows that on the announcement of an impending visit by Lunt and Fontanne or Helen Hayes, the aforementioned persons would swallow their prejudices and come rushing to the box office, possibly to find their former seats pre-empted by Negroes. The Times

The only other reason I have heard put forward is fear of incidents in the theatre. This again I cannot credit as Mr. Heiman is too broad-minded not to realize that what has failed to occur at Government cafeterias, open air concerts, Constitution Hall gatherings, etc., is hardly likely to eventuate from the admission to a theatre of a few Negroes who desire to witness the spoken drama. New York N.Y.

And so, Mr. Heiman, let me say in conclusion that far from wishing to close your theatre, Equity invites you in the friendliest spirit to open wide the doors, to perform what would amount to a Lincolnian gesture, giving you a niche in history as a man of integrity who had the courage to defy prejudice and to right an acknowledged wrong.

In bringing a just and honorable end to this controversy you will, Mr. Heiman, achieve the greatest triumph of all—that of being at peace with your own conscience.

CLARENCE DERWENT,
President, Actors' Equity Association.
New York City.

DRAMA MAILBAG

Times

Washingtonian Offers Suggestion on Segregation Issue—Other Views

New York N.Y. Sun. 4-20-47

To the Drama Editor:

THE controversy as to racial discrimination in the National Theatre in Washington has been participated in by Actors' Equity, the Dramatists' Guild, a number of playwrights and actors personally, and on the other side by the theatre owner. The viewpoint of all interested parties except one has been expressed. The exception is the most important of all, that of the people of Washington. For without support of these thousands the doors of the theatre could not keep open.

We are concerned lest the present controversy continue and result in the loss of our one remaining theatre. The owner has taken the stand that he will have to turn the theatre into a moving-picture house if the present boycott by actors and playwrights increases and the theatre is unable to operate. In this event the greatest losers will be the acting and playwriting professions and the theatre-loving people of Washington.

I believe that the decision as to segregation in the National Theatre should be left to the theatre-going people of Washington. I, personally, do not know if the people would or would not end segregation. But there is a way to find out. Let us have a poll. It could be held fairly among Theatre Guild subscribers, as, these are representative of most theatre-goers here. If could be handled by the Theatre Guild as an unbiased agency, as a public-spirited job. Before the poll is taken let the Dramatists' Guild, Actors' Equity and the theatre owner agree to abide by the majority decision of the poll. This vote would be a democratic solution of majority rule.

If the various parties would signify their acceptance of the above plan, perhaps the Theatre Guild would actively take charge and carry through.

LESLIE PRINCE.
Washington, D. C.

This Forty-sixth Street Theatre happens to be a tricky theatre and technically they can claim the letter of the law. Probably that is the reason they don't insert the price and location of seats in their amusement page ads for it would definitely be construed as misleading. My beef is that my tickets should have been the fourth row in that upper floor and were not. Also selling just one row apiece at these figures is outrageous. * * *

MARK KLAUSER.
New York City.

EQUITY WARNS LEAGUE ON RACE BIAS STAND

Times

Actors Equity Association served notice yesterday on the League of New York Theatres, organization of theatre owners, operators and producers, that unless the League agrees to conform with Equity's policy against racial discrimination at the National Theatre in Washington there will be no basic agreement between the two groups. Equity's current contract with the League expires on Aug. 31 and negotiations are expected to get under way this summer.

The action of the actor's union followed printed statements by James F. Reilly, executive director of the League, that his organization would resist efforts to insert a clause in the new contract permitting Equity to keep its members off the stage of the National Theatre unless Negro patrons are admitted. On Wednesday the association, in an unprecedented action, warned the National Theatre that it faced an Equity ban if it did not end its policy against Negroes after June 1, 1948.

Asked what effect the threatened rupture between the two organizations would have on Broadway shows Alfred Harding, assistant to the president of Equity, said it would not interfere with local attractions at all. He explained that the difference would not come to pass—would mean the run of the Broadway showmen would

Equity's action against the National Theatre, asserted Mr. Harding, was taken because the union deplored the fact that "such conditions" should apply in the capital of this country.

have to sign individually with Equity as was the case before 1939.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: ATTENTION EDITORS

Press Service of the NAACP (15) New York, N.Y.
Fri. 4-18-41

New York, Apr 18th--In the weekly news release, dated April 18th, under the headline 'YOU WILL WIN, GOV. HASTIE TELLS YOUTHS', it was erroneously stated that delegates to the NAACP Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C., who had been told to take a frieght elevator in the Mayflower Hotel in order to visit Gael Sullivan, executive director and vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, complied with the request. According to latest word received from the delegates involved, it has been learned that the delegates steadfastly refused to be carried in the freight elevator. It was further stated that the delegates also turned down the hotel management's offer to have them ride a special elevator to the Democratic Headquarters.

BARRING OF NEGRO
NEWSMAN ATTACKED

March 14, 1947

Press Service for the NAACP

New York, Mar 13th—The National Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today "urged all possible corrective action" in the barring of Louis Lautier, Washington Bureau chief for the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association and special correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World, from the Senate press gallery. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, in announcing the Board's action, declared that the Association had already made its stand known to members of the Senate Rules Committee in stiffly worded telegrams to each member of the Committee. The NAACP protests clearly indicated the belief that Mr. Lautier had been barred from the press section solely on the basis of race.

New York, N.Y.

Griffing Bancroft, of the Chicago Sun, who was the only member of the Standing Committee of Correspondents to vote in favor of Mr. Lautier, was warmly complimented on his lone stand by the NAACP executive. "We most warmly thank and congratulate you on the stand you took with respect to the admission of Louis Lautier to the Senate Press Gallery. We greatly admire you for your courage in standing up against the inexcusable position of the other members of the committee", wrote White, in a letter to the Chicago newsman.

3-14-47

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The Washington Bureau this week made a direct appeal to Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives and Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R., Ill.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, to admit Negro reporters to the Capitol Press Galleries.

The NAACP urged that the action taken by the Standing Committee of Correspondents rejecting the application of Louis Lautier, reporter for the Negro Newspaper Publishing Assn., be overruled.

In telegrams to Speaker Martin and Senator Brooks, Leslie Perry of the NAACP said:

"It is unthinkable that you will permit this prejudiced action to stand unchallenged and uncorrected. The Negro press performs an important service to this nation. Several million readers rely on it for careful and responsible reporting and interpretation of news. The constitutional guarantee of 'freedom of the press' is indeed a hollow mockery if under the very noses of the lawmakers newspaper correspondents can be successfully barred from covering debates which take place on the floor of Congress."

The query came as a result of a story reported by Drew Pearson last week in his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round", charging that McGinnis had told Thomas S. Thornton, a Negro employee and war veteran, "not to eat in the Senate Office Building Luncheonette or in similar places any more." It appears that Thornton had previously eaten a sandwich and coffee there over the objection of restaurant officials and had been reported to McGinnis.

3-14-47

In a letter to the Sergeant at Arms, Leslie Perry wrote: "Last year the Congress appropriated $35,000 of the taxpayers' money to subsidize Senate restaurants. But that is only one of the reasons why Negro citizens should be free to use every public and semi-public facility in the Capitol without being subjected to humiliation, intimidation. and discrimination."

SENATE RESTAURANT 'WHITES ONLY' POLICY UNDER FIRE

March 14, 1947

3-14-47

Washington, D.C., Mar 12th--The Washington Bureau asked Edward F. McGinnis, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, for a statement of policy regarding the use of the Senate restaurant by Negro employees of the Capitol.

15 1947

Florida

Jim Crow in Miami

Dear Editor:

Jennings Perry's good column on the Freedom Train has one generalization that goes too far. It is possible that he did not think of Miami as a part of the South when he said: "There is no visible Jim Crow at the post offices, the tax-receiving offices, or at the banks."

After all, Miami belongs about as much to New York as it does to the South. It is important all the more for New York readers to realize that in Miami the banks do not accept Negro depositors, and that Negro citizens pay their taxes on a different floor from white citizens. In other parts of the South the records of taxes for Negroes are kept on a different color of paper from those of white people so as to be easily distinguishable for various reasons. But no where do I know of worse discrimination than that which exists in Miami and Miami Beach.

Washington, D. C.

CLARK FOREMAN
President, Washington Committee Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Freedom Train Promoters Fail To Tell Dixie Policy

15 Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—No overall policy has been set on the southern swing of the celebrated "Freedom Train" which will tour the nation with the historic documents of America, beginning Sept. 17.

Spokesmen for the American Heritage Foundation, Inc., which is handling the tour, said that no "operational policy" had been set yet for the South. The Foundation is hoping it will not be necessary.

Sat. 9-13-47

Named For Spiritual

"Freedom Train" named after a Negro Spiritual, came about at the instigation of Attorney General Tom Clark who called a conference last May of approximately 80 prominent Americans including Lester Granger and Walter White. Following that meeting the American Heritage Foundation was incorporated with a director, and a Board of Trustees. There are no Negroes now represented in the executive offices of the foundation.

The train is to tour the U. S. carrying the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Constitution. The Defender also learned that White had requested that President Roosevelt's order 8802 the FEPC proclamation, also be included. However his office had not received any reply at press time.

Ask Jim Crow Bar

Sat. 9-13-47

Recently, Granger wrote the press asking it to take steps to guard against discrimination anywhere along the train's route; and it is believed that local offices of the Urban League have been so instructed by him. Langston Hughes, in a poem "Freedom Train," written for Our World Magazine, asked that the train make stops in fields nearby southern cities so that all could approach without segregation.

An American Heritage Foundation spokesman, however, stated that proposal would not be possible due to technical difficulties of switching, watering the train, refueling, etc.

Three Sections

Freedom Train's itinerary has been broken into three months parts. Its initial stop Sept. 17 is in Philadelphia; from there it will go to New York City, parts of Connecticut, Boston, Bangor, Me.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, and then Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Mobile, Ala. The train will cover most of the South in the winter and will probably be in Alabama in late December.

Sat. 9-27-47

Although major cities are set, the train will make many other stops as it goes along in outlying districts. It is expected here that the realities of the Southern situation will soon cause the foundation's officials to form a specific policy which will rule out Jim Crow on the Freedom Train.

NO NEGROES ON FREEDOM'S TRAIN

15 The Weekly Challenger Birmingham, Ala.

NATIONAL TOUR

Sat. 9-27-47

New York, Sept. 17 (ANP)—Failure of the sponsors to include a Negro on Freedom's Train, the super deluxe outfit which is scheduled to make a 33,000-mile tour of the nation, is causing eye-brow lifting on many sides.

Already being blasted by Communists who see in it an effort on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers and other to further their own aims, Freedom Train, carrying important vital documents on which the freedom of America is based, gets under way in Philadelphia for its first exhibit this week.

"The key backers of this campaign have a demogogic purpose," says the opposition. "Such sponsors, as the NAM(National Association of Manufacturers), the United States Chamber of Commerce and Winthrop Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank, are spearheading every effort to destroy our national Constitution. They are instigators of the slave labor law, the loyalty orders, the anti-Communist witch hunts.

Langston Hughes' Creation

Freedom Train Ballad Is Strong 'Protest Poem'

15

Sat.

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

NEW YORK—The mounting expressions of concern over the prospect that Negroes may only be permitted to visit the "Freedom Train" on a jim crow basis in the South grew precipitously and dramatically this week with Langston Hughes' stirring "Ballad of the Freedom Train," a poem featured in the October issue of Our World magazine.

The train is the focal point of a program of "rededication to American ideals," in which the American Heritage Foundation, a non-profit and non-partisan organization, is asking the American people to participate.

WOULD INCLUDE FEPC ORDER

The foundation, headed by Thomas D'A Brophy, advertising executive, and Winthrop Aldrich, banker, has made no statement to date regarding its position, although the National Urban League and editorials in leading Negro publications have sought some kind of assurances.

Pa.

The specially constructed train is being fitted out with such documentary landmarks of American history as the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and the Emancipation Proclamation. For one year, beginning Sept. 17 in Philadelphia, it is scheduled to visit some 300 communities.

(The NAACP has asked that Executive Order No. 8802, which established the former Fair Employment Practices Committee, be included among the documents being exhibited.)

9-20-47

A "PROTEST" POEM

The Hughes ballad, written especially for "Our World," will vie for public attention with the official dedication song which has been written by Irving Berlin. Both compositions will tell a different side of democracy. In his typical vein, Hughes pointedly thrusts the fears of Negroes that they may be required to stand separately from whites to view the foundation blocks of this Nation.

W. C. Handy is publishing the Hughes ballad, which has been set to music by Sammy Heyward, according to Publisher John P. Davis.

Davis said that Paul Robeson would probably sing it and that Henry A. Wallace might read it at a public mass meeting sometime in the near futurefl Canada Lee, Kenneth Spencer, Edward Matthews, Pearl Primus, Earl Jones and others are among the many Negro artists who will lend their talents to push the "protest poem."

NONE ON FREEDOM TRAIN

NEW YORK (ANP)—Failure to include a colored person on Freedom Train is beign blasted here generally.

15 Afro-American Sat.

Freedom Train Will Be 'Jim-Crow Train' When It Tours Dixie

15

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Present Policy of Document Caravan Draws Criticism From National Leaders

Courier Sat. 9-6-47

By ALGER L. ADAMS

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A drive to derail the "Jim Crow Freedom Train" was launched here last week at a conference called by editors of Our World magazine.

Freedom Train, which is sponsor-[augu]ring stock," said Mr. Davis. ed by the American Heritage foundation as part of a nation-wide drive to educate for the American way of life, has come in for biting criticism by Lester Granger of the National Urban League; Langston Hughes and the editors of the magazine for a "lily-white staff policy" and because when asked about taking the train South, the statement was that the foundation had "no responsibility for local mores."

John P. Davis, publisher of Our World, said such a policy means separate "colored" and "white" days, which makes it a "jim-crow" train, not a Freedom Train."

The document caravan will carry 100 historic documents which will include the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution with the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the Emancipation Proclamation, together with modern documents such as the German surrender document, the famous Hirohito rescript, and the Declaration of the United Nations.

"It is important to make Freedom Train a reality, and not a [m]ore than good for them. In this connection the ineptitude of certain minority leaders is positively tragic.

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors).

IT IS UNFORTUNATE for the great masses of humans who crave peace and amity that so often their leaders and spokesmen in misguided zeal do far more harm than good for them. In this connection the ineptitude of certain minority leaders is positively tragic. One feels

that if it would do any good, these spokesmen should be forced to take a course in crowd behavior as well as some forms of psychological study, for the benefit of the groups they lead.

Pittsburgh • Courier, Pa

I AM THINKING now of the widely-advertised Freedom Train, which has started its 300-town tour of the United States, and which will display to the American people their Nation's historic documents.

The objective is to increase love of and pride in the United States, and consciousness of the value of our institutions.

From a purely psychological viewpoint, all groups seeking to improve their status and ingratiate themselves should get behind this laudable project in the most prominent and convincing manner in order to demonstrate their oneness with the rest of the American people.

10-29-47

INSTEAD, many groups whose very existence depends upon the tolerance and good will of the majority of Americans, are doing their utmost to sabotage it or to cast aspersions upon it. In brief, they are taking sides with the enemies of the American tradition, and to this extent these spokesmen are selling their respective groups down the river.

Sat.

For example, the Communists, who certainly need all the friends they can get, have boldly announced their antagonism to the project and their intention to picket every appearance of the Freedom Train. Obviously such a program can hurt only the Communists because the majority of Americans will regard this Freedom Train as desirable and laudable, and will flock in their millions.

* * *

IN THE CASE of the Aframerican, the smart thing to do psychologically would be to organize elaborate patriotic demonstrations when the Freedom Train reaches his communities. Instead certain Negro newspapers and organizations have fallen for the Communist line and started sniping and carping at this exhibit, which most Americans regard as almost sacred.

This is like slandering the bride to the bridegroom, and may conceivably have the same result. It is simply not smart—if these Negroes are in truth eager to soften racial antagonisms. One can imagine no better way to arouse animosity than to picket and denounce this endeavor.

'Segregation' May Cause Hitch In Freedom Train Exhibit

Birmingham News Staff Writer 15

BY TOMMY HILL
News Staff Writer

Possibility of a hitch in the showing of the Freedom Train in Birmingham arose this week with announcement that no racial segregation would be allowed during exhibits by the train.

In an announcement from New York, the American Heritage Foundation said that, because of the nature of the exhibits, no segregation because of "race, color or religion" could be tolerated.

The Freedom Train is scheduled to visit the Magic City Dec. 30. It will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. during which time Birmingham citizens will get an opportunity to see the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and other historical documents.

Birmingham Ala.

City officials are in the dark as to what to do about the segregation edict.

The city has a number of ordinances regarding segregation of races, at exhibits, as well as separate exits and entrances.

* * *

"WE HAVE OUR LAWS," said a police official, "and we have officers who are sworn to enforce these laws. Frankly, I don't know what the outcome will be."

Another city official, however, said he didn't think there would be any trouble. Sun. 10-5-47

"It's not like a show or exhibit in a hall," he said. "The people will just line up outside the train and pass through it. I don't expect there will be any difficulty."

Eight weeks before the train's arrival, Mayor Cooper Green will be contacted by an area representative of the American Heritage Foundation and plans for Birmingham's "rededication" program will be made.

Along with plans carried out in other cities, Birmingham will stage a week of "rededication" to the ideals of Americanism prior to the train's arrival here. Special exhibits and programs will be featured. A special citizens' committee will be named.

* * *

MAYOR GREEN has been invited to attend a special War Department Air Force seminar at Maxwell Field Oct. 27-31.

Attending the seminar will be key civilian and military leaders from over the nation. They will engage in joint study and mutual exchange of thinking on national security and air power.

The group will be made up of congressional, professional, industrial, business and labor leaders.

A flying field trip will be made during the seminar to the air proving ground at Eglin Field, Fla., where the group will see an actual demonstration of the latest types of aircraft, air weapons and tactics.

Mayor Green was notified of his invitation to the seminar by W. Stuart Symington, secretary of the newly-created Department of the Air Force. In his invitation, Secretary Symington wrote Mr. Green: "Your experience as mayor of Birmingham and vice president of the United States Conference of Mayors would be an important factor in the success of this affair." 10-5-47

WITH HOB-NAILED BOOTS

Afro American. 15

In a telephone conversation the other day, one of the publicity men for the Freedom Train told a reporter that he "got a big kick out of watching the little pickaninnies" view the historic exhibits. He didn't know, of course, that he was talking to an AFRO writer. Baltimore, Md.

It is unfortunate that such a character should be connected with so fine a project as the Freedom Train, especially in a capacity giving him a chance to reach the public with his Dixie ideas. Worms somehow find their way into the best apples. Sat. 10-4-47

This displaced cracker, who was identified as one Howard Manson, is deserving of a "big kick"—but not on his funnybone.

No Freedom Train Jim Crow Stymies

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 15

Birmingham Dads

Oklahoma

BIRMINGHAM, — (ANP) — Possibility of a hitch in the showing of the Freedom Train in Birmingham arose this week with the announcement that no racial segregation would be allowed during exhibits by the train. 10-25-47

In an announcement from New York, the American Heritage foundation said that because of the nature of the exhibits, no segregation because of "race, color or religion," could be tolerated.

The Freedom Train is scheduled to visit the Magic City Dec. 30. City officials are in the dark as to what to do about the segregation. The city has a number of ordinances regarding segregation of races, at exhibits, as well as separate exits and entrances.

"We have our laws," said a policy official, "and we have officers who are sworn to enforce these laws. Frankly, I don't know what the outcome will be."

Another city official, however, said he didn't think there would be any trouble. It's not like a show or exhibit in a hall, he said. "The people will just line up outside the train and pass through it." Sat. 10-25-47

Eight weeks before the December date Mayor Coper Green will be contacted by an area representative of the American Heritage foundation and plans made.

THE MEMPHIS BLUES

Defender Sat. 11-29-47

The Freedom Train is not going to stop in Memphis. This decision was reached last week by the American Heritage Foundation, sponsors of the train. Memphis has won the ugly distinction of being the first American City to be eliminated from the Freedom Train schedule. Chicago, Ill.

The Memphis mayor declared in a public statement that he "would allow an exhibition of the train early in January if half a day were devoted to visits by whites and the other half by Negroes." The sponsors of the train said some weeks ago that they were not going to pander racial prejudices and since Memphis gave them a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposition, the sponsors are going to leave it. 15 11-29-47

The mayor of the Tennessee metropolis shares with Memphis movie censors some very fancy ideas about freedom. We congratulate the American Heritage Foundation for refusing to make the Freedom Train the Freedom Limited. We extend our sincere sympathies to the white and colored citizens of Memphis who must forego the opportunity of browsing among the great documents on the Freedom Train which guided our country to glory. They deserve a better fate. When you consider what they are up against, you can understand why Memphis is the birthplace of the blues.

15 1947 Freedo Train

Tennessee Papers Denounce Demands For Segregation

Pittsburgh, Pa Courier
Sat. 11-29-47
15

(From The Courier's Nashville Correspondent)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—In an editorial published in all of its editions Nov. 21, The Nashville Tennessean caustically criticized the action of Mayor James J. Pleasants of Memphis in establishing segregation as a basis for the appearance of the Freedom Train in that city.

The editorial reads:

"The whole South— and Tennessee in particular—has regretted the decision of Memphis officials that has led to the cancellation of the Freedom Train's visit to that city because of segregation.

'NO RIGHT' Sat. 11-29-47

"The train is an official national institution. It carries sacred documents of political and civil liberty which belong to all the people everywhere. Mayor Pleasants of Memphis has no more equity in them than any other citizen. He has no right to say that citizens must be divided into races and classes when viewing them in Memphis.. Instead, as a public official, he has a special obligation to see that the rights these documents proclaim are preserved intact for the enjoyment of all.

"It is encouraging to note that both newspapers in Memphis have severely criticized the Mayor's stand and that a healthy protest movement led by the American Veterans Committee is already underway. Sat 11-29-47

"In fairness to Memphis it should be noted that it has perhaps the strongest established tradition of segregation in the South. Its Negro population, while not so great proportionately as that of Jacksonville or Birmingham, is considerably larger than Nashville.

NO TAX BIAS

"Segregation is regularly observed at the Memphis Zoo and at the Tri-State Fair, as well as hotels, restaurants and transportation. Yet Negro citizens are not segregated when they make purchases in stores or do business at banks. Nor, as a Memphis newspaper remarks, are they segregated when they pay taxes.

"No local traditions could justify Mayor Pleasants' ruling in the matter. Pittsburgh, Pa

"He has made a mockery of the very purpose of the train itself, which is being sent abroad through the land to stimulate inspiration towards freedom and justice for all. Courier

UGLY SUSPICION

"We cannot avoid the ugly suspicion that Mayor Pleasants and the other powers in Shelby County do not want the Freedom Train to come to their neighborhood. If there is any city in the country where freedom should be encouraged, it is Memphis.

"It was made plain from the very start—and has been repeated a hundred times—that segregation would not be allowed in connection with any of the train's stops.

"The Mayor knew that and yet deliberately ordered segregation in Memphis. That can only mean he is afraid to let the citizens of Memphis be inspired by the country's democratic and libertarian documents.

"If the citizens of Memphis attained a new concept of liberty and justice, might that not be unfortunate for Mayor Pleasants and other officials of the tight little dictatorship operated there?"

De Freedom Train Get On Board If You Can

15 Daily Worker
Atlanta Ga

BY C. ERIC LINCOLN

MEMPHIS, Tenn.— (SNS)—

Now I have got a tender spot in my heart for nice old ladies and gentlemen of a generation or so past. I'm weak for em. Their fine old white hair and their" I- lived-in-the-days-when" demeanor inspire me to reverence, and I can sit for hours on any convenient back stoop and listen to the gems they draw one after another from their ribbon tied shoe boxes of memories. I gleam when they gleam, and if perchance some fire eatin' old Lochinvar pounds his corn-cob on the table for emphasis, I respectfully pound in concert with my Kaywoodie - breakage possibilities not-with-standing.

It was one of those unpredictable days last week when we were having some typical shine-awhile, rain awhile Memphis Weather. My favorite prep team had lost to a superior eleven, and I was walking along blaming my luck for the responsibilities of my faith. A ragged little Somebody ran up behind me and yanked at my brief case.

"Go away," I told him, "Go away and mind your business."

"Grandma wants to see you. She wants you to come up there," he countered. Sue. 12-2-47

"Scram! Who's Grandma? Come up where, anyhow?"

"Up there in that window. She's sick." and he pointed at a blanket-draped window two stories above the street in one of those pretentious old dilapidated mansions of the last century.

"Okay," I told him, and grabbed him by the scuff of the neck.

"But if you're trying to be funny, sonny, I'm gonna throw you out of every window in the house."

Inside Grandma's room was a little old wisp of a lady sitting in a rocking chair and bumping merrily along on one and a-half rockers. I let go my grip on my little prisoner and addressed myself to her.

"Your grandson tells me you're sick, ma'm," I said. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Son," she said, "What is this here "Freedom Train" my boy there been tryin' to tell me about?"

I let my last quarter drop back into my pocket. Then I looked behind the dresser and gently closed the door. Taking in every corner of the room I told her, "It's a lot of important documents, you know historical papers and things-"

"Papers? Freedom Train run in '65 - 01' Abe in the cab and Gen'l Grant stokin' up de fire. Freed all the colored an' made em' equal to de white."

"Yes'm." I gulped, "this one's just a little different. You see it isn't supposed to free any colored people. It -"

Maybe it free de white uns, then she suggested make everybody live like de Bible say. De colored was freed, but they ain't free, and de white folks ain't free cause they got to stay back an' hold the colored. What kind of papers you say they got on that train?"

"Well, they've got The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution of the United States Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Her eye brightened and the rocking chair came to a halt.

"They's got Ol Abe's speech on that train?," she asked incredibly. "They got something of President Franklin Roosevelt's, too?"

"I'm sure they have," I answered quietly.

"Son, git my ol' sweater out de closet, there, and kinda help me down de steps. I want to see that train "fore de Lawd calls me."

I felt like an ant's belly.

"It isn't here, yet," I apologized. Her face grayed a little.

"It ain't here? When do it come, Son." Sue. 12-2-47

"I don't know," I answered, and started down the stairs. "But when it does, I'll let you know"

Outside again, an old spiritual called the Gospel Train insisted on paraphrasing itself in my mind I trudged off down the street unconsciously humming 12-2-47

The Freedom Train is a-coming, A-coming through the lan' Sue.

I hear them car wheels a-rumblin; Git on it if you can.

Birmingham Negroes Score Freedom Train Segregation

13 Daily Worker Thu. 12-11-47, word

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS) — The Birmingham chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a resolution late Wednesday condemning the "separate lines for Negro and White citizens" allegedly planned for viewing Freedom Train, scheduled to appear here December 29. Thu. 12-11-47

The NAACP statement said: "The plan is simply segregation, vicious, methodical and stupid." The statement urged the American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the train, to route it around Birmingham, unless the public rulers fell in line with the spirit of Freedom Train.

Tuesday the Birmingham Baptist ministers' conference voted a resolution supporting the position taken by the NAACP chapter. Similar action was taken Wednesday when the AKA sorority threw its weight behind the NAACP as sentiment began to mobilize. AME Zion Bishop B. G. Shaw said that he was opposed to the segregated arrangement.

J. J. Green, chairman of the NAACP Executive Committee, indicated that the branch has been working since December 5 to iron out defects in the "jimcrow reviewing plan" without "publicity, but had made no progress." He said that Walter White's position on segregation had been made clear, "there will be no compromise with segregation."

The Freedom Train

Daily Worker

Mayor William B. Hartsfield took high ground in Atlanta Tuesday when he issued his "no segregation" order in the projected stop of the Freedom Train, now on tour of American cities under the auspices of the American Heritage Foundation. Atlanta Ga

"In Atlanta," declared Mayor Hartsfield, "the Freedom Train will be open at all times to all persons regardless of race or creed. The exhibits on the Freedom Train are those priceless documents guaranteeing the basic freedoms of the American people. I do not see how anybody can draw a color line through freedom and justice.

Thur. 11-20-47

"So far as I am concerned, I am willing to stand beside any American citizen regardless of race ot creed in mutual admiration and respect for those great historical charters or American freedom." the Mayor stated.

We think that officials of the American Heritage Foundation are holding up the American tradition of fairplay to all by serving notice to local committees that the Train and its facilities will be made available only on condition that there will be no jim crow arrangement in the exhibition. Cities which insist upon hugging the delusion of segregation and separation of the races in order to view these priceless American achievements, many of which could never been possible without the genius of Negroes and other minorities, will simply bow it on without notice to its greatness.

The Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., prefers to hold fast to the established segregation tradition and let the white and Negroes remain ignorant of this knowledge. The Mayor of Hattiesburg, Miss., has taken a similar position. Of course, the people who live in these communities are the losers because of this idle thinking about co-mingling of the races. They mix in the department stores. They buy groceries at the same counters. And they come together in a hundred other avenues in their routine of life. But they must not mix in looking upon the priceless work of art, science, and solid American history.

Mayor Hartsfield is contented to let Memphis and other cities to paddle their own little boats, but as for him he can see no harm in two races looking at the achievements of our American common sense. To have any other position is to adopt the philosophy of Fascism of which we already have too much in the Deep South.

Documents on Labor Still Missing from Freedom Train

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y. Thur. 11-4-47

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (FP).—The Freedom Train with its priceless cargo of documents outlining the development of American liberties was on exhibit in the nation's capital Nov. 27 and 28, but the promised papers relating to American labor freedom were still missing.

The Freedom Train project was originally the idea of Atty. Gen. Tom Clark but was taken up by the American Heritage Foundation for actual operation. When Rep. Adolph Sabath (D-Ill) late in August suggested to Clark that it was strange that documents referring to labor freedom had been omitted from the display, he was assured that the matter was being taken up with top AFL and CIO leaders and they would be included.

On the road two and a half months, having been shown in most of the northeastern states, the Freedom Train documents still have a gap between the 1919 constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote and the papers relating to World War II. Among the suggestions for inclusion have been the Wagner act, the wage-hour law, Pres. Roosevelt's wartime FEPC order, the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws and the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act..

A high Justice Dept. spokesman. asked to comment on the lack of labor papers, said the American Heritage Foundation "is still working on that," but explained "they probably haven't had time to do anything on it."

Jennings Perry
Pub. Ledger, 11-26-47

Let Freedom Ring

The train bearing the souvenirs of the birth of our Nation will stand in Atlanta January 2. Thousands people will file through as the train come, Mayor Hartsfield has said:

I like what he has said:

"The exhibits on the Freedom Train are those priceless documents guaranteeing the basic freedom of the American people. I do not see how anybody can draw a color line through freedom and justice.

Perry

New York, N.Y.

"So far as I am concerned, I am willing to stand beside any American citizen, regardless of race or creed, in mutual admiration and respect for those great historical charters of American freedom."

This is a man saying a thing that should not need saying, that should be taken for granted. And yet it was needed in Atlanta, and hence well said—in a state in which, at the same time, the latter-day Ku Klux Klan was calling upon the law (and there is such a law) to keep American citizens of slightly different tints from hearing Henry Wallace, or Wallace from speaking to them, unless the different tints should be seated in separate pews.

For the Refreshment Of Our Understanding

What Mayor Hartsfield said in Atlanta was wholesome for the same reason that this ocean-to-ocean parade of "those great historical charters" is wholesome—for the refreshment of the American undertaking. Unfortuntaely the priceless documents themselves cannot guarantee freedoms, no matter what is set down in them and romantically subscribed to by all of us. Freedom is where you find it in the minds of "millions still living," and where men defend it unblushingly. What the Freedom Train carries is not so precious as what it meets—in Atlanta, for instance—as what its cargo evokes of respect and emulation along the way.

It is a euphemism, a dodge, whose only purpose is to cover the embarrassment of the Mayor himself over the discourtesy he must show to the Bill of Rights and over the attention that will be called to the plight of his city among all the self-governing communities of the land. The city of Memphis, rather well known I think, has been under the American system of government for a good many years. It is run by a political boss who take against the close approach of the historic and generally treasured reminders of the American power of slight so thinly disguised by the election of possible "embarrassment" is addressed to that group of citizens whose political importance in Memphis permits the slight to be given with impunity.

The Mayor Covers His Own Embarrassment

In another large Southern city, Memphis, the Freedom Train will not be stopping. There, Mayor Pleasants has said that "Negroes would be embarrassed if segregation policies were removed." I do not like what Mayor Pleasants has said, because it is not true.

N.Y.C.

Dustin' Off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

SOME THINGS TO WATCH FOR ON "FREEDOM TRAIN"

EVERY CITIZEN should see the documents and memorabilla of the American heritage carried on the "Freedom Train" now on its mission throughout the country to aid in re-dedicating the nation to democratic principles upon which it was founded. We know, of course, that the United States, insofar as the darker races are concerned, is a democracy in name only. It is, however, striving mightily, through a labyrinth of daily contradictions, to be worthy of that word in a truer sense.

Lucius Harper

Even "Freedom Train," which purports to be the essence and spirit of democracy, is somewhat of a contradiction of the sermon it intends to preach. Its 38-member board of trustees is all white; its 58-member advisory committee is all white; its staff of 36 employes to guard the sacred documents is all white, but the Pullman Company was kind enough to loan the "Train" three porters, and that's about our sole representation on this great pulpit on wheels.

Already "Freedom Train" is destined to strike some of the color snags in our so-called democracy: the South is preparing to greet it with "separate days" for the races to view the aged documents demanding that America operate under the laws of the oneness of mankind. Of course, in many cities our so-called "race leaders" will conveniently work in the harness of the Jim Crow plan to guide Negroes through "Freedom Train" on a "special day set aside for our colored people." This, of course, is a contradiction of "Freedom Train's" mission.

THE OLD time-worn Declaration of Independence document that Negroes will view was fought for by black men as well as white men. And they did not fight for it on "Separate Days." When Peter Salem, a black soldier, killed the British General Pitcairn at the battle of Bunker Hill, he did it in the midst of a regiment of white soldiers. Solomon Poor, another black man, so distinguished himself in this battle that he was rewarded by the Massachusetts Colony. There were altogether about 3,000 black soldiers under Gen. George Washington's command in the Revolutionary War fighting on the "Same Days" with white soldiers to make that Declaration of Independence possible to be exhibited on "Freedom Train" today. So why should it be viewed "separately" when it came about through the unity of black and white manpower? Some of our "race leaders" need to read the histories on the Revolutionary and Civil Wars and probably they will learn that black men, their own kinsmen, are largely responsible for many of those precious documents behind glass cases in "Freedom Train."

In the "Rough Draft" of Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, which is one of the most interesting documents on the "Train," one may see the first attempt to destroy slavery in this country. This paragraph, however, was stricken out by the Continental Congress by a one vote margin. Had two members not gone fishing on the day Jefferson presented his rough draft to deal with the slavery question, it would have won and the date of Negro freedom would have started with the Revolutionary war and not with the Civil war. Thus, the Negro, held in bondage, had to wait some 87 years longer before another proclamation was drawn in behalf of his freedom. A fishing trip and just one vote on the wrong side caused the black man 87 years of grief and damnation.

* * *

JEFFERSON, always anti-slavery, put this paragraph in the Declaration of Independence dealing with the question: "He (meaning the King of Great Britain) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither; this piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

Jefferson later stated that his fight to get this act accepted by the Continental Congress was for the purpose of destroying the slave traffic from the beginning, and thereby lay the foundation for its abolition through the Constitution.

* * *

THE EMANCIPATION Proclamation shown on "Freedom Train" is not the original as signed by Abraham Lincoln. It is a rough draft which might accurately be termed the "first draft" of the Proclamation, for it sets down for the first time his plan for the abolition of slavery, toward which this was the first material move. A pamphlet on descriptions of the documents is a bit confusing on the Emancipation Proclamation. It says: "The first and signature pages of the official proclamation bearing Lincoln's signature and the seal of the United States are shown." According to records the original Emancipation Proclamation was destroyed when the Chicago Historical Society's building burned in the Chicago fire of 1871. Probably the "first and signature pages" were salvaged.

At any rate, "Freedom Train" is well worth seeing by citizens of all races, all together, and not separately. We hope our kinsmen in the South won't add another contradiction to our already much muddled democracy, at which we sometimes crack our sides laughing.

CITY HEADS WON'T DROP SEGREGATION

Fri. 11-21-47

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19—(Special)—The false pride of a great Southern Metropolis was placed above its country's most precious heritage by the decision of its municipal governors Monday. The City and County Commission Tuesday issued a cold "No!" to the "No Segregation," demand of the sponsors of the Freedom Train bearing priceless documents of the United States.

Want Train, But . . .

After meeting with the Commission Mayor J. J. Pleasant issued the following statement late Monday afternoon:

"The City and County Commissioners have met with the representatives of the Freedom Train. We have told them we wanted the Freedom Train to come to Memphis and for the people to see it. We have told them the white people could see it half the time it is here, or six and one-half hours, thus giving equal opportunity to everyone to see it.

"Because of the large Negro population in Memphis, we think the white people and the Negroes should see the train separately. The good relationship between the races in Memphis has been maintained by this policy and we do not think it should be changed."

Louis A. Novins, vice president and secretary of the American Heritage Foundation, was read the Mayor's statement in a telephone conversation to New York. He repeated a resolution adopted by the Foundation, sponsors of the train, last July 9 prohibiting segregation. He replied:

"I think that within the clear meaning of this resolution, it would be impossible to exhibit the train in Memphis without violating the spirit of the resolution."

First To Be By-passed

The Resolution of the Foundation banning segregation reads:

"Resolve, that no segregation of any individual or groups of any kind on the basis of race or religions be allowed at any exhibition of the Freedom Train held anywhere."

Fri. 11-21-47

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Board of Trustees, said, "This resolution was unanimously ratified by the Board of Trustees of the Foundation. Any other course was unthinkable."

As a result of the decision of the commission, the Freedom Train will cancel its Jan. 7 date in Memphis. It is the only city in the Nation so far at which a scheduled exhibition of the train will be cancelled.

Mid-Southern dates for the train include: Jackson, Tenn., Jan. 6; Hattiesburg, Miss., Jan. 9; Meridian, Miss., Jan. 10; Jackson, Miss., Jan. 11; Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 13; Little Rock, Jan. 19, and Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 21.

Freedom Train To Bypass Memphis

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—(AP)—The Freedom Train will bypass Memphis unless the Tennessee city's mayor reconsiders his announced intention of setting separate hours for white and Negro visitors, the American Heritage Foundation announced last night.

Tue. 11-18-47

The announcement followed a statement by Memphis' mayor, James J. Pleasants, Jr., who said that "White people and Negroes should see the train separately" on its scheduled January showing, "giving equal opportunity to everyone to see it."

Asserting that racial segregation of visitors to the train was a violation of the "letter and the spirit" of the foundation's purpose in sponsoring the tour, Louis A. Novins, executive vice president, said:

"We trust that the mayor will reconsider and that the people of Memphis will still make it possible to exhibit this traveling shrine in their city."

Freedom Train Detours Around a Plague Spot

THERE are times when scheduled events are cancelled because of epidemics, infections which make it unsafe for people to gather together. So it is an infection—moral and spiritual rather than physical—that causes a detour of the Freedom Train around Memphis. Thereby America is warned, as it were, that Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee, are plague spots.

Fri. 11-21-47

City and County commissions there officially have said that whites and Negroes cannot together view the train's stirring exhibits. It is as if they declare America has no common heritage for its people, in despite of all our formal professions of faith and dedication. It is particularly shocking, the Freedom Train being what it is, designed to illuminate the meaning of freedom which official Memphis now repudiates. In this light, the demand for segregation becomes impossible.

In a way, perhaps, a good end is served. The train and its tour may be established as historical successes because of the very experience of Memphis if nothing else. The incident has served to bring before the eyes of all people the farcical lengths to which acute racial consciousness and prejudice may take a people. Thus it has dramatized the essential purpose of the venture. The contrast between vision which the exhibit invokes, and blindness which in this case is betrayed, is too startling to be soon forgotten.

Fri. 11-21-47

It is startling enough to call forth more emphatic and nearly universal protests than any other conceivable occurrence might bring. Protests come from groups in Memphis itself, notably a veterans' group and one whose program involves democratic action. And this is wholesome. This may mean that the entire structure of oppression in that city—the vicious censorship of books, plays, motion pictures and public meetings which is traditional there—the boss control, the barter of poll tax receipts to contrive a controlled and deliverable vote—the personal and political vengeance visited on citizens who speak out against a dictatorial organization—all this may mean that a leaven of revolt is stirring, that emancipation is on the way.

Freedom Train's Sponsor Hit

...sponsors, the American documents throughout the nation, was scheduled to visit here January 7. Mayor Pleasants ...isplaying historic and other City officials insisted

Memphis, Nov. 23 (AP)

Memphis Mayor James J. Pleas- ... Freedom Train's appearance here ... The train, displ...

on racial segregation and the train's sponsors quashed its Memphis date. Mon. 11-24-47

The Mayor declared that the City officials "know better the problems that exist between the races here and better how to handle them than the American Heritage Foundation. 11-24-47

"We are convinced that congregating thousands of white and colored people together, whether in separate lines or not, would surely lead to trouble and perhaps bloodshed, which we are ever alert to prevent."

Cancellation Of Freedom Train Trip To City Scored By AME Ministers' Council

Memphis World
Memphis, Tennessee

Strange as it seems, it sounded stranger to hear the voice of Mayor Pleasant coming over the ether waves, futilely trying to justify an unfounded reason for not permitting the Freedom Train to come to Memphis, the 'gateway to the South.' 12-2-47

All one had to do was think and readily one was aware of the stupid inconsistencies of the blighted reasons given. He sounded more like Hitler than an American: here where people of both races work together and are proud of their ability to give and take and live in peace. Tue. 12-2-47

It was the most unusual, the most ruggedly ignorant statement ever propounded over a radio station to a peace loving people. It was devoid of social vision or social conscience. It wae undramatically un-American, paganistic and anti-Christian. Tue. 12-2-47

The people of Memphis supported every effort in World War II as all loyal American citizens did throughout our vast commonwealth Our boys on a hundred battle fronts paid the last full measure of devotion for democracy gladly with the dying hope that the world might be saved for the four freedoms. In bond drives, in work beyond the shattering pains of endurance, in prayers, in sacrifices gladly given, all worked so that peace might dwell on the earth with men of Goodwill.

Atlanta Mayor Is Praised for His Stand Against Dixie Segregation

(From The Courier Atlanta Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—As the historic Freedom Train rolled across the Mason-Dixon Line, heading deeper into the South where some cities still furiously refight the Civil War, it was evident that inroads are being made into those bastions of race hate . . . for this former Confederate stronghold has refused to allow race bias when it halts here on Jan. 2. 15 Sat. 11-29-47

In refusing to segregate visitors to the famous train bearing priceless documents strongly entwine in the building of America, Atlanta veered away from the stands taken by Memphis, Tenn., and Hattiesburg, Miss., which decreed that segregation was to be the order of the day—democracy, or no democracy.

The stand taken by this city's mayor, William B. Hartsfield, drew immediate reactions in faraway places, as the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post Gazette editorially praised his firm attitude, saying that it "is welcome evidence that gradually barriers of prejudice are being lowered." Sat. 11-29-47

Mayor Hartsfield had firmly stated: "I am willing to stand beside any American citizen, regardless of race or creed, in mutual admiration and respect for those great historical charters of American freedom." The train is carrying the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, both originals.

Meanwhile, the Freedom Train made its first stop below the Mason-Dixon Line on Saturday, when it pulled to a halt in the railroad station at Salisbury, Md., on the noted Eastern Shore of the Maryland-Virginia-Delaware Peninsula. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Although Mayor James J. Pleasants of Memphis put his ban on the mixing of races for the scheduled visit of the train, and the American Heritage Foundation immediately withdrew Memphis from the list of stops, the Memphis mayor was meeting with rising opposition this week. He was scheduled to make a statement over the radio on Sunday. Courier

MOUNTING OPPOSITION

The mounting tide of opposition found the AVC adding its protest to those of the Commercial Appeal, Memphis daily paper, which declared that Pleasants' act set Memphis apart "as a city where freedom cannot literally show its head." The Press-Scimitar, another Memphis daily, lashed Pleasants in an attack on the city-county action. The mayor has hinted that he might change his stand.

Hattiesburg's mayor, George Calhoun, stated that his city would work out a plan "that would conform to our traditions." However, those traditions were well understood, and Hattiesburg was promptly jerked off from the list of scheduled stops.

Other daily papers throughout the South, especially the Chattanooga Times and Nashville Tennesseean, blasted the attitudes of Memphis and Hattiesburg city authorities as being detrimental to the betterment of racial relations in the South, saying that their stands are holding the South up to the scorn and ridicule of well-thinking citizens throughout the Nation.

The first posing of the question of whether segregation would be permitted when the Freedom Train crossed the Mason-Dixon Line came several months ago, when Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League took up the matter with officials of the American Heritage Foundation and asked for a clearly defined policy. Foundation officials answered that segregation would meet with their severe disapproval and would not be permitted.

Freedom Train Head Denies He Agreed To Birmingham Ban

Montgomery, Ala

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 28.—(AP)—Louis A. Novins, vice president of the American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the Freedom Train, took issue today with Mayor Cooper Green of Birmingham over a statement attributed to the official by Green in the handling of white and Negro spectators at a scheduled visit of the train here. Mon. 12 29-47

In a statement, released in New York, Novins said, "the mayor's statement that I understood colored and white lines were to alternate through the train in groups of 25 or more comes as a surprise. Such a proposal would clearly be in violation of the Foundation's policy as expressed in our wire of Dec. 16, and obviously unacceptable. It is also inconsstent with the mayor's wired reply Dec. 17, stating, 'Please be assured there will be no segregation on Freedom Train while in Birmingham.'"

The train's visit to Birmingham, originally scheduled for tomorrow, was cancelled by the Foundation after two of the city's three commissioners stated in a wire that segregation laws would not be set aside for the occasion.

Novins said further, ". . . many telephone conversations were held with Birmingham during the last three weeks in the hope of reaching an acceptable solution. . . . His (Green's) telegram of Dec. 17 omitted a basic and material phase submitted to his representative before his wire was sent, namely, that there be a single line into the Freedom Train.

"After his wire was received I called him to point out the omission. He replied that the omission must have been an error. We have since learned that an error had been made in Birmingham. However, my call could have left no doubt in his mind as to our policy. Mon. 12-29-47

The Freedom train today was placed on exhibit in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and will be shown in Columbus, Ga., Tuesday.

Freedom Train Resolution Passed By Another Group

Memphis World
Memphis, Tennessee

Whereas, The Southern Association For The Improvement of Color-Citizens, the Department of Tennessee in general assembly at Brunswick, Tennessee, On this day, the twenty-sixth of November, and

Whereas, this organization has for its purpose to bring about good-will, better relationship, equal justice and fair play to all; and

Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this assembly in regards to the FREEDOM TRAIN that is now traveling this country, and making stops at various places, and exhibiting to the world the foundation of freedom and democracy, and; 12-9-47

Whereas, it appeared that it was the desire of this train to stop at Memphis, Shelby, Tennessee, and that there were some objections raised by the authorities, in regards to the two races seeing the train at the same time, and;

Whereas, we the delegates of this convention do not see the wisdom of this matter; especially in view of the fact nothing was said or done in regards to citizens of Memphis going to see the City of Memphis, N. C. & St. L. Special, 'The City of New Orleans, The I. C. Special; Negroes and whites saw these two crack trains on exhibit and no trouble developed;

Whereas, it is the desire of the citizens of Memphis to see the Freedom Train, and not have the whole country criticizing this community, and; Tue. 12-9-47

Whereas, judging the future by the past, and the relationship existing between the races throughout this state, and in Shelby County there should be no anticipation of any racial trouble;

BE IT RESOLVED: that a committee from this assembly be appointed to present these resolutions to Mayor James R. Pleasant, Jr., of the City of Memphis in person, asking for a reconsideration of this matter. Tue. 12-9-47

W. I. Trotter, chairman, resolutions committee; Henry Timberlake, Bishop W. S. Sheffield, Willis Young, Mrs. Emma Paden, J. H. Moten, State President.

No Segregation Question

The Record
Columbia, S. C.

The mayors of Memphis, Tenn., and Hattiesburg, Miss., who have been insisting that Negroes and whites visiting the Freedom Train be segregated, have done their cities and the South a disservice, carrying segregation to ridiculous and impossible lengths. Sun. 11-21-47

There is no segregation question involved in the Freedom train's visit. In Memphis and in Hattiesburg Negroes and whites stand in line, one behind the other, now in postoffices, in banks, in grocery stores. They walk along the street one behind the other and nobody thinks it should be overwise. Whites and Negroes alike stand together on the streets to witness parades.

What the South needs in its elected officials is some common sense.

Bias in Memphis Scored

Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Birmingham Plan' For Freedom Train

News, Birmingham, Ala
Sat. 12-21-47

BY DOUGLAS L. HUNT

The coming of the Freedom Train to the South has brought some problems along with it. Its sponsor, the American Heritage Foundation, announced that it would make no stops in cities which insisted on the strict interpretation of segregation laws. Specifically its executive committee of the board of trustees, at a meeting held in New York on July 9, 1947, passed unanimously the following resolution: "Resolved, that no segregation of any individuals or groups of any kind on the basis of race or religion be allowed at any exhibition of the Freedom Train held anywhere." Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Heritage Foundation, is quoted by The New York Times (Sept. 29, 1947) as saying: "It is our firm determination that the American Heritage program shall be an instrumentality for strengthening the freedoms and liberties of all Americans, regardless of race, creed or color."

15 Sat. 12-21-47

Several Southern cities have refused to drop any segregation laws and consequently have been omitted from the train's itinerary; for that reason the train will not stop, for instance, in Memphis and Selma. Other Southern cities have decided that no segregation ordinance would be violated by allowing persons of both races to stand in line and go through the train, first come, first served. By that arrangement the same procedure would apply as that which now occurs when persons of both races form single lines up to tellers' windows in banks, before the box-office window of a circus, or in a line to purchase licenses in the courthouse or to pay taxes to the tax collector. A city near Birmingham which has taken the position that no segregation ordinance would be violated by such action is Atlanta.

In Birmingham a new plan has been evolved. Now known as the "Birmingham plan," it provides that two separate lines shall form for Negroes and whites leading up to the entrance of the train. At that point police officers will permit groups, of approximately 25 of each race to enter the train: 25 white persons; then, as soon as the first car has been emptied, 25 Negroes. The local committee in charge of arrangements announces that the plan is not regarded as segregation by the central offices of the Heritage Foundation and that it has been approved as official for Birmingham. It is further announced that certain other Southern cities have adopted the so-called Birmingham plan; Montgomery, for example, is one city which will handle the problem in that way.

* * *

Some of Birmingham's Negro citizens have objected to the plan. They hold it to be a sort of concealed segregation. They say it is out of harmony with the expressed wish of the Heritage Foundation to offend no man's essential dignity when he goes to view the documents which all Americans revere as the basis of their political and social freedom.

The protest has come from the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It has a membership of more than 7,000 in Jefferson County. Its leaders are responsible Negro professional men and women, labor leaders, newspaper men and ministers. They wish to make the point that unhappiness over the application of the Birmingham plan is not the result of agitation by one or a few of their members, but that it exists widely among the whole Negro population of the district. It has been discussed in church and civic organizations.

Sat. 12-21-47

Last Tuesday morning the City Commission of Birmingham held its regular weekly meeting. At that time a committee of Negro citizens presented themselves in the council chamber and asked for an opportunity to speak before the commission. The chairman of the group was the Rev. J. L. Ware, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church in Birmingham. He also represents the Birmingham Negro Baptist Ministers Conference, made up of representatives of 190 Negro churches. Other members of the committee were Emory Jackson, executive secretary of the Birmingham branch, N. A. A. C. P., and editor of the Birmingham World; W. E. Shortridge, president of the National Funeral Directors and of the Ensley Business League; the Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church and president of the Conference of A. M. E. Ministers, representing 52 churches, and the Rev. F. R. Blakey, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church and president of the Ministerial Alliance of the A. M. E. Zion Church. They wished to present a statement to the City Commission signed by the above men, plus W. H. Hollins, president of the Birmingham Negro Business League; Molton H. Gray, commander of the National Council of Negro Veterans; Mrs. A. W. Plump, chairman of the social action committee of the Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women, and T. L. Crowell, representative of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. The statement called attention to various resolutions protesting the Birmingham plan and in support of the position taken by the local chapter of the N. A. A. C. P.

News, Birmingham, Ala

The Rev. Ware, spokesman for the group, rose to speak. Commission President Green announced that Ware had no cause to protest before the commission, inasmuch as the commission had accepted the plan presented by the local committee of arrangement in conjunction with the representative of the Heritage Foundation in Birmingham. The group was informed its protest should be made to the New York office of the Heritage Foundation. At the solicitation, however, of Commissioner Morgan and Commissioner Connor, President Green allowed the Rev. Ware to speak. He started to present his case, to ask that a single line be allowed to move to and through the train. Commissioner Connor then took up the burden of the argument and announced that as long as he is police commissioner he would never sanction the plan asked for by the Negroes. He read from the city code the ordinance on segregation and said he would enforce it. Then he invited the speaker to go on talking, said he would listen till doomsday, but would not change his mind under any circumstances. The Rev. Ware then said he had no further comment to make and took his seat.

Thus the situation seems to have been settled by the Heritage Foundation's willingness to accept the Birmingham plan as something other than segregation. The City Commission, by the words of Commissioner Connor and the assent of the other two members, regards the Birmingham plan as not in violation of the city's segregation ordinance.

So far as is now known, the Freedom Train will be on exhibit in Birmingham. The Birmingham plan will prevail in the arrangements for the showing to the two races.

Lesson In Freedom

News

Even though Birmingham itself suffered a great deprivation in the cancellation of the visit of the Freedom Train, all of our people should have learned or relearned a solemn and unforgettable lesson.

15

The people of this city were denied the opportunity to see precious documents of American liberty because city officials maintained that the law would require the enforcement of racial segregation among visitors to the train. That was a matter of interpretation. This newspaper, knowing that there is no such thing as absolute segregation, differed with that interpretation and regarded segregation as unnecessary, as particularly inadvisable, in this instance. However, city officials held to their position. Now the train has visited three Alabama cities—Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa. No segregation prevailed. There was not the least trouble or friction. On the contrary, there seems to have been especial consideration and orderliness among these crowds generally.

That any citizen of Birmingham who wished to see the documents of his freedom would have made trouble because other American citizens of a different color were viewing them at the same time seemed to us an extreme apprehension that certainly should not have been controlling.

* * *

The stories of the visits to the other Alabama cities offer convincing evidence in support of our view. Luther Davis, president of the Tuscaloosa City Commission, and Dr. Kermit Johnson, superintendent of Tuscaloosa County schools, on duty at the train all day Sunday, agreed that the crowd there was the most orderly they had seen. Dr. Johnson added that there was no loud talking in the train—that there was a great solemnity about the occasion.

The lesson here is very plain. It is that whatever segregation may be necessary in the general interest, there should always be the most conscientious and courageous effort to avoid resorting to it where it is not necessary.

No one can be sure about such things in advance, perhaps, but surely the visit of the Freedom Train was not an occasion for imposing segregation. On the contrary, this was about the last kind of gathering at which to draw such lines.

It has been suggested and implied that "agitation" was to blame for the failure of the train to come here. In the face of the unequivocal statements of officials of the American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the train, it is preposterous to put forth any such blanket contention. There may have been unwise and unfortunate action. But sooner or later the so-called Birmingham plan of segregation would have become generally known and understood. It would have been especially unfortunate if that had been delayed until the train actually arrived here—under a misunderstanding. For it seems obvious that the Birmingham plan would not have been accepted under any circumstances. It is plain, we believe, that not only "agitators," but the great majority, white and Negro, opposed segregation in this instance.

Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

There is also the implication or charge that if an article presenting the facts had not been printed in *The News-Age-Herald*, everything would or might have turned out all right.

Sat. 12-30-47

This newspaper is very much surprised that Commission President Cooper Green told a Heritage Foundation official, according to this official, that an article which appeared in a Birmingham newspaper (evidently *The News-Age-Herald* of Sunday, Dec. 21) did not reflect the intentions of the city administration and that the Foundation should ignore it. This Foundation official declares that "it is now apparent that the Birmingham news story quite accurately described the intentions of at least a majority of the City Commission."

The inaccuracies and misunderstanding clearly are chargeable elsewhere than to the article.

It would be manifestly absurd now to maintain that suppression of the facts of the situation would have helped. On the contrary, fuller discussion of it might have produced much more of understanding and might even have made possible the working out of an acceptable plan.

Another deeply impressive lesson in this unhappy sequence is that the public should be adequately informed about such matters always, delicate and difficult as such situations may be.

Negro Citizens Protest Freedom Train Jim Crow

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (SNS)—A NAACP - organized "Citizens Committee" representing the substantial and influence-bearing leadership of Birmingham, has asked to be heard this morning before the Birmingham City Commission a protest against thesjimcrow plans scheduled to exhibit here Dec. 29.

Opposed by the NAACP as stated in a resolution adopted by the Branch, Dec. 4, is the racial discrimination which the N. A. A. C P saw in the plan allegedly designed by Francis S. Falkenburg, manager of the Alabama Theater, and hinted to be connected with an alleged group seeking to block conversion of the Birmingham Theater into an all -Negro showhouse. Mr. Falkenburg chairman of the Freedom Train Arrangements Committee, is believed to have framed the "separate lines" plans in shape with the thinking of the City Commission who have not yet made an official declaration on the question.

Rev. J. L. Ware, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church and representing the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference is chairman of the NAACP's Citizens Committee. Emory O. Jackson, secretary of the NAACP and president of the Alabama Newspaper Association; Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor of the St. John AME Church and president of the Conference of A M E. Ministers; Rev. F. R. Blakey pastor of Metropolitan AME Zion Church and president of the Ministerial Alliance of the AME Zion Church; W. E Shortridge, president of the National Funeral Directors and of the Progressive Business League (Ensley) W. H. Hollins, president of the Negro Business League; Molton Gray, of the National Council of Negro Veterans and Cornelius Maiden, were among members of the committee listed.

The NAACP's executive committee met last Friday night to work out plans for implementing its resolutions. Another meeting is set for tonight in Masonic Temple to hear reports from the meeting with the commissioners and to formulate whatever other plans the situation calls for.

Meantime while the NAACP was the Falkenburg "Jimcrow Freedom" Committee was alleged meeting, announcing that the American Heritage Committee had given final approval to the two-racial-an. But the NAACP said had not confirmed this report.

Secretary Jackson in a report to Walter Whtie, NAACP national secretary and member of the Heritage Committee, charged that the branch could find no evidence that Negro citizens had been given a fair part in the planning for the arrangements. He further suggested that no Negro organization in Birmingham had said publicly or privately, so far as the Branch could learn, that they favored "Falkenburg Plan." He said that the Branch had polled the substantial organizations and found them to be vigorously opposed to "separate-line freedom."

Ebb Cox of the United Steelworkers (CIO) while opposed to the principle and practice of segregation discrimination based on race and skin color, along with Dr. E. W. Taggart, said they favored what seem to them to be a "compromise plan, as outlined by Mr. Falkenburg. Dr. Taggart cautioned that he was speaking for himself while Mr. Cox said that he spoke for the official policy of the Steelworkers in Alabama.

Freedom Train Visit Canceled In Birmingham

Segregation Rule Held Clear Policy Violation Of Heritage Program

City Takes Stand

Montgomerians Assured Documents To Arrive Here SaturdayMorning

The Freedom Train will stop in Montgomery Dec. 27, as scheduled, even though the appearance in Birmingham on Dec. 29 has been canceled because the commission insist upon city officials, Mayor John Goodwyn said Wednesday

[illegible] has not been an [illegible] the mayor insisted. [illegible] Freedom Train committee [illegible] that no issue would be made of the question, and city officials have supported them in this stand."

"We have a law which specifies segregation in buses, theaters and things of that sort, but both races stand in one line to pay taxes, to buy groceries, to make bank deposits and for other reasons, so there is no point in creating a disturbance," Mayor Goodwyn said.

12-25-47

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 24. —(AP)—The American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the Freedom Train, announced tonight cancellation of the train's Dec. 29 appearance in Birmingham because of city laws requiring racial segregation.

A statement by President Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, at foundation headquarters in New York, said in part that Birmingham officials "insist on arrangements which are clearly in violation of the policy of the foundation, that no segregation of any individuals or groups of any kind, on the basis of race or religion be allowed on the Freedom Train.

"We reaffirm our determination that the American Heritage program shall be an instrumentality for strengthening the freedom and liberties of all Americans regardless of race, creed or color."

Separate Lines

The city commission had proposed that Negroes and whites be formed in separate lines, with 25 persons taken alternately from each line.

A telegram earlier today from the foundation in New York said:

"A single line leading to the freedom train must be open to all and must extend length of train and through exhibition area."

The city commission replied that Birmingham's segregation law "is not a mantle to be set aside at the instance of this or that visitor to the city."

Visits by the train, which bears the original copies of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and other historic documents, already have been canceled at Memphis, Tenn., and other points.

Only One Plan

Mayor Cooper Green said in a statement that only one plan—that calling for separate lines for Negroes and whites—had ever been agreed upon by himself or the commission.

The mayor added that Michael Spaatz, a representative of the fonudation, attended the original meeting of the committee here and said the plan was acceptable and was not considered segregation by the foundation.

The commission earlier Wednesday, sent the foundation a telegram that said in part:

"Our segregation law is for he equal protection of the white and black races of the city, and for the prevention of disorders in the city, and is not a mantle to be laid aside at the instance of either this or that visitor to the city.

"Hence, if those in charge of the Freedom Train should see fit to bring it to Birmingham, they will be welcomed cordially, but cannot expect that either they or visitors to the Freedom Train will be exempt from the operation of our laws.

The telegram was signed by Associate Commissioners Eugene Connor and James Morgan. Green said he agreed to "the full meaning of the telegram," but did not sign it because he objected to its wording and to use of the word "segregation."

The train is now at Mobile, Ala., where it will be open to the public Friday. It goes to Montgomery, the following day.

Birmingham to Separate Races at Freedom Train

BIRMINGHAM (NNPA)—Several organizations are on record as definitely opposing the "Birmingham plan" under which colored and white people would be admitted in alternate groups to view Freedom Train here Dec. 29.

The Birmingham Branch NAACP adopted a resolution opposing the plan, and the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, on Dec. 9, endorsed the resolution. The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority on Dec. 10 also approved of the action taken by the NAACP.

The plan adopted by the city rulers for v iewing the Freedom Train here calls for separate lines of white and colored persons to view the documents the train is carrying on a nationwide tour, and for white and colored people to he admitted to the train in alternate groups.

This plan, the NAACP declared i nits resolution, "is simply segregation, vicious, methodical and stupid and shocking in violation of the non-discrimination and non-segregation declarations adopted by the American Heritage Foundation.

The resolution added:

"The 'Birmingham Plan' is contrary to the principles for which the Freedom Train wa s organized, and would be a blight on the documents which the train carries.

"We in the NAACP regret that our public rulers, by adopting the socalled 'Birmingham Plan' virtually cancel the appearance of Freedom Train in Birmingham, and by so doing advertise to the peoples of the world the worst side of ill-thinking, ill-will and intolerance."

Freedom Train Draws Line In Virginia Visits

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— "Freedom Train" brought relics and documents of freedom to Charlottesville, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk and other Virginia cities within the past 10 days--but no more freedom exists for Virginia Negroes. Negroes and whites were handled separately in every city so that southern custom would not be violated.

Down through the old Confederate state Freedom train doesn't mean much to most white people. In Roanoke a white rebel explained that the documents have special reference to the freedom of white people only.

In every city officials saw to it that the southern pattern of racial segregation was recognized. The parade and Center Theater program in Norfolk were conducted on a high plane, but whites were given the preference on visiting the Freedom Train last Sunday. The same situation obtained in Roanoke, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Lynchburg, according to per-

citizens will be permitted to view without restraint the documents that many Americans of various colors and racial strains have fought and died to uphold.

LEIGHTON L. TRENT.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

ham when late-model streamliner trains were on exhibit—the segregation law was not invoked. Why discriminate, either in law or among people? Your law is not invoked when lines of people pay the grocery cashier or the bank teller's window. Why insist on such an auspicious and historical occasion as the visit of the Freedom Train?

To the Editor of The News:

I regret to note in the local press the apparent cancellation of the Freedom Train's visit to Birmingham.

In my opinion, the invoking of such an antiquated ordinance is a reflection on Birmingham's progressiveness.

I take pride in calling Birmingham "my home town" and I had hoped the city had outgrown its provincialism. I was in Birmingham shal it so that at a later date Birmingham's citizens will be permitted to view without restraint the documents that many Americans of various colors and racial strains have fought and died to uphold.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

LEIGHTON L. TRENT.

15 1947

Freedom Train

A Grievous Frustration

News, Birmingham, Ala

Cancellation of the coming of the Freedom Train to Birmingham is profoundly regrettable and deplorable.

It results from what we believe to be earnest, honest differences of viewpoint and special complications. Jue. 12-25-47

From the beginning the American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the train, emphasized that it would not agree to segregation in visits to the train.

Birmingham city commissioners and a local committee sought to work out a plan that would be acceptable to the Foundation. At one time it was thought that this had been achieved. But apparently there was misunderstanding of just what was planned.

* * *

The City Commission holds that by law it is required to impose segregation. In line with that conviction, it was planned to have separate lines for white and Negro citizens approaching the train and to admit members of the two races separately in groups of 25. 12-25-47

Obviously there was a failure somewhere in making exactly clear to the Foundation just what was planned.

The president of the Foundation wired Commission President Green asking for full details of the Birmingham plan. Mr. Green complied. In reply, the Foundation reiterated that there could be no segregation on the Freedom Train.

The commission holds to the position that the law, as interpreted by the city attorney, requires the enforcement of segregation. The Foundation will not accept the Birmingham plan, which was conceived to provide equality of opportunity though involving segregation.

* * *

Officials must enforce the law as they see it with the aid of competent legal advice. On the other hand, no human interpretations are infallible. There are those who disagree that it is necessary or advisable in the interest of the law to separate visitors on this particular occasion in an inspection of the documents of our freedom.

This newspaper strongly believes that such segregation was inadvisable, although it respects the sincerity of the interpretation of the law by city officials.

* * *

There is no such thing as absolute segregation, of course. In certain cases such regulations seem clearly to be necessary and desirable in the interest of both white and Negro citizens. But there are many conditions and situations in which there is no segregation. In this paper's conviction, the projected visit of the Freedom Train was an especial occasion for the largest measure of generosity and breadth in interpreting the law. That would have made possible, we believe, a visit of the train without any trouble, providing, of course, it was not fomented in one or more quarters. The latter possibility would have existed, we also believe, and therefore we can understand the view of the city officials.

However, we do not agree with that view. We do not sympathize with it.

News Birmingham Ala

We profoundly regret that things have turned out as they have. It is a lamentable deprivation that the people of this district, white and colored, are denied the opportunity to see these precious papers of our liberty. Jue. 12-25-47

It is a grievous thing that this aggravation has developed in a situation of delicate and complex difficulties, but in which there have been so many evidences of progress in recent years. Now there is this sad frustration, however well meaning any or all efforts toward a solution of this particular problem may have been. It is all deeply distressing. This unhappy outcome presents an urgent need for all citizens to exert their utmost efforts to bring about magnanimity of spirit, understanding, cooperation.

To the Editor of The News: Birmingham, Ala

For weeks a great majority of the population of Birmingham looked forward to seeing the Freedom Train. But because of the city's segregation laws the train's stop was canceled. 15 Wed. 12-31-47

If the laws of this city are to prohibit a majority of its citizens from benefiting from great cultural and citizenship exhibitions such as the Freedom Train, it is high time that some change be made in the law. I, along with thousands of other white people of Birmingham, do not object to any Negro citizen viewing the Freedom Train at any time convenient to them. If you deny them that right you violate the basic principle of Christianity and democracy which teaches freedom of the individual and the brotherhood of man.

The delicate racial problem faced by our people will never be alleviated as long as you deny any race or group of citizens those things which are for the upbuilding of humanity. Very few white or Negro citizens desire racial intermixture on a social scale, but any good citizen would not deny any person the benefits derived from a visit to the Freedom Train.

It is time for the people of our city to demand some intelligent changes in regulations, and the authorities who administer them, in order that this shameful episode will not be repeated in Birmingham.

THELMA TRAYLOR.

8504 Second Avenue, North.

* * *

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT ABOARD THE FREEDOM TRAIN

News, Birmingham, Ala

The Freedom Train, carrying through the country the historic documents that record the birth and development of the United States of America, is apparently doing an even better job of education than its sponsors had hoped. In many cities, for the day of the visit at least, it is helping break down barriers of racial discrimination that some of its documents declare do not exist in law, should not exist in fact and must not be retained if this country is to attain that measure of greatness which its founders hoped for. 15 Times

The refusal of the authorities of Memphis and Birmingham to permit all the citizens of those two cities to visit the train at the same time, and the subsequent refusal of the train's sponsors to allow it to stop there under conditions of segregation, should not obscure the fact that many other Southern cities have placed no barriers in front of its doors. In many of them white man and colored man met for the first time at the Freedom Train on the basis of the equality to which our Declaration of Independence says they were born. In those cities no unhappy incidents have been reported. Neither race seems to have suffered. Both surely have profited. 12-26-47

New York, N.Y.

If the Freedom Train serves to awaken the conscience of areas where racial discrimination is practiced and to point out the essential un-Americanism of such attitudes to the people and to the leaders of those areas, then its 33,000-mile journey will have, indeed, been worth while.

News, Birmingham

A SETBACK FOR BIRMINGHAM

To the Editor of The News: 15 Ala 12-31-47

You are to be greatly commended for the wise, brave and patriotic stand you have taken regarding the visit of the Freedom Train to Birmingham. Birmingham is a great, progressive city with many thousands of industrious citizens who were deprived of the education and satisfaction they would get in viewing the exhibits on display in this train.

Besides the thousands of citizens in Birmingham, there are thousands outside of the great city who go to Birmingham daily to trade who were disappointed. Certainly this action of your officers will prove a setback to our great Southern city. I believe 75 per cent of our citizens are with you.

Centreville, Ala. H. D. DAVIDSON.

Virginia Makes Farce Out Of Freedom Train

15 offenses

Chicago Def. Sat. 12-27-47

RICHMOND, Va. -- Virginia made a mockery of "Freedom Train" as the historic documents guaranteeing American freedom were displayed under Jim Crow conditions throughout the state.

Sat. 12-27-47

The situation was summed up by a Roanoke visitor to the train who said the documents including the constitution and bill of rights, are for whites only.

In every city officials handled Negro and white visitors separately. In Norfolk celebrations preceding arrival of the train were on a high plane, but whites were given preference once it came.

In other sections of the South the same pattern of Jim Crowism prevails.

Official Negation Halts Visit Here Of Freedom Train

Heritage Foundation Cancels Planned Stop On Segregation Issue

Birmingham, Ala

The Freedom Train will not stop in Birmingham Monday because city commissioners insist on applying segregation laws and the American Heritage Foundation insists, just as strongly, that no race distinction be made in exhibiting the historic documents.

The cancellation became official late yesterday with a telegram to The Birmingham News-Age-Herald from the train's sponsors canceling the one-day visit "with great reluctance and genuine regret."

Birmingham thus joined Memphis and Selma in losing the train's visit on the issue of segregation.

The Associated Press reported, however, that there are no segregation plans for the train's exhibits in Mobile tomorrow and Montgomery Saturday.

The City Commission took the stand that it would give equal opportunity to white and Negro races to view the documents in separate groups, but that segregation "is not an instrument "for strengthening the freedom and liberties of all Americans regardless of race, creed or color."

Commissioners said they had known of the Birmingham plan under which Negroes and whites would line up separately, meet at a central platform and be admitted to the train in alternate groups of 25.

Sponsors of the train rejected the Birmingham plan, declaring they are determined the display shall be an instrument "for strengthening the freedom and liberties of all Americans regardless of race, creed or color."

Commissioners said they had gone ahead with an elaborate program for the train's arrival after Michael Spaat, representing the Foundation, assured them the plan was acceptable.

These were the developments which led up to yesterday's action:

THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION Spaatz told commissioners flatly denied it had ever approved several weeks ago that the Bir-

mingham plan would be acceptable to the foundation.

2. Some Birmingham Negroes appeared at the City Commission meeting Dec. 16 to protest the plan. The foundation then asked for details.

3. Mayor Cooper Green replied Dec. 17 that there would be "no segregation on the Freedom Train while in Birmingham" except that "separate white and colored lines be merged continuously, fairly and with equal opportunity to all."

4. ON TUESDAY the foundation said a single line leading through the train must be open to all.

5. Police Commissioner Eugene Connor and Commissioner James W. Morgan wired the foundation yesterday that visitors to the train would not be exempt from city laws. The cancellation followed.

Thomas D'Arch Brophy, president of the foundation, wired The News that the sponsors "categorically deny" agreeing to the original plan, adding:

"It is significant that Mr. Cooper Green, president of the Birmingham City Commission, did not sign the telegram. All our discussions were with Mr. Green."

Green explained to reporters that he was in complete agreement with his two associates on principle, but did not sign the telegram because he objected to its tone and would have worded it differently.

Green, in a statement following the final cancellation, said:

"AT NO TIME HAS the City Commission or I ever agreed to any other plan except the two lines up to the platform of the train and from there in alternate groups of both colored and white.

"We are still willing and have told the American Heritage Foundation that we will go through with the original plan. . . ."

At an informal meeting of city commissioners and members of the press yesterday, it was pointed out that members of the two races mingle in circus lines, at bank windows and in store elevators.

Police Commissioner Connor insisted, however, that he would enforce a city ordinance forbidding intermingling of the races within a public educational show.

Connor said he first thought each of the three cars bearing exhibits would hold only 25 spectatrs. When he learned that cars would accommodate 100 at a time, he said he would admit 100 from one race to a car, then 100 from the other.

Meanwhile, the train was in Mobile for a three-day Christmas layover. The local American Legion boarded it with a Christmas tree and gifts for the train staff. It will not be open to Mobilians, however, until tomorrow.

TRAIN CARRIES original of more than 100 documents of the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address and United Nations charter.

Its cancellation also ended plans here for a youth parade, the raising of $6,200 to finance the visit and the train's exhibit for school children during Monday morning.

These are the official texts of telegrams on the situation.

The cancellation:

"With great reluctance and genuine regret, the American Heritage Foundation announces that the Freedom Train will not visit Birmingham on its scheduled stop on Dec. 29. Despite every effort to effect a satisfactory solution, two of the three city commissioners of Birmingram insist on arrangements which are clearly in violation of the policy of the foundation, that no segregation of any individuals or groups of any kind, on the basis of race of religion, be allowed on the Freedom Train. We reaffirm our determination that the American Heritage program shall be an instrumentality for strengthening the freedom and liberties of all Americans regardless of race, creed or color.

"THOMAS D'ARCH BROPHY,
"President."

MAYOR GREEN TO BROPHY, Dec. 17:

"In reply to wire. Please be assured there will be no segregation on Freedom Train while in Birmingham. Without deviating from that understandable policy, we believe that reasonable police precautions in handling estimated crowd of possibly 20,000 people, require that separate white and colored lines be merged continuously, fairly and with equal opportunity to all.

"Under this procedure, exhibit cars of Freedom Train will be open to all citizens at all times. Convinced that above procedure, dictated by considerations of public safety, and that this results in your desired objective that there will be no segregation on Freedom Train. This suggestion endorsed by leading colored citizens in Birmingham, including Dr. E. W. Taggart on National Committee of National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and I. J. Israel, publisher of The Southern Press, local colored publication."

Mr. Brophy replied in a telegram dated Dec. 23, 1947, as follows:

"Thank you for wire of Dec. 17. We reiterate position that there can be no segregation on Freedom Train. We cannot agree to published proposal that separate lines be merged at entrance to Freedom Train. Single line leading into Freedom Train must be open to all and must extend lengths of train and through exhibition area."

* * *

THE COMMISSION'S final telegram, signed by Connor and Morgan:

"American Heritage Foundation:

"Our segregation law is for the equal protection of the white and black races of the city, and for the prevention of disorders in the city, and is not a mantle to be laid aside at the instance of either this or that visitor to the city. Hence, if those in charge of the Freedom Train should see fit to bring it to Birmingham, they will be welcomed cordially, but cannot expect that either they or visitors to the Freedom Train will be exempt from the operation of our laws.

"In accordance with agreement between us and representative of the Heritage Foundation, we will fairly give equal opportunities to white and blacks to enter the Freedom Train by alternately allowing whites and blacks in each car of the train."

Green, in his final statement, said he had been told several days ago by telephone by Lou Novins, who said he represented Brophy, that the foundation felt it could calm objectors to the Birmingham plan with Green's telegram of Dec. 17.

"He (Novins) further stated," Green said, "that he regretted the entire incident and understood our situation perfectly. He added that he would try to clear up any and all objections after receipt of the telegram."

No Bias in Carolina, But . . .

Freedom Train Gets Varied Receptions

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Democracy is where you find it!—Jim crow's derailers got to the Freedom Train in Virginia, but when she rolled into the Tar Heel State, democracy got the "highball" sign and the green light. Thousands of whites and Negroes alike in endless lines have moved into the train—together—to view its cargo of priceless documents.

Sat. 12-20-47

Further South a storm brews as the historic train rolls deeper and deeper into the heart of the South. Birmingham, Ala., is the storm center of the latest battle against segregated visiting lines, while Memphis maintains an adamant silence over its attitude. Two weeks ago Hattiesburg, Miss., threw in the towel and banned segregation.

VA. BOWS TO JIM CROW

But up in Virginia there was a different story: Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Charlottesville all refused to bow their proud heads to acknowledge democracy and—maintaining the spirit of '62—made Negroes and whites enter the train at separate times or in separate lines.

Almost a million persons have entered the train which stopped here before going to Norfolk, Va., where jim crow took over. Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh, all had the same story: thousands went into the train symbolic of freedom, and none were segregated. Still more thousands had to be turned away, unable to board the train.

CONTROVERSY RAGES

In Birmingham, a stiff battle is being put up by the NAACP in an effort to secure a change from the proposed "Birmingham Plan" for the train—a plan which calls for segregation. Mass meetings, protest meetings, conferences with the City Commissioners, have so far obtained no admitted change of policy.

NAACP officials have indicated that there will be no cessation of their fight against segregation. The train is due there on Dec. 29, the same day on which the Kappa fraternity is scheduled to open its regional session in Birmingham. Meanwhile, the Freedom Train rolls on, as its engineers find that "democracy is where you find it."

Nashville Paper Again Hits Memphis Freedom Train Ban

(From The Courier's Nashville Correspondent)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Nashville Tennessean, in an editorial published in all editions Thursday, criticized for the second time the action of Mayor James J. Pleasants of Memphis in demanding segregation of the races if the Freedom Train appeared there.

The editorial said:

"Tennesseans have had occasion in the past to hang their heads in shame at the doings of the Gerber-Crump machine which reflects dishonor upon us. The episode of the Freedom Train is just one more such thing, but it is larger and more significant.

"James J. Pleasants would not have become mayor of Memphis if he were not entirely pleasing to the machine. He would not hold his job ten minutes if his actions were not faithful executions of the Gerber-Crump machine's orders.

MAYOR'S DECREE

"Mayor Pleasants has decreed that the Freedom Train in Memphis would be open to white citizens for six hours and for an equal, but separate, interval of time for Negro citizens.

"The inevitable result of his ruling was cancellation of the train's visit to a community which obviously needs the inspiration of its great American documentary treasures as badly as any city in the country.

"The Gerber-Crump machine knew in advance that segregation of visitors to the train was strictly prohibited by the American Heritage Foundation before it ever started its journey. And certain of the documents on exhibit carry even older and more venerable injunctions against discrimination among the citizens.

NEGRO RIGHTS

"The rights of the Negro as a citizen are part of the Constitution. They were put there by the founder of the Republican party, Abraham Lincoln.

"In Memphis—as in all other Southern cities—the citizens line up without discrimination to do their business with bank tellers. They face no discrimination in the stores of the city.

"State and local jim-crow laws would not be violated by free visitation of the train by all citizens simultaneously. These laws do not apply, because the Freedom Train does not belong to Memphis. It belongs to the whole country and all the citizens. It contains our most precious heritage.

"Atlanta—which is the home of the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians—has attempted to set up no segregation for the train.

LIMPING EXCUSES

"Certain spunky Memphis citizens—led by the American Veterans Committee—have attacked Mayor Pleasants' ruling so forcefully that he took to a radio hookup to make limping excuses for the incredible ruling.

"The only possible interpretation of the Gerber-Crump machine's order is that its henchmen were—deliberately and with malice aforethought—doing the one thing they were sure would keep the Freedom Train out of Memphis.

"The Gerber-Crump machine is afraid to let the people of Memphis see the Freedom Train. Above all, they must be denied the inspiration which they might get from viewing the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation.

"CONTAMINATION"

"They might become contaminated with liberty, with the ideals of freedom and justice for all. They might suddenly discover that they want freedom in Memphis, too. The Gerber-Crump machine could never survive that.

"The rest of us Tennesseans can only promise the citizens of Memphis that we will pay homage to these famous charters of freedom with all the veneration of which we are capable. We should also like to invite all who can to visit the Freedom Train with us when it stops at other points in Tennessee."

John Temple Graves

Party-Line Segregation

"The business of finding the ways in which such diverse races as ours can live happily, or at least peacefully together, is a delicate psychological problem.. and never will be aided by legislative measures that go much beyond public moves ..."—Dorothy Thompson.

Living as I do in one of the southern cities denied the great spectacle of the Freedom Train because the race segregation issue was forced in a way which made it impossible for either side to back down without affront to strong and honest principles. I can only be sad that the issue had to be raised. Right or wrong, segregation is something of whose need for the public peace among the great masses of the two races in the South southerners seem to be more, not less, persuaded now. The conviction exists not just among Ku Kluxers, race haters bigots and illiterates in the South but among men of a very great light and leading.

It exists for example, in such a man as President Goodrich White, of famously liberal Emory University in Atlanta; in Douglas Freeman, of the Richmond News-Leader; in President Lewis Jones, of the University of Arkansas; and in Arthur Compton, chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, one of the family of American scientists and educators. These four, in dissent from the majority report of President Truman's Commission on higher education, of which they are members confessed last week the unequalities under which the Negro lives in the South and joined in demands for their removal, but asserted that "efforts toward these ends must in the South be made within the established patterns of social relationships, which require separate educational institutions for whites and Negroes..."

Negro advancement in the South is served far more now by those who concentrate on improving his lot on his side of the line than upon disruptive efforts to wipe out a line that is simply not going to be wiped out.

It isn't realism to predicate championship of the Southern Negro on an elimination of segregation, as Henry Wallace does. One of the most loyal friends Wallace ever had is Editor William R. Smith, of The Macon, Ga., News, who has stuck to him in spite of all the unpopularity that goes with such a stand today in the South and was his champion in the recent appearance in Macon. But Editor Smith believes as strongly in segregation as any Ku Kluxer does. "We differ with Mr. Wallace on his idea of the non-segregation of the races in the South," Editor Smith wrote last week, "Segregation (in the South) is best for both races and the thinking members of both races know this..."

In Birmingham they know it, I can report. The agitation which brought about the by-passing of the city by the Freedom Train originated with a few radical individuals there. Negro leaders for the most part were quite willing to have the races divided in visiting the train understood that it would be more comfortable for both races. A city ordnance required segregation, and violation of it would have brought impeachment proceedings against the police commissioner. Some of us had hopes that a way could be found to do without segregation in this instance in view of the national criticism that would come, but that was impossible after the agitators had put both the Freedom Train and the Local authorities on the spot as to a compromise arrangement that had been agreed upon.

There is liberalism in the South today, more and more of it. But it is not party line liberalism. It is subject to what this column calls the "centripetal force of Southern regional circumstances," which is forever making Southern leaders turn back from the liberal line across the river. My friend, Editor Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond-Times Dispatch, a very famous southern liberal (and a very genuine one in that he became one long before the New Deal made so-called liberals of so many southern politicians) gave his editorial lead last week to sharp criticism of Henry Wallace's goings on in and about the South. While Mr. Dabney did not undertake to express his disagreement with Mr Wallace in the matter of race segregation, it will be forthcoming, I believe.

Freedom Train Eases Race Ban; Tour to Omit Two Southern Cities

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 2 city on Friday.

—With only Memphis and Bir Before the tra in started its southmingham dissenting, the big Southern tour Memphis officials served ern cities in the main have abandoned notice there would be no mixing of "Jim Crowism" to allowraces to attend the exhibition. In citizens of all races, creeds and reply came a stern answer from colors to welcome the Freedom the American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the train. Train together as it rolls through Dixie carrying some of the world's Racial segregation would not be most treasured documents. tolerated, the foundation said, and

The train headed South from if Memphis officials insisted upon Washington following a Thanksgiving Day exhibition attended by such a policy the train would be President Truman and members of routed around the city. Neither his Cabinet. It has already visited party to the controversy yielded, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and W. H. S. O'Brien, director of and Florida. It stopped at Mobile the train, said in Mobile today that today for Christmas. Exhibitions the extra day gained by canceling will be resumed in the Gulf port the Memphis appearance would be spent in New Orleans.

It was apparent that the decision to insist upon racial segregation in Memphis was sanctioned by E. H. Crump, Memphis political boss. Mr. Crump, discussing the incident a few days ago, replied that he thought the train had "run out of gas" when asked what it would be in Memphis. He applauded the decision of Memphis officials to prevent whites and Negroes from viewing the great documents of freedom together.

The Memphis quick development brought repercussions throughout the South. In Atlanta Mayor Hatsfield promptly declared there would be no racial segregation there, that all Americans would stand side by side by the documentary for whites and colored, Mr. O'Brien Chattanooga Mayor reported. But he said, spectators were admitted into the train in groups of twenty-five and train officials alternated admitting colored and white groups.

"They went in in separate blocks of twenty-five and came out mixed up," Mr. O'Brien said. He added that the two lines were formed on railroad property and not in the train. He also said white and Negro policemen were on hand to patrol the crowds and that the exhibitions in both cities were without incident. Thurs. 12.25.47

Mr. O'Brien also said there was great interest among Negro Southerners in the Freedom Train exhibit. In some communities, he said, there were about as many Negro spectators as there were white. He noticed that the ratio was maintained in the two cities where separate lines were formed.

When the train's curtains were drawn for a two-day rest at Mobile this morning it had covered some 7,300 miles of the 33,412-mile journey which has been planned. It had stopped in eighty cities and 870,070 persons had passed through the aisles.

Birmingham Is Ruled Out

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24—Declaring that the city's segregation law was not a mantle to be put aside at the request of any visitor to the city, Birmingham authorities today banned the proposed visit of the Freedom Train here next Monday.

The action was taken because the American Heritage Foundation, sponsor of the train, would not agree to a plan to admit visitors in separate racial groups.

The plan, as laid down by Eugene Connor, City Commissioner, called for a single line of prospective visitors to be divided into alternate groups of Negroes and whites for the journey through the train.

City authorities said Michael Spaatz, representative of the foundation, had agreed to this plan, but that the headquarters of the foundation had overruled him.

Statement by Foundation

The American Heritage Foundation anounced yesterday that the Freedom Train would not stop at Birmingham, Ala., on Monday because City officials there insisted on arrangements contrary to the foundation's policy regarding segregation.

Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, foundation president, made public the decision in a statement that included texts of telegrams exchanged with Birmingham officials.

"Despite every effort to effect a satisfactory solution," he said, "two of the three city commissioners of Birmingham insist on arrangements which are clearly in violation of the Policy of the foundation, that no segregation of any individuals or groups of any kind, on the basis of race or religion, be allowed on the freedom train. We reaffirm our determination that the American Heritage program shall be an instrumentality for strengthening the freedom and liberties of all Americans regardless of race, creed or colors."

Stetson Kennedy

Courier (15)

'After Freedom Train The Usual Cannibalism'?

By STETSON KENNEDY

(The Courier's Southern Affairs Analyst

Courier

OSSINING, N. Y. — A lot of words have been written about the Freedom Train, which some rich folks have sent traipsing across the country, loaded down with the Bill of Rights and other documents which guarantee (on paper, that is) certain freedoms to all Americans "regardless of race, creed," etc.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By far the best words on the subject are to be found in Langston Hughes' dynamic poem (now recorded by Paul Robeson and available from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 58 Park Avenue, New York City).

Far be it from me to disparage the historic documents on board the Freedom Train, but "Freedom" written on paper and freedom actually enjoyed by all the people, are two different things. What this country needs is the real thing, not just the wrapper it was supposed to come in.

For instance, since we're on the subject of trains, let's look at them. Added to the fact that jim crow still rides high and mighty, Negroes have been squeezed out of the railroad industry until today there are more than one thousand whites to every three Negroes on the skilled jobs, which is enough to make Negroes turn the old folksong into something like this:

"Sometimes I feel like laughin',
Sometimes I feel like cryin';
Gonna go lay my head
On the Seaboard airline.
Just to feel that Freedom Train
Runnin cross my mind."

It's not funny the way America behaves whenever her conscience bothers her. Somebody always hitches up a "Freedom Train" or "Friendship Train" to make us think we're doing all right by our fellowmen, when we're really doing them dirt. Bands play, flags wave, top hats spread it around and everybody goes home feeling much improved and all set for cannibalism as usual. Ind. 12-20-47

In psychological jargon, this is what is known as a "defense mechanism." The only trouble with defense mechanisms is that they never cure anything. They just make you think you've driven something out of your mind—until suddenly one day it drives you out of your mind.

So it might be a good idea to flag down this Freedom Train and send it back where it came from, with a demand that all those freedoms be freed from their glass cages and made a part of the daily lives of all the people. Then would be time enough to celebrate.

There are a lot of freedoms wrapped up in the Bill of Rights, which Negroes and some other people do not fully enjoy, such as free speech, the right to vote and equality under the law. There are plenty of laws already on the books to bring these particular freedoms to life—if somebody would only enforce them.

But in addition, there are all the new freedoms embodied in the Civil Rights charter, such as FEPC, Anti-Lynching, Anti-Poll Tax and anti-jim crow, which would establish equal freedom to live, study, work and play.

President Truman appointed his Civil Rights Committee, while his FBI was whitewashing the quadruple lynching at Monroe. He asked for recommendations for new laws—and he got them. The question now is "what is he going to do about it?"

Actions always speak louder than words. We shall see whether the President urges Congress to enact the charter into law, and whether he demands that the Democrats support it. We shall also see what the Republican-dominated Congress finally does with it. Most of the charter's provisions have long been Republican campaign promises, dusted off for election years only. Courier

American Negroes are naturally concerned about ways and means of making these freedoms come true for themselves and their children, but Negroes cannot win freedom alone. They must join with the main body of decent Americans and put their broad shoulders to the wheel of progress. There are forces abroad in the land, which can bring full freedom to all if we will strive together for it.

America has got to grow up politically. She must stop voting blindly on the basis of labels, geography and tradition, and Negroes must stop following mirages. Pittsburgh, Pa.

What would it profit the Negro to gain an anti-lynching law, if the party or parties which gave it to him plunged the entire nation into a war in which all would be atomized? Sat.

What would it profit the Negro to gain FEPC, if the party or parties, which gave it to him plunged the entire Nation into a depression, in which there were no jobs to share? 12-20-47

What would it profit the Negro to gain a free and equal vote, if we continue to have a one-party State in which the "two" parties merely compete with one another in making false promises?

I ask these questions not to discount the urgent necessity for fighting for these things, but rather to point out that Negroes, like the American Veterans Committee, ought to follow the principle of "citizens first."

It is said that Negroes, through generations of oppression, have acquired a faculty for exceptional patience, which is a great virtue—but there is such a thing as carrying it too far.

The Democratic party is dominated by Southern Slavocrats, and the Republican party is dominated by Northern plutocrats, and between the two, as now constituted, there is little for Negroes or anyone else to choose from.

The time has come when Negroes must think not twice, but a third time, about a party worthy of their support.

Freedom Train Ideals Dying Slowly: Va. Hasn't Changed

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

on a high plane, but whites were given the preference on visiting the day. The same situation obtained in Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Charlottesville, according to reports.

RICHMOND, Va., 12-26-47 (ANP)—"Freedom Train" brought relics and documents of freedom to Charlottesville, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk and other Virginia cities within the past ten days—but no more freedom exists for Virginia Negroes.

Negroes and whites were handled separately in every city so that Southern custom would not be violated. 12-27-47

Down through the old Confederate States Freedom Train doesn't mean much to most white people. In Roanoke a white rebel explained that the documents have special reference to the freedom of white people only.

In every city official saw to it that the Southern pattern of racial segregation was recognized. The parade and Center Theatre program in Norfolk were conducted

15 1947

Freedom Train

Memphis Still Holds Out

Hattiesburg About Faces On Freedom Train Bias

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 12-6-47

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—Hattiesburg, Miss., did an about face in its recent rejection of the Freedom Train visit and will now have the show—but with separate lines for Negroes and whites. Sat.

This change-over was announced here early last week by Eric Friedheim, American Heritage Foundation representative, who visited the town after it had announced that the show could not go on unless the races were segregated.

The original arrangement was that whites and Negroes would visit the train at separate times. Under the new agreement, "white and Negro lines will be formed sepaartely to view the train and both lines will be given equal opportunity to view it."

Meanwhile, Memphis city and county officials are still holding out for the plan that the two racial groups visit the train at different times. Mayor Pleasands proposed that whites see it half the time. and Negroes the other half.

The Memphis date was Jan. 7, and unless the foundation and Memphis officials reach an agreement, the train will by-pass the city. Already, the foundation has received bids from Corin and Laurel, in Mississippi, together with other Southern cities for the rejected date.

According to Mr. Friedheim, the Mississippi plan of handling the races for the Freedom Train event is the same as that adopted by Birmingham. Lines will form separately and twenty-five persons from each will alternately be allowed to go through the train.

The Trick Play Did Not Work

(From the Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala.)

World, Atlanta, Ga. Jun. 12-30-47

The trick play to put over slicked up segregation in exhibiting Freedom Train here did not work. The American Heritage Foundation wised up to it, called the hands of Birmingham city officials, demanded that they wash out the racial discrimination, and when these City Fathers balked, routed the Freedom Train around Birmingham.

Jun. 12-30-47

As the Birmingham World carefully pointed out, and as the statement later offered for presentation to the city exhibit in mixed lines without incident. So-called mingling tradition strictly in play. The opposition to the principles of the American Heritage Foundation was in the minds of our city officials, it seems to us.

Jasper asked for the date taken away from Birmingham but could not get it because of transportation difficulties. Jasper was willing to comply with the non-segregation regulation. Jasper is just forty miles away from Birmingham. It has all the tradition, segregation laws and folk ways as Birmingham. The difference was in the attitude of city officials.

In Mobile and Montgomery Negro citizens viewed the exhibit in mixed lines without incdent. So-called mingling of the races brought on no disturbance. The difference in these two cities lies in the difference in the thinking of the city officials. The same was probably true of Tuscaloosa where segregation was not raised as an issue.

Neither white nor black citizens demanded any jimcrow regulations for the showing of Freedom Train here. At least no account of such has appeared in public print.

The Birmingham World raises several questions. Why did the designers of the so-called "Birmingham Plan" wish to keep it secret? Why did our daily press blackout the information about this "plan"? Why were the City Commission, the planning committee and the daily press afraid to let the public know the facts? This phase of the background looks bad. It seems that somebody felt that the "Birmingham plan" would not do.

Why is it that the arrangements committee failed to let responsible Negro leaders know what was going on, refused to place them on all committees and treated them as 'guests', which was clearly in violation of the regulations of the Heritage Foundation.

An unfortunate and unkind thing was to link the good name of a respectable man like Dr. E. W. Taggart with a discredited and shady figure like J. J. Israel. It is hard to see how Israel, obviously well known to the police, could not have been equally known to Commission President Cooper Green. Israel is neither a leader nor a newspaperman. The Southern Press Association is now but the broken front of a scheme that no honorable man would be associated with.

A telegram allegedly written by Mr. Green to the Heritage Foundation lists Dr. Taggart and Israel as giving endorsement to the "plan." The editor of this paper knows that Dr. Taggart qualified his endorsement as an "individual" rather than as a leader. While the Birmingham World believes that he made a big mistake, we grant him his right to his convictions. We know full well, too, that no man of Dr. Taggart's prestige can easily make an endorsement as an individual when he is identified with leadership and serves organizations at the top level.

It is high time for white people to stop trying to set up as Negro leaders those they can use against the best interest of Negro people. It is time for Negro citizens to go into action against those individuals who loan or hire themselves to selfish or hateful interest to block the Negro citizens just due. Sound race relations will always suffer when white leadership tries to go over the head of the chosen leadership of any group, especially minority.

No newspaper is hurt as much as the Birmingham World over the withdrawal of Freedom Train from Birmingham. Yet, we could not lend our approval to its coming here in a way that would extend racial segregation into new areas. We would agree to nothing that would defeat the purpose for which the project was started.

The so-call "compromise" was pure fraud, deception, and bunk. The "Birmingham Plan" turned out to be the most rigid pattern of racial segregation it has been ours to observe in recent years.

Now that the big opportunity has been missed, let us cleanse ourselves. Let us of goodwill and good sense determine now that we are going to face bravely and with new faith genuine freedom in the new way. Let a new and wholesome civic spirit come that will cause us to feel that this is written to clear up the ingham World has a feeling of sorrow for our For they missed an opportunity to lift Bir- place higher than the condemnation enjoyed It is to be feared that Birmingham will be rom now on as a city of bigotry. May it not hat from now on that other people will regard s the Magic City

Am. June 12-30-47

ITHHELD NEWS

riter Explains Facts Surrounding reedom Train Cancellation

By agreement the local daily press blacked out the news surrounding the "Birmingham Plan." The Birmingham Post on page 10, column 4, December 22, 1947 revealed this much when it said: "... It was decided that no publicity be given to the plan." It is obvious that the Birmingham metropolitan newspapers ts surrounding the events that to the cancellation of the Free- m Train scheduled for Birming- clear up the

By EMORY O. JACKSON

IRMINGHAM, Ala.— (SNS)—

Green And Freedom Train Official Differ On Cause Of Cancellation

Mayor Cooper Green and Lou A. Novins, vice president of the American Heritage Foundation which sponsors the Freedom Train, were on record today with two conflicting versions of why the train did not come to Birmingham.

Novins, in a statement from New York, and Green, in a reply here, gave these differing stories of what led up to cancellation of the train's visit here today:

Novins denied he had known and agreed to the Birmingham plan for alternating members of white and Negro races in groups of 25 through the train.

Green said he thought Novins understood the plan from a long distance telephone conversation but that its details had been arranged directly with Michael Spaatz, area representative of the foundation.

Birmingham, Ala.

NOVINS SAID GREEN told him by telephone that it was an error that a telegram from the mayor about the plans did not mention that a single line would lead into the train.

The Heritage Foundation official also said Mayor Green told him that a story in The Birmingham News about plans for the visit did not reflect the City Commission's intentions.

Novins said the story "quite accurately described the intentions of at least a majority of the City Commission."

Green said he read in The New York Times that the Birmingham plan had been used in Brunswick and Savannah, Ga., apparently without protest.

* * *

NOVINS SAID EVERY city visited by the train in the South has had a single line leading into the train. In two cities, he said, white and colored lines were formed outside the area but were merged into a single line leading into the train.

The Heritage official said Green was "inconsistent" in wiring him Dec. 17: "Please be assured there will be no segregation on Freedom Train while in Birmingham."

The mayor's telegram of Dec. 17 went on, however, to imply that a form of segregation would be in effect here.

Novins' complete statement follows:

Mr. Novins' complete statement follows:

"I have just seen Mayor Green's statement with reference to the cancellation of the scheduled visit of the Freedom Train to Birmingham and believe that the citizens of Birmingham are entitled to additional facts.

"The mayor's statement referred to a telephone conversation with me prior to sending his telegram to the Foundation on Dec. 17. Many telephone conversations were held with Birmingham during the last three weeks in the hope of reaching an acceptable solution. In the telephone conversation, referred to by the mayor, we tried to reduce our discussions to specific terms. However, his telegram of Dec. 17 omitted a basic and material phrase submitted to his representative before his wire was sent, namely, that there be a single line leading into the Freedom Train.

"After his wire had been received I called him to point out the omission. He replied that the omission must have been an error. We have since learned that an error had been made in Birmingham. However, my call could have left no doubt in his mind as to our policy. Furthermore, I also called to his attention a Birmingham news story disclosing the Birmingham plan to be in substantial variance with our position. He told me that the story did not reflect the intentions of the city administration, and that we should ignore it. Because of the omission referred to above, and the desire to correct an allegedly inaccurate news story, we believed it advisable to make a further statement. Therefore, the president of the Foundation sent his wire of Oct. 23, explicitly stating that a single line leading into the train would be required. It is now apparent that the Birmingham news story quite accurately described the intentions of at least a majority of the City Commission.

"The Freedom Train has already covered two-thirds of the South and in no instance have we departed from this rule. Every city has had a single line leading into the Freedom Train. In two cities, white and colored lines formed outside the exhibit area but were merged into a long single line extending through the exhibit area and into the train. In view of this it is inconceivable that an officer of the foundation would presume to make a single exception in Birmingham, and any implication to that effect is unfounded in fact. On the other hand, any discussions with our field representative were always subject to approval by the officers of the Foundation, and it is regrettable that this fact was not fully appreciated.

"The mayor's statement that I understood that colored and white lines were to alternate through the train in groups of 25 or more comes as a surprise to me. Such a proposal would clearly be in violation of the foundation's policy as expressed in our wire of Dec. 16, and obviously unacceptable. It is also inconsistent with the mayor's wired reply of Dec. 17, stating 'please be assured there will be no segregation on Freedom Train while in Birmingham.

"I offered every compromise in the book to try to get the train for Birmingham, but I had no authority to do other than what the commission had agreed to with the local committee and the foundation representative.

"I had hoped and still believe that had we dealt with Mr. Brophy or Mr. Novins in the beginning, we possibly could have found a solution. We all sincerely regret that the train did not come to Birmingham and blame the misunderstanding on no individual, but on the agitation that was created here after our plan, we thought, had been approved by the foundation representative."

WHERE TRAIN IS TODAY

On the day it was to have been in Birmingham, the Freedom Train was somewhere en route from Tuscaloosa to Columbus, Ga., via Montgomery.

Railroad officials here confirmed that the train did not even pass through Birmingham.

...olicity. The Birmingham World could not keep quiet on the plan; it published the clever jimcrow scheme because it was news that other papers seemed to have been trying to hide.

NEGROES EXCLUDED

Negroes were excluded from membership on the planning committee, if one is to take the Birmingham Post as a reliable source. In the same edition as referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the Post mentions "several prominent Negro leaders as guests at the meeting" where the "plan" was adopted by the local arrangements committee. The Heritage Foundation in New York hinted to the Birmingham World that its area representative, Michael Spatz, had indicated that Negro citizens were included as members of the planning committee. Exclusion is racial discrimination in the formative stage of the now canceled exhibit of Freedom Train.

LEADERS OPPOSE

The Birmingham Age-Herald on page 2, Dec. 25, 1947, quoted a telegram dispatched to Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, president of the American Heritage Foundation, by Birmingham City Commission President Cooper Green dated Nov. 17 which said in part: "This suggestion ("The Birmingham Plan") endorsed by leading colored citizens in Birmingham, including Dr. E. W. Taggart on national committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and J. J. Israel, publisher of the Southern Press." (There is no newspaper in Birmingham named the Southern Press. Israel is not regarded as an accredited journalist. He is not considered to be a "leading colored citizen.")

The Post Dec. 24 said: "Green today quoted (Lou) Novins as saying that, after the publicizing of the plan, 'tremendous pressure' had been brought on the foundation 'protesting' the Birmingham Plan as 'segregation'."

(Such organizations as the NAACP, the Mineral District Medical Society, the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Alliance, the Progressive Democratic Council, the Birmingham Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the AME Ministers Conference, the CME Ministers Alliance, the AME Zion Ministers Association, the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, AKA Sorority and many, many others sent telegrams, letters and resolutions of protest).

NEGRO PRESS

Said the Birmingham News, Dec. 24, 1947:

"When the foundation originally indicated that it would allow the train to show here under the plan, Negro newspapers and other organizations urged Negroes not to attend."

CONTRADICTION

To the report that the American Heritage Foundation had given sanction and approval to "the Birmingham Plan," the Age-Herald, Dec. 25, quotes a wire from Mr. Brophy which said: "With reference to the statement in the telegram received today concerning an alleged agreement between a representative of the Foundation and the Birmingham City Commission we categorically deny any such agreement. Such an agreement was never even presented to us. It is significant that Mr. Cooper Green of the Birmingham City Commission did not sign the telegram. All of our discussions were with Mr. Green."

A NAACP's investigator's report credited Mr. Novins as saying by long distance telephone on Dec. 4: "The Birmingham plan is under discussion and no final determination has been made."

Here are a few observations to be formulated:

1. The white press agreed to keep mum on the "Birmingham Plan." The Negro press was not invited to the meeting where the secrecy pledge was taken.

2. At no time did the president of the City Commission exhibit a signed endorsement from Dr. Taggart, Israel or any other person which has been released to all the press.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Then came Dec. 26, 1947, and Columnist John Temple Graves (Birmingham Post) with these views, in part:

"I can only be sad that the (segregation) issue had to be raised. Right or wrong, segregation is something of whose need for the public peace among the great masses of the two races in the South, Southerners seems to be more, not less, persuaded now. The conviction exists not just among Ku Kluxers, race haters and bigots and illiterates in the South, but among men of a very great light and leading.

"The agitation which brought about the by-passing of the city by the Freedom, originated with a few individuals."

"Negro leaders for the most part were quite willing to have the race divided in visiting the train, and understood that it would be more comfortable for both races . . . Some of us had hoped that a way could be found to do without segregation in this instance in view of the national criticism that would come, but that was impossible after the agitators had put both the Freedom Train and the local authorities on the spot as to a compromise arrangement that had been agreed upon."

Mr. Graves makes several crude errors in his discussion of the Freedom Train incident. Leadership is always just "a few individuals." It is entirely false for Mr. Graves to say that Negro leaders in Birmingham "were quite willing" to follow the jimcrow plan. Not a single Negro organization here is recorded in favor of the "Birmingham plan." The four Negro men (neither speaking for any organization) who came out in favor of the jimcrow scheme spoke only for themselves. The approximately 42 major Negro organizations in the city protested against "the races divided in visiting the train" plans together with over 300 individuals in letters and telegrams to the Heritage Foundation.

Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa are in Alabama. These three cities have announced in favor of democracy for a day by suspending segregation in viewing the train. Tradition and laws were mere excuses used by the Birmingham city officials.

Race Segregation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Congressional Rec

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 24, 1947

3-24-47

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to include an editorial from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily Clarion-Ledger of date of March 20, 1947, on the subject of segregation, which I think is very appropriate at this time and should be read by every Member of this House:

SEGREGATION IS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION OF BOTH RACES

Congressional Rec

The Los Angeles news story reporting a strike by more than 500 high-school students in protest against the admission of Negroes to the school, the strike being marked by a mass demonstration climaxed by the hanging of a Negro in effigy, is not pleasant but neither is it surprising.

It is another reminder of the fundamental truth that where large numbers of members of the white and colored races have to live together, segregation of the races is necessary for the protection and best interest of both, and is the only practical way of preventing friction and clashes.

Where the members of one race are a very small minority it is comparatively easy to tolerate racial differences, and segregation may not be necessary. But where many members of both races have to live near each other, with constant contacts, friction, and clashes become almost inevitable without segregation.

Washington D.C.

In this Los Angeles case, the admission of one Negro pupil last year aroused no protests, but when eight were enrolled this year, the strike followed.

The report of such a story from Los Angeles is not surprising. Similar reports from Detroit or other cities to which Negroes have migrated in large numbers in recent years, as they have to Los Angeles, would not be surprising. If migration of Negroes from the South during the next 5 years attains predicted scales—and some estimate that mechanization of cotton growing will cause 5,000,000 to leave the South—then racial problem will truly become a national problem, and legal racial segregation will become more than a southern institution.

It will be practiced, legally or informally but effectively, in cities of other sections, for the protection of both races, as it is in many cities now.

Discrimination?

New York N.Y.

Dear Editor:

. . . In the light of the vigorous campaign which PM has waged against the use of the term "Restricted" in advertisements of hotels, resorts, etc., I was much surprised to find in a recent PM among ads of this kind these phrases: "Dietary laws observed," "Jewish-American cuisine," etc. There is another phrase which is new to me . . . but which I suspect has essentially the same significance, "Cultural activities." . . .

While it may be true that non-Jews would not be physically excluded from these institutions, it is certainly true that they would be emotionally made most unwelcome. And that amounts to the same thing in the end . . .

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD

New York

3-19-47

It's one thing to say that any group—whether Jews, Negroes, or Catholics—are unwelcome at or excluded from a resort. It is quite another thing to say, in effect, that all guests will be equally welcome, but that the resort does specialize in a certain kind of cooking or that it carries on certain cultural activities. In the first case, you are depriving someone of his civil rights. In the second case, while welcoming all, you are cultivating a quite healthy cultural autonomy. Reader Fairchild fails to distinguish between legal and social exclusiveness on the one hand and cultural emphasis on the other. If we followed his point of view, we would iron out all cultural group differences, and what we would have left would be only a complete and devastating cultural standardization.—ED.

15 1947

Georgia

Democracy In Reverse

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 15

The fact that Negro representatives were denied the right to appear before a Senate Judiciary Committee of the Georgia General Assembly this week to present the views of Negro Georgians on the important question of the white primary hearings, the object and outcome of which is to disfranchise Negro citizens of the state, is a grave and grievous error. It is not a mere denial of a constitutional privilege, but in the words of a letter sent to the committee by C. A. Scott, "it is both a violation of law and custom." For in years past, right here in the same General Assembly, Negroes were not only welcome to observe the proceedings, but were urged on certain occasions, to have spokesmen present. Thurs. 2 - 6 - 47

Within a span of two hours Tuesday, not only were Negro leaders, high in the confidence and leadership of their people throughout the state, denied the privilege of presenting their views, but two separate groups of students, one from Booker T. Washington high school and another from Morehouse College, were asked out of the chambers. Thus it is that teachers of Negro students in the state must be content to teach their students the dry and impractical theory of government, and leave the practical observance of government in action to white students, for whom the Georgia government exists.

That is a long step backward, even from the days of tthe administration of the late Eugene Talmadge, after whom the present group pretends to be following. Moreover, it is bad publicity for the state. For as Attorney A. T. Walden observed in his recent letter to House Speaker Fred Hand, requesting the privilege of appearing in behalf of Negro citizens: "Elementary justice, human decency and fairness combine to dictate that this modest request will be granted, as it is universally customary to grant, even the villest condemned criminals, the right to say a final word in their own behalf before the execution."

Such rebuffs of course, can have no other effect than to make Negro Georgians more determined to establish within the state a government in which they, like other Georgians, will have the right to vote on those who will become their chosen spokesmen and rulers. For in the words of Senator C. C. Wimbish of Chicago, addressing a Roosevelt dinner audience in Atlanta recently: "The opposition to the franchise, the effective franchise, in the hands of the Negro citizens stems from the fear that with political power will come economic equality with all its consequences which are feared by those who put ultimate faith in "White Superiority." Thurs. 2 - 6 - 47

Three Separate Negro Groups Halted At Door

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 2-5-47

Student Delegation Asked Out; Protest Letters Sent In 15 Jan

After being denied the right to express their views on the proposed White Primary Bill, there was a general feeling that Negroes would at least be permitted to listen to the public hearings, conducted Tuesday afternoon, from the gallery of the Senate chamber, but this was not the case.

While admitting that the hearing was a public hearing, the youthful door-keeper advised a group of representative Negro citizens that the Judiciary Committee had ruled that Negroes be excluded from the floor. Asked if he meant that Negroes could not listen from the gallery, the yungster again said that the committee had so ruled.

This group comprised representatives of the Negro press Moses Lightfoot, and J. A. Jenkins, of The Macon Voice; C. A. Scott, Joel W. Smith, of The Atlanta Daily World; together with interested citizens, Attorney E. E. Moore, and a group of students from Morehouse College, headed by James Herndon.

OPPORTUNITY REQUESTED

The Macon newsmen came to Atlanta for the purpose of speaking against the bill, only to learn of the committee's action after their arrival. C. A. Scott, editor and general manger of the Atlanta Daily World had also previously wired Senator John B. Logan, chairman of the committee, requesting an opportunity to express his view against the white primary bill.

When the group entered the gallery of the Senate chamber, the young door-keeper came over and xplained that the committee had voted that Negroes be excluded. Asked if this was a public meeting, he said yes."

On leaving the chamber, the roup requested the door-keeper to explain why they were barred. But all he said in explanation was simply the fact that the hearings were for whites only and that Negroes could not be admitted.

Commenting on the action of the committee in thus denying Negroes representing fully one-third of the State's population—an opportunity to appear at the hearing. C. A. Scott, President of the Fulton County Citizens Democratic club, stated that "the fact that we were refused the opportunity to attend these public hearings is both a violation of law and custom." 2-5-47

In a ten-point letter addressed to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee Tuesday Mr. Scott deplored the fact that the proponents of the bill "openly admitted" their desire to pass such a bill so as to disfranchise Negro citizens. His letter called attention to the fact that the primary is the tantamount to the election in a one-party system, that 100,000 Negro Georgians sanswered the call of their country, that Negroes are called upon to bear the full share of citizenship responsibilities, and as such it is both morally and legally unjust to debar his participation.

MUST EXERCISE RIGHT

"It is the concern of Negro opinion of this state," declared Mr. Scott's letter "that he must exercise his right to vote if he is to overcome legal, economic and other forms of discriminations that hamper his progress in attaining first-class citizenship." Concluding, Mr. Scott said: "I fear passage of this bill will disturb the comparatively good relationship that has existed between the two racial groups."

Daily World

Mr. Moses Lightfoot, Associate editor of the Macon (Ga.), Voice, commented as follows: "Georgia cannot work out schemes to hold a third of its citizens in political bondage and then lead he people up the ladder of success." Atlanta, Ga.

OPPONENTS HIT BILL

Meanwhile, inside the Senate chamber, opponents of the white primary bill pointed out what they regarded as dangerous provisions in the House-adopted measure.

Mrs. Leonard Haas, who represented the Georgia League of Women Voters, told the Senate committee that the "bill puts every Georgian's right to vote in jeopardy." She said further that "this bill reaches down an repeal local laws and ordinances, charter amendments, etc. Confusion will result as to which local laws are in effect and which are not

Orponents of the measure, Mrs. Haas said, have made much capital of Judge Sibley's statement in the Primus King case that a primary can be regulated by party rules, but have failed to point out that the judges of the United States Supreme court have implied that that court will enforce the right of the Negro to vote in whichever election is the real election—the general election or the primary.

POLL TAX SEEN

Declaring that the bill puts too much power in the hands of one man, Mrs. Haas said "there is no law or rule that would prevent the party leaders from charging a registration fee or poll tax and it is known that such a plan is being considered by the proponents of this bill. By such a method a campaign fund could be raised to perpetuate one crowd in office." Further the speaker said the proposed rule would give county committees the power to purge the name of anybody who did not agree with them.

The very fact that the purpose of the bill is to circumvent any ruling on it by the United States Supreme court makes it suspicious, the witness declared.

Another speaker, Mrs. H. H. Trottil, of Decatur, wife of the vice president of the Atlanta Constitution, said the bill is the most serious measure that has been offered in the Georgia Legislature since Reconstruction days and that she would not be an applicant for membership in the proposed Democratic ocial club.

A special State Senate investigating committee reported to the chairman of the special judiciary committee Tuesday that the white primary bill now pending in the Georgia Legislature does not exactly track the South Carolina measure, after which it was patterened.

In a radio speech Tuesday night Talmadge caled on his friends to pressure the state representatives for action on the white primary bill. Wed. 2-5-47

THIS IS DIXIE FAIR PLAY

Ebo-magazine, Baltimore, Md.

CONGRATULATIONS

You have one of the Lucky Telephone Numbers. In this month's PORTRAITS AWARDS. -- You or any member of your family (children included) are to receive a beautiful 8 x 10 SANDLIN PORTRAIT and a selection of proofs will be submitted without cost or obligation. --

To obtain this fine portrait you must present this card to our photographer

at Carr Hotel

Date Wed Oct 8 — Sat, 10-25-47

Parents must accompany children.

Sandlin Studios
1213½ BROADWAY
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

STUDIO HOURS
12 A. M. to 7 P. M.
WHITE ONLY

hand corner, however, advises that studio hours are for white only, and since the portrait must be taken at the studio, colored winners are just out of luck.

Readers in many sections of the South report receiving postcards like the one pictured above, advising them that they won a photo award from Sandlin Studios, Columbus, Ga. Note in lower left-

Reporters Protest Being Segregated in Federal Court

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
11-8-47

Refused admittance to the main floor of the Federal Court in Brunswick, Ga., where the trial of six white slayers of eight convicts is being conducted, two colored newsmen were given special press seats after protesting to the judge.

The reporters, Douglass Hall of the AFRO and Melvin Jackson of the Atlanta Daily World, noted that although the case was tried, in Federal Court segregation was enforced, with colored spectators forced to sit in the hot, stuffy balcony of the courtroom.

Leaders Stage Walkout On Tribune Banquet Jimcrow

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Wed. 6-18-47

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Thirty prominent Negro leaders staged a dramatic walkout on the Chicago Tribune's centennial banquet at the Stevens hotel Monday evening in protest of Jim Crow seating arrangements.

The Negro leaders were among 2,000 outstanding civic leaders invited by the Civic Centennial Committee to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Chicago Tribune, published by Col. Robert R. McCormick, but found themselves isolated to three tables of 10 each. Each man had been assigned by reservation card to one of the three tables.

After detecting their predicament, the 30 went into a quick huddle on strategy that would be agreeable to all. They finished the first course of the dinner, then rose together from their tables and walked out as whites gazed in amazement.

GUESTS "CARED FOR"

Some of the prominent leaders linked the occurrence to the Tribune's alleged tieup with bus business, which, they declared, endorses Jim Crow against Negroes and persecution of minority groups John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender and a member of the Civic Centennial Committee, composed of a group of 84 civic leaders, agreed that "someone took care of the Negro guests and did a perfect job of it."

Wed. 6-18-47

Truman K. Gibson, former civilian aide to the secretary of war and one of the 30 to walk out, called the affair a "tragic outrage," while Theodore Jones, public accountant, remarked that "this is a most peculiar way to celebrate 100 years of progress." Sengstacke sent a protest note to Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, chairman of the Whiting Corp., and banquet toastmaster.

DRAMATIC WALKOUT

Besides Gibson, Jones and Sengstacke, other Negro leaders involved in the dramatic walkout included Alderman Archibald J. Carey, Republican ex-State Sen. William E. King, Dr. Albert Graves, former Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, Williard Townsend, president of the CIO United Transport Service Union; Judge Wendell Green, Sidney Williams, executive director of the local Urban League branch; Horace R. Cayton, director of Parkway Community Center; Charles P. Browning, Chicago Defender; Atty. Euclid L. Taylor, Louis E. Martin, Ald. William Harvey, Walter W. Scott, Kenneth Blewett, Ashby M. Carter, James E. Stamps, Col. Richard L. Jones, Atty. Robert Ming, Dr. Troy Smith, Lucius C. Harper, Chicago Defender's executive editor; O. O. Morris, Wabash YMCA executive secretary; Arthur B. Knight, Ralph Metcalfe, Henry McGhee, president of the local NAACP branch; Benjamin M. Younge and W. Ellis Stewart, of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Jimcrow Store Found Guilty

15 Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—A drug store here was found guilty of violating the Illinois civil rights act by refusing to serve Mrs. Rachel B. Shands, Negro school teacher of Chicago. An all-white county court jury of six men and six women took one hour and 25 minutes to arrive at a verdict. Mon. 7-21-47

Attorneys said this is the first time in Illinois in which a jury has found a business firm guilty in a discrimination case of this kind. The guilty firm, Jonny's Rexall Drugs Inc., was fined $1 by the jury. The maximum fine could have been $500.

The case began last December when Mrs. Shands, attending a convention of the Illinois Educational Association, went into the drug store to eat. Mon. 7-21-47

The Attorney General filed the criminal information in behalf of Mrs. Shands.

A Jim-Crow Walkout

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Colored Citizens of Chicago Spurn Segregation at Tribune's Centennial Dinner

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Sat. 6-21-47

REFUSING to accept three tables "reserved" for them, thirty prominent citizens of color gracefully departed from the elaborate dinner party honoring the one hundredth birthday of the powerful Chicago Tribune.

Colored Americans hereby display keen intelligence, forthright courage and grim determination. Informed and thinking colored Americans firmly realize that there can be no equality of opportunity, no emancipation and no freedom if they condone and submit to segregation.

Mr. Bibb

* * *

NOT EVEN a great newspaper like the Chicago Tribune, whose legacies and traditions run back to the days of Lincoln and the Civil War, can compel our people to accept social stigmatizing, racial isolation or any of the insignia of social difference without resentment. Buzzard roost thinkers have no place among unshackled colored people and The Tribune incident proves that the exponents of the "half loaf," the apostles of gradualism, and those of Munich minds, among the under-privileged one-tenth of Americans, dare not express themselves with that old soft soap and salve of another day. They dare not whisper as of yore, "The time ain't ripe," or "We better go easy and keep the goodwill of these rich, white folks."

Colored Americans have slowly arrived to that stage of racial evolution where they are keenly conscious and aware of the continued consequences of segregation and discrimination. It is now fully understood that if segregation is condoned and endured that there will be no full integration into the recognized rights of citizenship.

* * *

THE ACTION of the Chicago colored citizenry at The Tribune celebration stands out in bold relief against the former submissive attitude of colored "leaders." A few years ago, they accepted jim crow, and they accepted it as a matter of course.

They accepted it during the last national Republican campaign, where separate headquarters were set up and labelled "Colored Division." They have accepted it to the point of staging their own jim-crow President's Ball in Washington. They have accepted it in the leading medical institutions of the country. They accpeted it in the militia. They not only accepted it in theory but they put the idea into practice.

Sat. 6-21-47

COLORED AMERICANS have been notoriously guilty of voluntary segregation. They have their jim-crow "National Bar Association." They have their national jim-crow medical and dental societies, and slinkingly, they have accepted and worn the badges of social difference in cowardly fashion. Some of the most famous and storied educators have submitted their briefs for jim-crow education and some of the most brazen Uncle Toms have had the audacious-effrontery to seek to espouse a jim-crow housing plan.

But the Chicago affair shows that the terrors and trials of segregation are deeply etched into the minds of many colored people. They despise it, eschew and spurn it. They are even brave enough to challenge one of America's most powerful newspapers in denouncing it. And in so doing, John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender; Judge Wendell E. Green of Chicago's Municipal Bench, and Alderman Archibald J. Carey of Chicago's Third Ward and other stout-hearted stalwarts have revealed a pattern of courage and leadership that is prophetic of a great awakening among colored Americans.

Sat. 6-21-47

THERE HAVE been mumblings and grumblings against second-class citizenship, but here we have concrete evidence of overt action against it.

In all fairness, the jim crowing at The Tribune celebration cannot be charged to the paper itself, but rather to the promoters of the dinner, who regarded segregation as an established order of American affairs. Segregation cannot continue to be the order of the day or we will perish. But judging by the indignation of those who marched out, there is no philosophy of defeatism in the minds of thinking Americans of color. Jim crow has been challenged. In the end it will be defeated because it is error and we repeat, "error has no power but to destroy itself."

ILLINOIS RESTAURANT BARS GANDHI'S DOCTOR

New York Times

Fri. 7-25-47

DECATUR, Ill., July 24 — A charge made in Salt Lake City, Utah, today by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, personal physician of Mahatma Gandhi, that service was refused him in a Decatur restaurant elicited expressions of regret from Mayor James A. Hendrick and an explanation from the restaurant proprietor. N.Y., N.Y.

Dr. Roy, who is a former dean of Calcutta University and former Mayor of Calcutta, was reported to have told Salt Lake City reporters that the refusal of service was "an example of the American caste system," similar to social discrimination in India.

"If the former Mayor of Calcutta was in the city, I did not know it," Mayor Hendrick said. "If Dr. Roy was in difficulty, I am sorry that he did not get in touch with me. I regret that such an incident happened here."

Miss Marie Meyer, operator of the Blue Cow Restaurant, explained that a party of six persons, who she presumed to be Negroes, came into her establishment during the noon rush hour last week. The waitress on duty at the table where they sat, Miss Meyers said, asked her what she should do.

"I told her to tell them that I didn't think I would be able to serve them, although I would be glad to fix food for them to take out," Miss Meyers said. "There was no argument and the six persons got up and went out."

Dr. Roy was quoted as saying he was in the United States as representative of his Government to investigate conditions under which Indian students sent to American universities and colleges are working.

Cafe Bias Continues Despite Picketing

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NORMAL, Ill. — The Pilgrim cafeteria, which had been closed for several days because of picketing against its Jim Crow policy, reopened last week with no change of policy. Sat. 8-1-47

The restaurant, which is operated by a group from Springfield, Ill., closed October 5 after four days picketing by both white and Negro students of Normal university. Many white students have stopped patronizing the cafe.

Owner of the establishment stated that no hardship should be imposed on colored youth because of the restriction at the cafe as the university operates a cafeteria which they should patronize.

The student group stated it might extend picket lines to other restaurants which practice discrimination.

Chicago U. Students Protest Color Bar

Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Several student organizations at the University of Chicago staged a two-hour walkout on Dec. 8 as a protest against discriminatory practices at the University's Billings hospital and medical school.

The protesting group presented a 10-point program to President Robert M. Hutchins, together with affidavits from prospective colored patients who had been denied treatment. Dr. Hutchins advised

Dentist Refuses To Treat Vet; VA Office Powerless

15 Ill. Defender, Chicago, Ill
Sat. 10-25-47.

A dentist who balked at treating an ex-serviceman because he is a Negro was upheld by an official of the regional Veterans Administration office recently in a letter saying the VA would try to comply with his wishes in all dealings.

The dentist is Dr. George E. Dixon, 1104 E. 47th st., who asked the VA for advice when Claude A. Banks was sent to him for outpatient treatment. He has never treated a Negro in his 39 years of practice here, Dr. Dixon wrote, and ". . . this Banks is as black as they come."

His appeal was answered by Dr. Kenneth R. Cofield, acting chief of the dental section, who told him to return the authorization form and to state that he does not treat Negroes. Dr. N. Dixon did. Under VA rules, a veteran out-pa-dentist of his own choice. If the doctor does not treat him, he makes a second choice. 10-25-47

Herschel Ward, public relations officer for the regional office, said Wednesday, when the case was uncovered, that the VA does not give doctors or dentists blueprints for discrimination. "As far as the VA is concerned, there is only one class of veteran," he said, "and that is the honorably discharged serviceman."

The VA has no police power however, he added. Under the law, a doctor or dentist who meets ethical and professional standards may participate as much or as little as he chooses in the VA outpatient program, according to Ward. He can refuse patients on the basis of ailment or color, the VA spokesman said, and the agency is powerless to exclude him from the program.

15 1947

Iowa

'Guilty' For Aiding Negro

Chicago Defender
Ill.

Iowa Whites To Get Suspended Penalties

1-3-41

GLENWOOD, Ia. — (ANP) — A charge of "violently and tumultuous assembling" was returned by a justice court jury last week against six young white men of Pacific Junction who spoke up in defense of a Negro, Alfred Twitty. Mayor John J. Lutter had ordered Twitty out of town as a vagrant.

Russell Coppock, high school basketball coach and one of the six defendants, is reported as saying to Twitty, "You don't have to leave town; you're just as much an American citizen as anyone else." Lutter testified that Coppock said, "We went to war to stop this; you're just prejudiced because he's colored." Lutter denied that he was motivated by prejudice and said he treated Twitty just as he would have done anyone else under similar circumstances.

Sat.

The jury, however, recommended to Justice of the Peace William P. Albee that any fines or sentences imposed should be suspended.

HAIRCUT

Charles J. Smith, III, brings to our attention this editorial from a recent copy of "The Daily Iowan", of Iowa City: Defender, Chicago, Ill.

"This will tell you of a man who has to leave his job about once every two weeks." He's an electronics expert who is in charge of electrical measuring devices at the hydraulics laboratory here at the university.

"Working under his direction are several men, all of whom apparently respect him. Each of them feels he gains a lot from working with this person who has to leave his job about every two weeks.

Sat. 12-20-47

"The same men realize that the head of the hydraulics department also has a lot of respect for the electronics expert.

"Our subject recently made improvements on an airspeed measuring device which is usedby the hydraulics laboratory. Colorado A. and M. college heard of this device and wanted the expert to come there to make such an improved instrument.

"From all appearances he is the type of man we would liketo have working for us, the type with whom we would like to work, and the sort of person under whom we would like to work.

"But why does this man have to leave his work once every two weeks? In Iowa City it's a necessity. He has to go to Cedar Rapids for a haircut.

"He is a Negro".

15 1947

Kansas

Segregation Move in Topeka Fought

15 Afro-American
Baltimore, Md, 10-4-47

TOPEKA, Kan. — Naming the mayor and five city commissioners as defendants, Phillip Burton, law student at Washburn College here last week filed suit in Shawnee County District Court to enjoin enactment of a city ordinance which would give theatres a green light to continue Jim Crow policies.

The ordinance, passed for first reading by the city commissioners and due for final passage soon, repeals the licensing of theatres by the city and leaves admission policies of them on a basis of race up to individual owners.

Burton, who has had a complaint brought against Thomas Reilly, as manager of the Dickinson Theatre for violation of the General Statutes of Kansas in refusing him admission because of his race, charges that the attempt to repeal the licensing law is "denial of due process of law."

Defendants Back Jim Crow

He sets forth in his petition that the purpose of the defendants in enacting the ordinance is to uphold the Dickinson Theatre and other places of amusement in denying him admission and to prevent these places from being liable to the penalties in redress granted by the statutes.

The 1935 statute referred to in the student's petition makes it unlawful for the owner or agent of any place of amusement for which a license is required by municipal authorities to make any distinction on account of race or color.

Burton, who is represented by Atttys. Elisha and John J. Scott, Prentice A. Towsend and Charles Bledsoe, asks that the defendants be enjoined and restrained from enacting the proposed repealing ordinance and that he recover court costs, legal fees and other relief.

15 1947 entucky

Kentucky Negro Physicians Reject Bias Cancer Symposium

15 Ky.

Atlanta Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. - Tues - 8-19-47

LOUISVILLE.— (ANP)—Negro medics here have rejected invitations to a jimcrow cancer symposium after being banned from a similar meeting last week at St. Joseph infirmary.

The proposals to hold a special cancer symposium for Negro medics came on the heels of denials from Charles E. Tucker, executive secretary of the cancer society, that last week's all-white cancer symposium was no indication of racial discrimination against Negro doctors. Tues- 8-19-47

In reply to a letter published in the Louisville Times letters-to-the editor column by Mrs. Hortense H. Young, research editor of the Louisville Defender, Tucker held that he was responsible for making the error of inviting Negro physicians to the St. Joseph infirmary symposium. Mrs. Young denounced the society's cancellation of the invitations to the Negro doctors as an example of racial discrimination.

Tucker's letter to Negro medics, cancelling the invitations, said:

"Through an error on my part, invitations were issued to physicians and surgeons who are not members of the Kentucky State Medical association, and, although I regret very much to write this letter, I have been instructed to advise you that only members of the Kentucky State Medical association are eligible to participate."

Tucker said there "was no idea of discrimination at all in the whole cancer-symposium program. In fact, everything that we do for the white people we do for the Negroes. We have contributed liberally for equipment and supplies for the cancer clinic at the Red Cross hospital. That in itself is proof that we are not discriminating against the Negro."

Dr. James F. Blackerby, secretary of the Kentucky State Medical association, an all-white group, also denied any intent of racial discrimination against local Negro medics. He also pointed to the contributions made to the Red Cross hospital, held that the sponsors of the symposium simply had decided to limit attendance to members of the state medical association only, together with a number of outstanding doctors outside the state. Tues. 8-19-47

Negro physicians here are barred from membership in the Kentucky State Medical association and have been compelled to form their own medical organization, the Falls City Medical society. Dr. T. R. Boulware, secretary of the FCMS, reported, "We've decided that we wouldn't be interested in a symposium at all, if it has to be segregated."

Other Negro doctors here smiled at the denials of Tucker and Blackerby, who knew that the conditions upon which the invitations were extended, based on membership in the KSMA, would bar Negroes. Tues. 8-19-47

Refugees and Negroes

Courier-Louisville, Ky.

White displaced persons and refugees come to this country and immediately take every advantage of our privileges. They did nothing to earn them, yet they come here to enjoy them. Mon. 8-25-47

The United States Negro, who has paid for these privileges with his money by taxation and by his services in the armed forces, losing perhaps an eye, a limb or his mind, is not permitted to take advantage of the very things he has paid so dearly for. Why? He's a Negro. That legally keeps him out of our parks, but it forces him to pay for the upkeep of them. We stand on our legal rights as white citizens of the United States; he stands at the entrance of our parks and eagerly looks in, while passing him are displaced persons who have not earned one advantage this nation offers.

Do we wonder, therefore, that Communists promise, I say promise, equal opportunity for the United States Negro citizens? Do we wonder as we see the State seal, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall?" For what and for whom are we united?

Louisville. ELMER BRANDELL.

Segregation At Concerts Is Upheld

Equal Accommodations For Students Provided

Courier-Journal

Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit gave an opinion yesterday in Frankfort that the City of Louisville can seat white and Negro students separately in Memorial Auditorium. Tues.

The opinion was in reply to a query by Fletcher Martin, city editor of The Louisville Defender, a Negro weekly. Martin's query referred to students attending concerts at the auditorium. Martin said that John G. Snowden, manager of the Philharmonic concerts at the Auditorium, said he segregated the two races under the Day Law. 9-23-47

Louisville, Ky.

Applies to Schools

Dummit wired that the law applies to schools and added: "While the Day Law would not apply in your situation, a segregation would be within the police power of the City operating the auditorium if equal accommodations are given colored students and no discrimination exercised."

Martin, a war correspondent in the Pacific and a holder of a Nieman Fellowship in journalism at Harvard University, addressed a similar query to Dummit last July on the use by Negroes of State-owned parks. Dummit wired in reply that no State law bans Negroes from State-owned parks.

Disagrees With Editorial

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Your Pearl Harbor Day editorial (Sunday, December 7) on the Dr. Sweeney vs. City of Louisville park suit is most confusing and would be amusing were the issues involved less serious. You admit that "discrimination against any group of citizens and taxpayers in use of public facilities simply cannot stand," then you suggest that Negroes give up their struggle to free themselves of discriminations imposed on them, by saying "that the chances are the Negroes will lose more than they can gain in pursuing it." Wed. 12-17-47

How else then would you suggest we obtain full citizenship? Should this suit be prosecuted to a successful conclusion, Negroes would only lose the "friendship" of white persons who pretend to be their friends. They do not have the friendship or good will of white persons who openly admit their dislike of Negroes. Those white persons (and there are many) who believe that Negroes, as citizens, are entitled to all things afforded other citizens would not withdraw their friendship simply because Negroes lawfully seek their share of a public good.

Prior to 1924 there were no segregated parks and we had no serious incident of racial friction then. After the bitter experience of a war born of racism are Negroes and whites less civilized now than they were before 1924? For those who would invite and welcome trouble we have prisons.

If democracy means anything it must stand for the complete and immediate elimination of undemocratic and un-Christian mores from our society. If Russia could solve her race problems, so can we.

Kentuckians who advocate discrimination and segregation of the races as the only peaceful manner in which we can advance our society make the white crosses of the world the burning cross of Stone Mountain. A memorial in Iroquois Park, where Negroes are excluded, to those who gave their lives for democracy would serve better as a monument to the next war. ALFRED M. CARROLL,

President, Louisville Branch, N.A.A.C.P.

Louisville.

Another View

12-13-47

My people, can it be that too much learning is making you mad? I hate to say so, but when I read about trouble between the two races our professional men and women are always involved. These same trouble-makers have their own clubs and societies, and if you are not one of a certain calibre, you are segregated. You know what I mean.

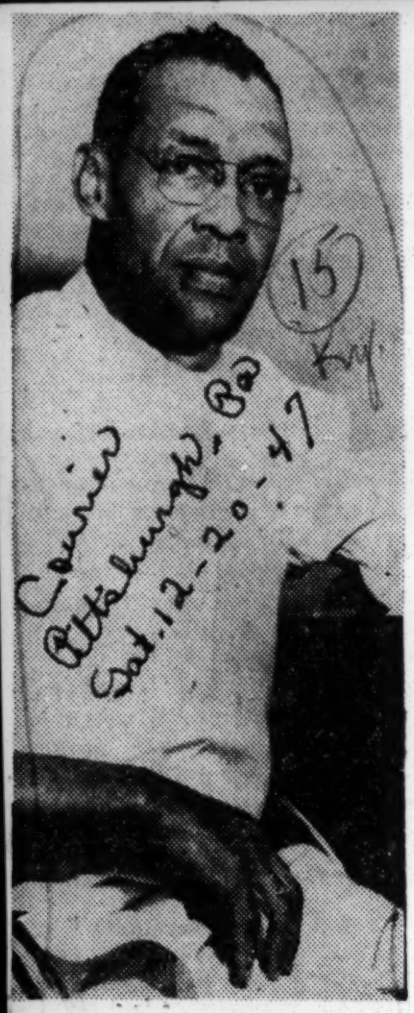
And now it's about golf courses. If you want to gain perfection in the game, ask Jackie Robinson how it can be done, and without an act of Congress. I could name several of the fine men in sports and other fields that have reached the top without a court action, or the help of the N.A.A.P.C. The N.A.A.P.C. is doing a great work, so let that great organization continue advancement of the colored people that is advancement. What advancement can we hope to achieve by playing golf on a white golf course? Build a golf course of your own if you want it. If we have the right kind of leadership and know how to treat our fellow man, we will be invited to places you never dreamed of entering, whether you accept or not.

Trying to legislate or buy a place in society other than your own is like the boy who climbed over the fence at a ball park. As soon as he was over, he ran across the bleachers, through the park and into a box seat. The result? Your guess is as good as mine. Why not wait until the ball is batted over the fence, and then get one and be ushered into the park like a gentleman and given a seat? Bankhead got one. Now he is in there pitching. Louis, Armstrong, Owen and several judges got one. "Sugar Chile" Robinson almost fell out of his baby buggy reaching for one, but he got it. Courier-Journal

To people of other races who read this, all of my people are not trying to crash your gate. Seventy-five per cent or more are contented, enjoying each other. The happiest people on earth, we get more out of life that way. JOHN BRIDGES.

Louisville, Ky.

Dawson Springs, Ky.



"SOCIAL" RIGHTS?—Dr. P. O. Sweeney of Louisville, Ky., lost his court fight against bias on Louisville golf links. The judge said he sought "social" rights.—INP.

Director of Parks Asks Aldermen To Decide On Issue of Segregation

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

15 Ky.

Says Policy Set By Commissioner

Wed. 7-23-47

City Director of Parks and Recreation T. Byrne Morgan yesterday asked for a decision from the Board of Aldermen on the whole question of segregation in Louisville public parks.

A suit against Morgan, which will be heard next Tuesday, was filed recently by a Negro dentist, Dr. P. O. Sweeney, 524 W. Walnut. His suit asks for equality in the parks, particularly at golf courses and for equal right of admission to the Amphitheatre in Iroquois Park.

Morgan said that he has followed the policy formulated by the old Board of Park Commissioners whose members were elected. He said he feels that an elected body should determine the matter.

Cites Old Policy.

In a letter to the aldermen, Morgan said:

"The Board of Park Commissioners as far back as 1924 established regulations assigning certain parks to colored people for their exclusive use and designated others for the exclusive use of white people. Upon establishment of the Department of Parks and Recreation in 1942, the director of parks, an appointed officer, succeeded their powers, including those to make regulations for the use of parks. Wed. 7-23-47

"As director, I have followed the same regulations established by the elected Board of Park Commissioners, as a result of which facilities such as playgrounds and swimming pools are segregated and used exclusively by either white persons or colored persons. Experience has demonstrated, beyond question, that the long-established policy is a wise one and as a result there has been no trouble or racial conflict.

Says Legal Right Lacking.

"Dr. Sweeney alleges I have no legal right to continue to carry out the policy of segregation. He claims that Negroes have a right to use park facilities in all parks on equality with the white race and particularly golf courses, which involve the use of clubhouses and showers not otherwise available in the colored parks. He also asks a judgment against denying Negroes equal rights of admission to the Iroquois Amphitheater.

"The Board of Aldermen is the legislative body of the City, whose members are elected by the people just as were the members of the old Board of Park Commissioners at the time this policy was established. I feel that the responsibility is upon the Board of Aldermen, as the elected representatives of the people, to determine whether or not the long-established policy of segregation in parks in Louisville should be discontinued.

"If the Board of Aldermen, as representatives of the people, feel that there should be no segregation in public parks and as to the use of public-park facilities such as playgrounds, golf courses, clubhouses, showers, swimming pools and in the Iroquois Amphitheater, the board should enact an ordinance providing that there should be no discrimination as between races in public parks in this City. Of course, if such an ordinance is enacted the parks and park facilities in Louisville will be so administered."

Mayor Denies Use of City Parks to Negroes

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-11-47

LOUISVILLE, —(ANP)— Because he envisioned an outbreak of race rioting between white and colored in city parks, Mayor E. Leland Taylor turned down a request by four ministers here last week that Negroes be permitted to use all city parks.

In refusing to give his sanction to the appeal, Mayor Taylor said: "I agree with your statements that legally and morally you are entitled to the same rights and privileges as Louisville's white citizens. But at the same time I will not take the responsibility for setting a precedent which, I am convinced, would touch off a race riot. Compared to other cities, Louisville has had exceptionally good race relations." Fri. 7-11-47

Dummit Says Negroes Can Visit State Parks

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14 (AP)— Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit stated today no State law bans Negroes from State-owned parks. Tues. 7-15-47

In response to a query from Fletcher P. Martin, city editor of The Louisville Defender, a Negro newspaper, Dummit wired:

"Section 187 of the Constitution of Kentucky provides separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained. This section has the approval of both State and Federal Courts of last resort.

"There is no provision in the State Constitution or the State Statutes that prohibits colored people from entering State-owned parks." Tues. 7-15-47

Taylor Rejects Negro Plea To Open Parks

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Tues. 7-1-47

A request by four Negro pastors that Negroes be permitted to use all City parks was turned down yesterday by Mayor E. Leland Taylor.

"I agree with your statements that legally and morally you are entitled to the same rights and privilges as Louisville's white citizens," Taylor said. "But at the same time I will not take the responsibility for setting a precedent which, I am convinced, would touch off a race riot. Compared to other cities Louisville has had exceptionally good race relations. Tues. 7-1-47

Hoodlums Feared.

"The colored people of this community have their own Chickasaw Park. If I were to throw open the other parks to them, it would give the hoodlums of both races the opportunity they seek to cause trouble—trouble which would engender bitterness and hate that would take years to overcome."

The four pastors were the Rev. M. C. Ridley, Corinthian Baptist Church; the Rev. J. C. Oldem, Militant Church Movement; the Rev. H. W. Jones, Green Street Baptist Church, and the Rev. H. A. Scott, Pleasant View Baptist Church.

Doctors Deny Prejudice In Canceling Invitations

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.
15 Ky. Wed. 8-13-47

Denials that racial discrimination motivated cancellation of invitations to Negro doctors to attend the cancer symposium at St. Joseph Hospital were made yesterday by the Kentucky State Medical Association and the Kentucky Division of the American Cancer Society.

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

The denials were made in answer to a letter published in The Louisville Times letters-to-the-editor column by Mrs. Hortense H. Young, research editor of The Louisville Defender, Negro newspaper. Mrs. Young described the cancellations as an undemocratic action based on prejudice.

Six Letters Sent Out.

Charles E. Tucker, executive-secretary of the cancer society, said that he had sent six etters of canclelation to Negro doctors who inadvertently had been invited to attend the symposium August 21-23. The cencer study, first of its kind in America, was planned for members of the Kentucky States Medical Association and certain out-of-state physicians and surgeons, he said.

No Negro is a member of the state group, it was explained. Negro doctors in the Louisville area belong to the Falls City Medical Society, an organization composed of Negro doctors.

Says Error Is His Own.

In Tucker's letters to the six Negro doctors, he said:

"Through an error on my part invitations were issued to physicians and surgeons who are not members of the Kentucky State Medical Association, and, although I regret very much to write this letter, I have been instructed to advise you that only members of the Kentucky State Medical Association are eligible to participate." Wed. 8-13-47

Tucker explained yesterday that "there was no idea of discrimination at all in the whole cancer-symposium program. In fact, everything that we do for the white people, we do for the Negroes. We have contributed liberally for equipment and supplies for the cancer clinic at the Red Cross Hospital. That in itself is proof that we are not discriminating against the Negro."

Backerby Aso Denies Bigs.

Dr. James F. Backerby, secretary of the Kentucky State Medical Association, also cited the Red Cross Hospital work as evidence of nondiscrimination in medical circles here. He said that white and Negro doctors "work shoulder to shoulder" in the cancer clinic.

In his denial that discrimination was involved in the cancellations of invitations, Dr. Blackerby said that the sponsors of the symposium simply had decided to limit attendance to members of the state medical association only, together with a number of outstanding doctors outsde the state.

Reject Second Symposium.

Wed. 8-13-47

Tucker said he hoped arrangements might be made with the Falls City Medical Society to conduct another cancer symposium early in the fall for Negro doctors. "We would like very much to co-operate with them and develop a training program on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer."

However, the Negro group has voted against a second symposium, Dr. T. R. Boalware, secretary, said. "We've decided that we wouldn't be interested in a symposium at all, if it has to be segregated," he said.

Charges Discrimination

Louisville Ky.

An article recently appearing in The Courier Journal stated that a bartender, who sold whisk to the general public for 60 cents a drink, but charg a Negro $10 a drink, was arraigned in the Munici Court on a charge of "denial of equality in a pu place." The Courier Jour

One wonders if anything like this could happen in Louisville. If a Negro attempts to bu soft drink, even in a Fourth Street 10-cent st here he is asked if he has a bottle. If he fail carry bottles with him on his shopping tour, h denied a soft drink. He is flatly refused any d served in a glass. Louisville Ky

In several of the larger stores the Negro refused fittings in shoes and clothing and can exchange any article purchased. Rest rooms in stor supposedly provided for the general public, a closed to him. In the tax-supported comfort stati on Fourth Street the Negro is told by the sign "F Colored" on a booth door and by the rest roo attendant not to enter any of the other booths unde any circumstance. 9-6-47

In Christian, democratic, progressive Kentucky "custom" and the Day Law sanction denial of equality in public places, where the Negro is concerned. The Minneapolis bartender could come here and do business without fear of the Municipal Co Louisville. Wed 8-6-47 AMELIA B. RAY.

To Amphitheater and Parks

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Mic. 2-4-47

Negroes yesterday asked admission to Iroquois Amphitheatre and public golf courses in a suit filed against the City by Dr. P. O. Sweeney, Negro dentist, 524 W. Walnut.

Dr. Sweeney declared that present regulations barring Negroes from parks having facilities not offered to Negroes are "unjust and unlawful."

Such provisions, he said, are in which asserts privileges of citizens, violation of the 14th Amendment, **Says Parks Aren's Equal.**

Negro Sues for Admission

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Negro's Suit to Open Parks And Amphitheatre Put Off

Louisville, Ky. Wed. 7-30-47

Courier-Journal

City Contends Dentist Brought Wrong Action; Theater and Settles Dismissed As Defendants

Louisville, Ky. Wed. 7-30-47

Trial of a suit by Dr. P. L. Sweeney, Negro dentist, to open Louisville parks and Iroquois Amphitheatre to Negroes yesterday was postponed until August 15.

At a hearing before Circuit Judge Lawrence Speckman, attorneys for the City contended the dentist had brought the wrong kind of a suit. His attorneys argued the opposite. Judge Speckman gave Sweeney's lawyers until August 15 to file written arguments to back up their contentions.

"There are so many legal questions involved that the court wants light and plenty of it," he said. "Show me the authorities you have been citing as you argued here."

City Law Director Gilbert Burnett said Louisville had the best race relations of any large city and intended to keep the situation that way. The separation of parks into Negro and white, he said, was old and had been upheld in court.

He said he feared flare-ups should the regulations be changed.

"If we get trouble instead of peace, and fights instead of pleasure we would have no parks," he added.

The dual system, he said, protects Negroes who are a minority.

Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the Negro population of Louisville is "100 per cent behind" Sweeney's suit. Williams, a New York lawyer, was admitted to practice here by Judge Speckman specifically to help conduct the case.

Wed. 7-30-47

Right to Sue Upheld.

During the hearing Judge Speckman upheld the right of Dr. Sweeney to sue both for himself and other Negroes similarly barred from the white parks.

The court dismissed, as defendants in the suit the Louisville Park Theatrical Association and Maurice W. Settles, its manager. Judge Speckman held that the park association had not been properly sued and that Settles was not an official.

Williams said if the association could not be sued the "City can evade its duty by leasing its parks." The Amphitheare is leased by the association.

Judge Speckman said the court simply was following Kentucky law that tells just how suits shall be filed and defendants served.

In his petition for a writ of mandamus in Circuit Court, Dr. Sweeney noted that he had been refused admission to the Amphitheater in Iroquois Park and to golf courses in public parks. City parks, he said, are supported by all the citizens; yet Negroes do not have golf courses or comparable Amphitheater attractions.

Parks set aside for Negroes, he continued, are "neither adequate nor equal" to those set aside for white persons.

Fri-7-4-47

T. Byrne Morgan, director of parks and recreation, who with his department also is named as a defendant, said that City regulations forbid white persons from entering Negro parks and Negroes from entering white parks.

Amphitheater Rented for $1.

The Louisville Park Theatrical Association, which operates the Amphitheather and which is another defendant in the suit, rents the Amphitheater from the City for $1 a year. If the association admitted Negroes to Amphitheater performances, it would violate its contract with the City, Morgan said.

George Gans, executive manager of the association, said he had "No comment" on Dr. Sweeney's suit. He added that this was the first time that Negroes had pressed for admittance to the Amphitheatre since 1938.

At that time Amphitheatre officials told Negroes they would be admitted if they bought tickets in a block of 100. But the Negroes, Gans said, just wanted individual seats and the matter was dropped.

Fri. 7-4-47.

Separation Ruled Valid.

Dr. Sweeney declared that Maurice W. Settle, association business manager, refused to sell him tickets. Settle said that he told Dr. Sweeney the matter would have to be taken up with Amphitheatre board members.

The regulation setting aside parks for Negroes and whites was made by the former Board of Park Commissioners in 1924. When the Department of Parks and Recreation was created, the regulation was retained. The Court of Appeals in 1930 ruled valid the separation of parks.

Dr. Sweeney's suit was filed by attorneys Alfred M. Carroll and James A. Crumlin. Carroll is president of the local chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Sweeney is a member of the executive committee.

Dr. Sweeney is a native of Boyle County who has lived here 21 years. He attended Kentucky State College, Ohio State University, and Meharry Medical College.

The War On Disease Is a Grand Alliance

The Courier Journal

THE symposium on cancer, to be held here this week, was arranged by the Kentucky Division of the American Cancer Society, with no stinting of expense. It is to bring here leaders in the field of research and treatment to describe, among other essentials, the all-important first move in fighting cancer—the means of early diagnosis. It is to be the start of a massed offensive against the killer, the toll of which is doubled because it works insidiously and more often than not is undetected until too late. The knowledge and the techniques which have been acquired belong to science and to humanity. The funds which make the symposium possible were accumulated, in Kentucky and elsewhere, by public contributions from every class, group and race.

8-17-47

At first it was announced that attendance on the symposium was to be restricted to members of the Kentucky State Medical Association. This meant that it was to be restricted to white physicians and surgeons. Negro doctors, for all their training in creditable medical colleges, do not belong to the K.S.M.A. They were informed, with a kind of humiliating point, that they were not to be received. A natural and somewhat shocked protest arose from persons who had responded to the public canvass for funds with the idea of helping people, with no reservation as to who they might be.

Louisville Ky.

Now comes word of a reversal of this policy and "a cordial invitation to all practitioners of medicine in Kentucky to attend." Thus an obligation to the public is fulfilled, a rebuke is imparted to one of the most glaring, even if thoughtless, examples of discrimination. It was discrimination not alone against a group of doctors but against a group of sufferers. It was as if someone were expounding the incredible theory that there is white cancer and black cancer.

8-17-47

True, a promise had been implied that there would be a later symposium for Negro practitioners. But it would not have been THE symposium, not one organized elaborately for complete service and information. It would have been a second-rate event, and the fact is that there can be no second-rate treatment for this disease or any other. The doctors who were to be excluded by the original intentions certainly are not products of second-rate institutions. However, the serene light of science has illuminated the situation, and the outcome is in keeping with its integrity and dedication.

The Ills of Mankind Know No Color Line

The Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky. Thur. 8-14-47

REASONS advanced for barring Louisville Negro doctors from an important symposium on cancer here August 21-23 do little credit to the sponsors of that scientific event. Invitations, issued "through an error" to several colored practitioners, graduates of reputable colleges, are withdrawn. The explanation is that only members of the Kentucky State Medical Association, all white, are eligible to attend.

Spokesman for the K.S.M.A. and the Kentucky Division of the American Cancer Society, insist that no discrimination is intended. Yet there obviously is discrimination. It is the sort of discrimination which all the facts of life, science, disease and death make illogical. Cancer is not a matter of race, but strikes down Negroes as well as whites with the same degree of virulence. Findings in the quest of means to fight it are not to be told in separate volumes, as if there were two sets of ministrations.

Nor is it enough to say that another symposium will be held later for Negro doctors. All that this assurance does is to bring us back to the system of segregation and discrimination of which this incident is but a part. Negro doctors, it is to be pointed out, are barred from the K.S.M.A. and, for that matter, from the American Medical Association. Locally they have their own professional group, the Falls Cities Medical Society. Nationally, likewise, they are forced to enter an association of their own, and it is a commentary on the standing of Louisville Negro practitioners that the president of this is a Louisville man, Dr. J. A. C. LATTIMORE.

It ought to be fairly plain that the segregation which is decreed for the cancer institute is an example of the exclusiveness with which the medical profession surrounds itself. And in light of this incident, it ought to be just as plain that this exclusiveness is not what it is professed to be when doctors arise to defend it as the bulwark of professional standards. It is the exclusiveness of vested custom, of personal and privileged coloration. No closed shop was nearly so tight, no monopoly so secure. It is all very well to say that a group of men have a right to choose their associates and to fix the standards by which they will work. But this argument falls when an association undertakes to set all the rules for a profession, to determine actually who shall practice and under what conditions, who shall participate in the common fund of discovery or be admitted to a hospital, a clinic or, as in this case, a classroom.

Thurs. 8-14-47

Protests Discrimination

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Negroes in increasing numbers are catching busses and trains to neighboring cities where they can spend their earnings with those concerns that treat all customers with respect and courtesy. A Negro business executive speaking to an audience of over three hundred Negro consumers estimated that in 1946 Louisville Negroes spent over fifty thousand dollars elsewhere for essential commodities. Certainly Louisville cannot long afford segregation within the Christian group. A deacon

...in the Klan, to attend a church service ...e preached from the 12th Chapter of ...ve known atheists to practice a better ... Could widespread police brutality, ... Crow, and the disfranchisement of ...egro and white citizens through the ...any connection with the disrespect ...ve accorded our representatives over ...tables of the United Nations?

Louisville. Fri. 8-22-47 THE CONSUMER.

15 1947

Lawsuits Settled

Worcester Hotel Settles Negroes' Suit for $500

Worcester, Mass., March 7 (U.P.) —A complaint that a Worcester hotel discriminated against eight Chicago Negro basketball players was withdrawn late today and the complainant said a $500 out-of-court settlement was reached.

William J. McMullen, promoter of a recent basketball tournament, disclosed the settlement. However, William Matthews, business manager of the team, and defense counsel Charles M. Burwick said only that they had won a "moral victory" and would not comment on a financial agreement.

15 1947

15 La. Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS CITIZENS BATTLE
DEPARTMENT STORE DISCRIMINATION December 12, 1947

Press Service of the NAACP.

New Orleans, Dec. 11th--White and Negro citizens here are up in arms over the recently established practice by four large women's clothing stores of refusing to permit Negro women to try on better hat dresses and foundation garments. Under the leadership of the New Orleans branch of the NAACP several conferences have been held with the management of the four stores. When these conferences bore no results a parade and several mass meetings were held. The four stores are Maison Blanc, Meyer-Israel, Inc., Godschaux Clothing Company and D. H. Holmes Company.

New York. N.Y. Fri. 12-12-47

Preparations are being made for an interracial picket line in front of the stores. The police have made veiled threats to arrest the picketers claiming that the constitutional guarantees of free speech do not apply to a picket line for such purposes. The Police Department objections, however, have not deterred the completion of plans for picketing and all possible efforts are being made to persuade the Police Department to abide by the Federal Constitution and protect the rights of picketers to express their indignation. Protests of the community have resulted in the cancellation of numerous charge accounts in the four stores and a virtual boycott of them by colored women.

Two Stores Ban "Try-On's" For Race Women

Journal & Guide

15 La.

Norfolk, Va.

NEW ORLEANS — White and Negro citizens here are up in arms over the recently established practice by four large women's clothing stores of refusing to permit Negro women to try on better hats ,dresses and foundation garments. Sat. 12-20-47

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The four stores are Maison Blanc, Meyer - Israel, Inc., Godschaux Clothing Company and D. H. Holmes Company.

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15 1947

Maine

Discrimination in Maine

(15) Afro-American

College Frats Admitted

Baltimore, Md.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Racial discrimination in fraternities at Colby College, Waterville, was admitted by a Colby professor, speaking at a legislative hearing on the Clough anti-discrimination bill which resulted from a hotel's refusal to serve a cocktail to a Colby student.

Dr. Norman D. Palmer of the faculty had asserted that violation of civil rights was a major threat in this country, when Rep. Peter Mills of Skowhegan, member of the judiciary committee conducting the hearing, asked whether the bill would cover education institutions. S27.2-22-47

The representative also asked whether there was any discrimination on Maine campuses.

College Problems "Different"

Dr. Palmer acknowledged that a Jewish fraternity recently was established at Colby because other fraternities would not admit Jewish boys. He said, however, that colleges presented "somewhat different problems" in comparison with hotels and other public establishments.

The bill in question, presented to the legislature by Sen. Ruth T. Clough of Bangor, would make it a crime to discriminate against persons because of race or color in any place serving the public.

Senator Clough said the bill was presented at the request of a group of Colby students who had objected to treatment of a non-white student in a Waterville hotel cocktail lounge, last year.

Bowdoin's Attitude Lauded

Dr. Walter H. Clark of the department of psychology at Bowdoin College told the committee that there was less discrimination at Bowdoin than at most of the colleges of the North.

The Rev. William E. Gardner of Bangor said that while in the South a colored man knows exactly where he stands, in Main he never knows "whether he will be welcomed or whether the door will be slammed in his face."

Need for Law Seen

The Rev. John T. Knight, rector of St. Mark's Church at Waterville, officially representing Bishop Oliver L. Loring of the Episcopal diocese of Maine, said:

"Many of us cannot invite some of our closest friends for vacations in Maine because they are not welcome in public institutions in the State."

He said the Clough bill was needed "as a club to make some people see the light." S27.2-22-47

Bill's Opponents Silent

Mrs. Marion Bradshaw of Bangor, State chairman of public affairs for the YWCA, conducting the case for the proponents, said the present law in Maine prohibits publicizing discriminatory practices, while the new law would make a discriminatory act illegal.

No opposition was voiced at the hearing, over which Sen. Oscar H. Dunbar of Machias presided.

Pickets' Appearance Makes Downtown Theatre Hurriedly Open Its Doors

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-22-47

No Difference Between Palestine Problem, Maryland Jim Crow, Assert Protestants

BALTIMORE

A last minute exchange of telegrams and the threat of a picket line resulted in the defeat, last week, of the Maryland Theatre's policy of selling only balcony seats to colored patrons.

During the current run of "A Flag Is Born," presented by the American League for a Free Palestine, seats were available to colored persons in all sections of the theatre. The play closed Sunday night.

Quiet Fight

For several days last week, and climatically on Wednesday, the Citizens Committee for Justice and the NAACP carried on the quiet fight to force a showdown on the theatre's discriminatory policy.

A telegram to the New York office of the League asked that presentation of the play be halted unless the color bar was lowered to permit colored persons to sit wherever they are inclined.

Late Wednesday, as a dozen pickets stood by ready to parade in front of the Franklin Street theatre bearing such signs as "THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN JIM CROW IN MARYLAND AND PERSECUTION IN PALESTINE," a satisfactory agreement was reached.

At least a dozen colored persons on hand to see the play Wednesday were seated indiscriminately, some holding orchestra and box seats, without untoward results.

Sit Indiscriminately

The Citizens Committee, headed by Dr. J. E. T. Camper and Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, had wired the League's New York office decrying the presentation of the democracy-booning play in a theatre that relegates colored patrons to the balcony.

The prostest telegram read, in part: Sat. 2-22-47

"We earnestly urge you not to go along with this undemocratic policy and not perform under these conditions which frustrate the purpose of the play."

Hocker Test Policy

A few hours prior to a conference scheduled to be held at the theatre, the League answered:

"Every effort is being made to break the Maryland Theatre's jim crow policy. The American League for a Free Palestine joins you in deploring such discrimination but, unfortunately, the League is bound by theatre management rule and no advance information warning us was provided. Sat. 2-22-47

"However, Professor Fowler Hocker is personally testing this discriminatory ruling by taking two colored persons as his guests to tonight's performance."

Theatre Gives In

At the conference it was finally ruled that the League is lessee of the theatre during the length of the play's performance, the ticket agents are their employees and thus no jim crow seats will be sold.

The theatre management, which CCJ representatives had been informed was adamant about maintaining its jim-crow policy, voiced no objection to the League's ruling. Sat. 2-22-47

Professor Hocker is a former deputy director of the War Manpower Commission. His guests were Mrs. Dovie Roundtree, ex-WAC captain and field representative for the Committee for a Permanent FEPC, and Miss M. Johnson, employee of the League's New York office.

Baltimore Sued on Golf Parks

15

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Angered because they have been barred from all golf courses save Carroll Park, Baltimore golfers filed suit in U.S. Court against the city last Friday.

Several weeks ago, the Park Board upheld the keeper of the Mt. Pleasant Golf Course when he refused Charles R. Law, a taxpayer, a permit to play on the course.

Mr. Law is now suing the Park Board just appointed by Mayor D'Alesandro, and the city for $5,000 damages and prays injunction to restrain the board and any city agent from interfering with the rights of citizens to use any public park.

Charges Violation of Rights

Behind Mr. Law are scores of city golfers who pay taxes for the upkeep of all golf courses and who believe that the arbitrary action of the Mayor's park board deprives him of his civil rights.

The suit names expressly as defendants, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the Board of Recreation and Parks of which Robert Garrett is chairman.

Two of Group Fought Setup

Other board members sued are J. Marshall Boone, S. Lawrence Hammerman, Weston B. Scrimger, R. Wilbert Marsheck, Mrs. Howard W. Ford and Dr. Bernard Harris.

Although Dr. Harris is among those sued, he told the board point blank during its hearing on Mr. Law's petition that he (Mr. Law) should be permitted to play golf on any city park.

He was supported in this position only by Mrs. Ford. Mr. Marscheck did not vote, and the board ruled against Mr. Law 3 to 2.

Other Suits Likely

This is only one of a series of suits which may be filed any day now against the city and the State.

The city school system conducts a school of printing but admits white children only.

The city and State provide hospital training for only white doctors, nurses and internes.

Denial of ordinary civil rights to local citizens has rankled in the hearts of many for years.

Compromise Effected Before

D. Arnett Murphy, William B. Dixon and William Adams obtained NAACP lawyers Charles H. Houston, Joseph C. Waddy of Washington and W. A. C. Hughes Jr., of Baltimore, to represent Mr. Law in the golf course fight.

Mr. Murphy sued the city several years ago on the same issue and local golfers affected a compromise under which they were to use all courses until the end of the war and the remodeling of Carroll Park was affected.

Mr. Law, who lives at 802 Madison Ave., says there will be no compromise this time, and the case as planned will proceed along new lines. In the first place, the Murphy case was filed in local courts; the Law case is in Federal court.

Mr. Law charges that the Board of Parks and Recreation, acting on authority granted it through the city-approved charter, is instrumental in denying him his rights as a citizen.

Control in City's Hands

This Board, the suit points out, is empowered by the City Charter to "establish, maintain, operate and control parks, zoos, squares, athletic and recreational facilities for the people of Baltimore City and to have charge and control of all such property and activities belonging to, or conducted by, the city."

Under this authority, the Board operates golf courses identified as Mt. Pleasant Park, Carroll Park, Clifton Park and Forest Park. And each of said golf courses is unique.

15 1947

Massachusetts

College Students Picket Anti-Negro Barber Shop

The Times

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 21 —(AP)—A group of Williams College under-graduates organized today to picket a barber shop which they said discriminated against a Negro student. Birmingham, Ala.

The Williams Record, a student publication, said that the Negro student was told he would have to pay $3 for a haircut, instead of the regular price of $1.

Donald Shack, a member of the college's Liberal Board who organized the pickets, said they would go on duty two at a time, for one-hour periods. Fri. 2-21-47

The College News Bureau said that other barber shops in the town accepted Negro patrons.

Barber Fined $50 for Bias After Charging Negro Student at Williams $3 for a Haircut

The Times

15 New York N.Y.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 26—Moderic Bleau, owner of a barber shop here, was fined $50 today for charging a Negro student at Williams College $3 for a haircut that usually costs $1.

Bleau was convicted under a little used law, passed in 1865, which forbids any "distinction, discrimination or restriction on account of color or race, except for good cause." Judge Israel Ruby imposed the fine in District Court.

The deefndant immediately appealed and posted $100 bond pending action in Berkshire Superior Court at Pittsfield next summer. Bleau said in court that he will reopen his barber shop tomorrow.

The student, Wayne Caliman, had signed a complaint charging that Bleau "did make discrimination" relative to his treatment in Bleau's barber shop. In his defense, Bleau answered that he charged the higher price because the defendant's hair was unusually thick. Thur 2-22-47

In his verdict, Judge Ruby asserted that the soldiers of our country "fought to make this nation safe for you and me" and that "the colored boy wasn't told that he couldn't fight for his country."

Judge Ruby had put the case on record without a fine, but Walter J. Donovan, attorney for Bleau, said that he wished to appeal. The judge said that he then had no alternative but to fine Bleau and swear him to a personal bond.

Caliman testified that he went into the barber shop to make a test case and that he had planned the action with a witness. He said that when he sat down Bleau asked: Thur 2-22-47

"Isn't this a funny place for you to be in?" Caliman said Bleau offered to cut his hair for $3.

Judge Ruby said that those statements were innocent of any discrimination, but that considering the two together he had no alternative but to find the defendant guilty of racial discrimination.

The court action was started last Thursday when The Williams Record, the college newspaper, announced the alleged discrimination and said that the students would picket the barber shop.

COLLEGIANS PICKET BARBER AMID SNOW

The Times

New York

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 21—Williams College students trudged through falling snow this morning to picket a local barber shop which is charged with having discriminated against a Negro student. Two pickets worked at a time with different men every half hour. The Williams Record, which exposed the alleged discrimination, served hot coffee and doughnuts to the men.

Norman Redlich of Mount Vernon, editor-in-chief of The Record, stated: New York, N.Y.

"We plan to continue this indefinitely until we get assurance from this barber that his former discrimination will never happen in Williamstown again." The Times

Mederic Bleau, owner of the barber shop, said that he had always been friendly with the students and he did not see why they were causing him so much trouble now. He stated that he was tired the day the Negro student, Wayman Caliman of New York City, asked for a haircut, and that the student had such a large amount of hair that $3 was a fair price. He was the first Negro to enter his shop, Mr. Bleau added. He had no feeling of racial prejudice, he said, and was afraid his white customers would no longer patronize him if he cut the Negro's hair.

Asked if he would cut the Negro's hair if the student came in again, Mr. Bleau said "I might." But he said he felt that he was able to charge any price in his shop or cut the hair of anyone he likes. Sat. 2-22-47

The protest was started after The Record revealed that Mr. Bleau charged the Negro student $3 for a haircut although the regular price is only one dollar. The student has stated that he intends to take appropriate court action in cooperation with the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts.

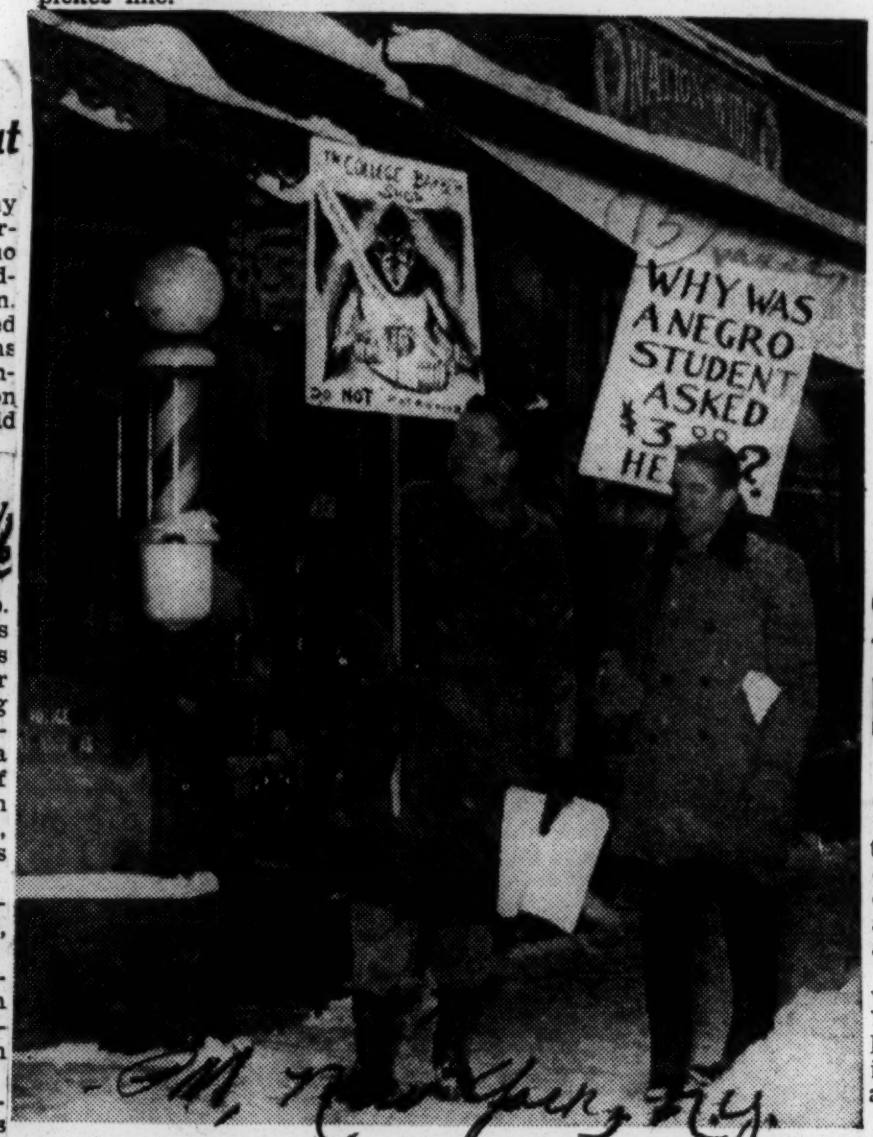
No one has yet crossed the picket line.

Hats Off!

. . .to the students of Williams College at Williamstown, who, giving more than lipservice to National Brotherhood Week, have picketed (see photo on page 3) the local barbershop charged with discriminating against a Negro undergraduate by demanding $3 for a $1 haircut. New York, N.Y.

For their spirited protest against racial discrimination:

Hats Off. Mon. 2-24-47



Williams College students picket a barber shop at Williamstown, Mass., in protest against a $3 charge for a $1 haircut for a Negro student. Pickets are Charles F. Cole, of New Rochelle, and James W. Stites, of Louisville. Wayman Caliman, the student who was overcharged, is to file a complaint today before the Williamstown Town Clerk. *Associated Press Wirephoto*

Harvard Students Defeat Club Bias

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

3 Weeks Picketing Ends Discrimination

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Neither race, creed, nor color shall hence-forth be a bar to entrance to the Club 100 here, accoding to a statement signed by the club manager after 21 days of pressure organized by Harvard students against the club. 15

A college-wide committee against racial intolerance was formed last month to institute a boycott against Club 100 protesting treatment accorded by the manager, John B. Jarvis, to two colored Harvard students.

Three Weeks of Picketing

Backed by the Mayor's Committee on Civic Unity, Harvard men and Radcliffe girls maintained a picket line before the club for three weeks, including a continuous token demonstration throughout the spring recess.

Although the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, points out that the club's new statement of policy contains seveal loopholes, it is generally conceded to mean an end to racial discrimination at Club 100. Sat. 4-19-47

$3 Haircut Costs Mass. Barber $50

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Unearthing a law passed in 1865 which prohibits any discrimination or distinction because of color or race except for a good cause, Judge Israel Ruby fined a local white barber $50 for an act of bias. Sat. 3-8-47

The barber, Moderick Bleau, who was accused of charging Wayne Caliman, a Williams College student, $3 for a $1 haircut, immediately appealed the ruling and posted $100 bond.

Fought for Democracy

"The soldiers of our country fought to make this nation safe for you and me, and the colored boy wasn't told that he couldn't fight for his country," Judge Ruby asserted.

Explaining the treatment afforded him, Caliman said that when he entered the shop Bleau remarked:

"Isn't this a funny place for you to be in?" and then said he would cut his hair for $3.

Said Hair was Thick

Bleau, in his defense, said he charged the higher price because Caliman's hair was unusually thick. Following the court decision, he announced that he would reopen his barber shop immediately. Sat. 3-8-47

Court action was started last Thursday when the Williams Record, college newspaper, announced the alleged discrimination and said that the students would picket the shop.

Singer Says Hotel Waiter Igged Her

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON—Carol Brice, contralto, charges that she was overlooked by waiters in the Copley Plaza Hotel here Saturday when she sought breakfast in the hotel dining room. Sat. 4-12-47

She sat unserved over a period of time and finally had to appeal to the head waiter, whom she charged sat her in an uninhabited corner of the room.

Miss Brice is in Boston appearing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, commemorating the 50th anniversary of Johannes Brahms's death. Sat. 4-12-47

Ask $25,000 In Boston Hotel Jim Crow Suit

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-12-47

BOSTON—Sheraton Hotel faced a $25,000 suit here this week in Superior Court for its refusal to rent its ballroom to the interracial Resthaven Junior Charity Club.

Charging that the refusal was based on Negro membership in the club, the plaintiffs are fighting the hotel under the 1866 anti-discrimination law which provides fines and jail sentences for discrimination in public places on account of race or creed. 4-12-47

Sheraton management is defending its position with the argument that a ballroom is not a public place, such as sleeping rooms.

Biased Hotel Pays Athletes

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WORCESTER, Mass.—(ANP)—A suit charging racial discrimination against eight Chicago Negro basketball players by a local hotel was settled out of court here last week by payment of a reported $500. Sat. 3-22-47

Reservations for the players, members of the Chicago Collegians basketball team, were made three weeks before they arrived to play in a tournament here, according to William J. McMullen, tournament promoter. The hotel refused to honor the reservations when they found the players were Negroes. Accommodations were found elsewhere for the eight.

William Matthews, business manager of the Collegians, termed the settlement "a moral victory." Both he and Atty. Charles M. Burwick declined to comment on the financial settlement. Sat. 3-22-47

Cafe In Boston Refuses Service To Carol Brice

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Carol Brice, singing here Saturday with the Boston Symphony orchestra on the Eve of Easter, was subjected to humiliating restaurant discrimination at breakfast at the Copley Plaza Hotel. 4-12-47

The brilliant young contralto who has been termed the greatest Negro voice in the annals of American music, was allowed to sit unserved over a long period of time. When at last she appealed to the head waiter, he moved her to an unoccupied part of the dining room. Sat.

Miss Brice is appearing with the Boston Symphony in special programs commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Johannes Bach.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

VIEWS and Reviews

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC essay in a recent issue of the picture magazine LIFE on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was incomplete in that it failed to mention that this tremendously wealthy organization owned by its policyholders but controlled by a close little clique of anti-social officials, is one of the greatest bulwarks of jim-crowism in the world.

It was the nickels and dimes of poor people, white and black, that gave this company its start, and almost from the beginning the Metropolitan has discriminated against colored people in every way it could. For decades it has discriminated against them in writing insurance and still insures them on the basis of actuarial tables made from vital statistics of more than fifty years ago.

Everybody knows that these statistics are not the same as they were in 1890, but the Metropolitan continues to use the latter, no matter how outmoded, in writing insurance on colored people.

* * *

NOW AS A MATTER of fact all statistics on the so-called Negro are phoney, but the vital statistics are the phoniest of all. This alleged race is actually an arbitrarily designated social group in which is to be found every imaginable color, stature, gradation of intelligence, social stratum and degree of physical fitness.

As in any such arbitrarily designated group, one will find some of the healthiest and sickliest, some of the strongest and the weakest. Any comparisons between groups arbitrarily designated as white or colored are quite invidious and, of course, unscientific.

According to the statistics by which the Metropolitan and some other big insurance companies operate, the healthiest colored American cannot get as good a policy as the sickliest white American. While insurance is supposed to be written on the individual, the Metropolitan and some other big companies are actually writing it on a so-called racial group which is no more of a race than the Kiwanis.

SINCE THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has more colored policyholders than all other insurance companies combined, it stands to reason that it is one of the biggest robbers of colored people.

As if this were not bad enough, it has systematically discriminated against Negro workers. Wherever it considers a jim-crow office necessary, it sets up one, but never staffs it with Negro workers. Here and there it may have a colored janitor but that is all. Of course in New York State it has had to conform with the Empire State version of the FEPC and hire a few colored people, but they are very few and I have heard of none being employed at its home office in Manhattan.

So here we have a firm that not only insults and robs colored people but discriminates against them in employment.

WORSE, THIS company is one of America's great bulwarks of housing discrimination against colored citizens. In the Bronx, New York City, it owns Parkchester, one of the world's greatest housing developments, to which no colored person is admitted except as a servant. And yet the dimes and dollars of colored people helped make Parkchester possible.

In Manhattan, New York City, it is bringing to completion a housing development taking up eighteen city blocks, known as Stuyvesant Town, and which was publicly aided. By that I mean that New York City turned over public streets to the Metropolitan which will be closed forever to the general public.

The City bought the land for the housing development and then sold it to the Metropolitan at cost. The City forced thousands of tenants to move so the area could be cleared for the new construction. The City is giving away fifty million dollars in tax exemption to the project, which means that this will have to be made up out of the pockets of the people, colored and white.

And from Stuyvesant Town all Negroes will be barred as tenants. Legislation has been enacted which enables the Metropolitan to do this. And who was the prime mover in this nefarious deal? None other than that great liberal and lover of the people, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, three times Mayor of New York and now a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People!

* *

RECENTLY THREE colored veterans living in New York City brought legal suit to prevent the Metropolitan from discriminating against Negroes in the selection of Stuyvesant Town tenants. A New York judge ruled against them, saying it was a case for legislative action. The decision will be appealed. If this fails and the U. S. Supreme Court ducks the issue as it probably will, look for a renewed drive to force Negroes farther into the ghetto.

So callous is this company, so steeped in color prejudice, that it has even incurred the enmity of the employes of the United Nations, over 1,000 of whom attended a big mass meeting a few days back protesting against the lease with Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village (New York Life Insurance Company) which permits "selection" of tenants.

Thus the bias of the Metropolitan and other big insurance companies has become an international issue. But you can be sure that the officials of this Negroprobic company will never yield without a terrific struggle, even if their country is held up to scorn and ridicule from one end of the earth to the other.

Here is an enemy of the people which makes Bilbo and Rankin pale into insignificance.

V

THE MET MISSES A BET

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

The Metropolitan Opera Association, which opens its season this week, is continuing its rigid lily-white policy throughout its various departments—orchestra, chorus and principals. 15 Sat. 11-15-47

In view of the universality of music and in view of the number of competent colored musicians and internationally-known vocal artists available, it is more than passing strange that Director Edward Johnson and the other rulers of the Metropolitan continue this discriminatory policy

There are few who will deny that Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Paul Robeson and Todd Duncan are as able as many of the singers which the Metropolitan has sponsored from time to time. Camilla Williams, Carol Brice and Ellabelle Davis are other artists who have distinguished themselves and merit consideration.

Most of us are familiar with the stock objections which arise when the question of colored talent at the Metropolitan is broached. They are as old as the hills. These same objections were raised for years by major league baseball, but Jackie Robinson and others have proved them unfounded.

Given an opportunity to demonstrate their ability just as Robinson did, there is every reason to believe that colored opera aspirants would acquit themselves equally as well and, at the same time, produce a shot in the arm for an ailing box office. Sat. 11-15-47

Continuing to point to the European tradition in opera is begging the question. It's the time Metropolitan got in step with the times.

City Bosses Try to Ax Detroit Kids' Camps

The Worker New York N.Y. Thur. 7-24-47

By William Allan

BRIGHTON, Mich., July 23.—At the foot of rolling green hills in the shadow of a cool woodland, lies a tranquill lake, its borders picturesquely dotted with cabins and buildings . . . the 314-acre site of the Detroit Recreation Camp for Children.

To look at this story-book setting, one would find it hard to believe a desk bureaucrat in city government with a stroke of the pen intends to wipe out this camp where 3,000 children could go each summer away from the steaming, disease - ridden streets and alleys of a giant city. Thurs. 7/24/47

City Controller Homer Marson recommended to the City Council the camp be closed and sold to private interests. The city has had a camp since 1916, though the camp has been located in several other spots in that period of time.

Marson said: "There are many headaches connected with the operation of this camp and the department of parks and recreation is anxious to get out of the camping business. Also it's a questionable activity for the city to be in and it always has been. There are not enough campers to make it worthwhile."

TOO RAW

This analysis of why the camp should be disbanded was even a little too raw for the City Council to swallow. They set up a councilmanic committee to investigate and hold public hearings. The committee is made up of Councilmen William Rogell, Van Antwerp and Comstock.

The camp charges $14 a week and is the least expensive of the many camps for children in and around Detroit, We went to see Hardy Kroll, assistant to John Considine, superindented of parks and recreation for Detroit. 7/24/47

Kroll, a prosperous looking city official, glibly informed us:

"Oh, there is plenty of camps in and around the city that can taketion because of race. color or creed. care of them. And for those that can't afford more money then we have arranged daily trips to River Rouge Park and Belle Isle. Of course, these are one-day excursions."

With that Kroll strolled off, telling us to see his public relations person, a Miss Meta Eckel.

Marson, the City Controller who had made the announcement about the city losing money on the camp ($11,000 a year) was "not in," both times we went to see him, though on the phone he said that he could see us some afternoon.

Some strange things happened while tracking down this story. First we talked to Mort Furay, Regional Director, CIO United Public Workers, whose two children Mary Lynne "Lefty" Furay and Michael Furay have been going there for four years.

Mr. Furay said that in all the years his children have been going there, no Negro children have ever been at the camp. We queried Miss Eckel about this and she denied that any discrimination existed. "The Mayor has instructed us to keep the camp filled and not allow any discrimination" she said.

But it was rather peculiar that after agreeing to give us some pictures of the camp, she later said she regretted she could not. It so happened that in all the pictures she showed us of scores of children, not a single Negro child was in any of the pictures. No one we talked to knew of Negro children being at the camp.

It's rather ironic for a city of more than 3,000,000 people to claim that it can't afford to lose $11,000 a year taking care of its children when last year it spent $50,000 to paint for the auto bosses' "Golden Jubilee" celebration.

Labor and progressive forces plan to appear before the Council committee and propose that a citizens' committee be set up and money be raised from organizations if necessary to keep the camp going. Also they are going to tell the committee of councilmen that "other camps will not be adequate enough to take care of the children" but that this city shall maintain its own camp as it's done since 1916, and that it will continue without discrimina-

MUSICIANS DENIED SERVICE HOLD UP SHOW

St. Louis Argus
Saint Louis Mo.
Fri. 10-17-47

MICHIGAN SCENE OF FASCISM

JACKSON, Mich.— (ANP) — Discriminatory practices against Negroes was responsible for delaying the local appearance of "Jazz at the Philharmoniic," a mixed group of musicians under the direction of Norman Granz, white, for more than an hour here last week.

Granz, accompanied by Howard McGee, J. C. Heard, Helen Humes, Henry Jones and Joe Phillips, went to the Regent restaurant about 7:20 p.m. to eat. Noticing "reserved" signs on the unoccupied tables, Granz asked a waitress how long the group would have to wait to be served, that they were scheduled to be on stage by 8:30 p.m. The waitress told them that it would take at least two hours.

While waiting, they saw several white persons come in and take seats at the supposedly "reserved" tables, though they were not asked if they had reservations. Some of the patrons, who were on their way to the concert, offered to give the group their table, but the waitress said that other customers had reservations for them.

The group decided to wait for seats at the counter, but were told that no seats would be available for four hours. The waitress suggested that the group go to a nearby "Negro restaurant."

Granz then asked the employee if the group was being refused service because of its Negro members, to which the waitress replied that was the reason. She said it was the policy of the management to exclude Negroes.

Returning to the concert hall, Granz announced that the concert would not go on until the performers had been allowed to eat in the restaurant. He offered to refund admissions to any who did not care to wait. He then called the police and reported the matter. In addition, he called the home of the restaurant manager, Anzelo Johns, but was abruptly denied permission to speak to the man by his wife.

When the police finally arrived, Granz learned that the cafe management "always preferred to risk a fine rather than obey the law. This information was given by Detective Sgt. Sowle, who suggested that the case might be taken to court, but predicted that it would be lost. Saint Louis Mo.

As the cafe still refused to serve them, the performers decided to go on with their show. The next day, Granz contacted his New York attorneys and asked them to institute legal action.

Saint Louis Mo.

According to Edward M. Swan, executive secretary of the local NAACP branch, "The Detroit NAACP condemns the action of the Jackson police officer in refusing to carry out his responsibilities under the laws of the state. A demand for disciplinery action against this officer will be made."

Violations of Law Fought

Afro American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-27-47

by Detroit Liberal Groups

Refusal to Serve Members of Mayor's Committee Issue in January 7 Test Case

DETROIT (ANP)—As a result of the numerous cases of rank vile discrimination against minority groups here, this city can still be called the "arsenal of discrimination," as it has been termed for some time. 12-27-47

Typical is the case of the private hospitals which each year attempt to recruit students nurses through the Dertoit Council of Community Nursing. In spite of the need, however, they refuse to accept qualified colored persons as trainees 347

Seperate Schools Fought

Out at Willow Run, a community just a few miles away, an intercultural organization is fighting the school board's removal of colored pupils from a mixed school and placing them in an all-colored one.

Declaring that the action is illegal, the organization, which is composed of persons of both races, is protesting the segregation as part of its program "to encourage democratic association between children of all races and to disseminate factual information about race differences."

In Ann Arbor, home of the University, 200-odd students of both races are picketing local barber shops which discriminate because of color.

Backed by members of the lawyers' guild at the university, who say that the barbers are violating the Diggs Civil Rights Law, the students say that they will continue to picket until the Ann Arbor Barbers' Association agrees to drop its bars. 12-27-47

Test Rights Case Up

Meanwhile, members of liberal groups here are concentrating their efforts on a case designed to test the Diggs law. Set for a Jan. 7 hearing, the case involves a downtown restaurant which is accused of having refused to serve colored members of the Mayor's Interracial Committee.

It is said that the owner of the restaurant knew what committee was involved. Moveover, George Schermer, head of the committee, hastened to inform him that action would be taken against the establishment. 12-27-47

Schermer promptly called the police, and so did the proprietor, Two scout car arrived, but neither would take a hand in the affair Consequently, there will be no public witnesses at the trial.

No Action Taken

Under the Diggs law, the police must be summoned and if service is still refused in their presence make a record of it. The law also requires that they act as witnesses against the defendant if brought to trial.

In the case at hand, both sets of officers are said to have refused to take any steps, thereby violating their oath of office. This phase of the matter has been taken up with the police commissioner.

Norman Granz And Jazz Stars Make It Hot For Michigan Restaurant

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-18-47

JACKSON, Mich.—Charging violation of civil rights, Jazz Impresario Norman Granz and five of his Jazz at the Philharmonic stars last week filed separate suits under the Michigan Civil Rights Law against the Regent restaurant here.

The suits were filed by Granz, Howard McGhee, J. C. Heard, Helen Humes, Hank Jones and Flip Phillips. They followed refusal of the Regent proprietor, Angelo Johnson, to serve Granz and his stars. The group was advised that Johnson was subject to criminal suit also but as Granz and the others involved would be unable to attend the filing and hearing, a criminal suit was not instituted.

NORMAN GRANZ

Refused Service

According to Granz, he and his jazz stars entered the restaurant at 6:30 p.m. They were scheduled to play the local auditorium at 8:30 p.m. Johnson refused to serve them despite the fact that the place eventually became almost empty of customers and other guests offered to share tables with them.

10-18-47

At 8:30 p.m., Granz left the others there, went to the auditorium and spoke to the audience from the stage. He described the situation and offered to refund the money of anyone who wished to leave. He stated that they were going to stay at the restaurant until the " . . . disgraceful, anti-American situation was rectified." The audience indicated its intention of waiting by a large ovation and no one requested a refund.

Granz then returned to the restaurant accompanied by the Jackson police chief. The entire situation was witnessed and the group left, starting its show at 9:30 p.m. (During intermission, the owner of one of the largest restaurants in Jackson invited the entire show to be guests at his restaurant.)

Recall Recent Incident

Granz' current anti-discrimination action follows a recent situation in Dayton, Ohio, involving Spencer's, the city's largest record department. Granz and the show were invited there to appear at an autograph session by the manager of the record department. When arrangements were concluded, the manager introduced Granz to the store's owner, who, upon noting from Granz' program book that some of the show were Negroes, asked for an all-white group at the autograph date.

Granz refused, and the incident wound up with Granz withdrawing all his records from sale in that store.

Granz on this tour, as in past seasons, includes in his contracts an anti-discrimination clause which gives him the right to cancel any performance at which there is audience segregation or discrimination based on color.

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

$10 Charge For Drink Sends Barman to Jail

MINNEAPOLIS, — (ANP) — A white bartender was arraigned in municipal court here Thursday on a charge of "denial of equality in a public place "for selling whiskey to a Negro at $10 a drink.

15 Sat-8-2-47

Victim of this over-charge was James T. Wardlaw, executive secretary of the local Urban league. Wardlaw charged that Jacob sold him whiskey in a downtown bar at $10 per drink on July 12, while the price the general public, exclusive of Negroes, is 60 cents a drink.

Sat-8-2-47

The charge is listed as a gross misdemeanor, punishable by one year in prison or the workhouse, or a fine up to $1,000. Preliminary hearing on the case is set for Wednesday, July 23. Jacobs was released under $500 bail.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Race Baiting Student Put Under $1,000 Bond

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—(ANP)—Maynard O. Nelson, 23-year-old white University of Minnesota student and acknowledged local leader of the Democratic-Nationalist party, was released from city jail under $1,000 peace bond here on Friday. Sat. 5-31-47

His release was ordered by Municipal Judge Rolf Fosseen, who said he believed Nelson should have a chance to rehabilitate himself. The student had been sentenced for threatening a breach of the peace as a result of a letter he wrote to Herbert Feigl, university professor. He admitted responsibility for the appearance of racial signs on the university campus. The bond is effective for six months.

Mayo Clinic Patients Being Housed Separately in City

15 Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ROCHESTER, Minn.—Patients undergoing treatment at the world famous Mayo Clinic here are now being subjected to housing discrimination, according to recent reports from this city in the heart of Minnesota, the State boasting the odlest civil rights law in the country. Sat. 8-30-47

Until 10 years ago, no colored persons lived in Rochester. Out-of-town patients not only received treatment at the hospital, but also were able to obtain comfortable living accommodations.

Since the clinic is operated on an out-patient basis only, it is necessary for patients to live in the city, which last year publicized the fact that 36,000 persons came to the Mayo Clinic for treament.

Either—Or

Now, it is revealed, colored patients are being "recommended" by the Mayor housing registry, as well as the taxi driver or the porter on the train, to the Avalon Hotel or to one of the three colored families now living in the city and operating boarding houses.

The only hotel which will take colored persons, the Avalon, which is located beside the railroad depot and across the street from the powerhouse, has 40 rooms which are always occupied. Its appointments, many say, do not compare favorably with those of the white hotels.

Can But Don't Eat Anywhere

However, it is reported, because most of those patronizing the Clinic come from areas lacking good medical accommodations for colored people, they are docile for the most part and don't venture where they are told they will not be admitted. Sat. 8-30-47

So far, eating establishments have not jonied in the anti-racial conspiracy, but most content themselves with the food in Avalon cafe rather than chance a refusal.

15 1947

Mississippi

Cops Force Singer From Miss. Hotel

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 2-8-47

GREENWOOD, Miss.—Forced to remove his hat and threatened with violence if he refused, Emanuel Mansfield, well-known tenor, was virtually evicted from the Irving Hotel here last week.

Mr. Mansfield had accompanied O. L. Elliott, his manager, to the hotel at Mr. Elliott's request, following the singer's appearance at a concert here.

According to Mr. Elliott, shortly after they arrived at his room, the clerk called and ordered him to take Mr. Mansfield out of the room. By the time the singer and his manager arrived at the elevator to leave the hotel, the door opened and there stood the clerk with two police officers.

One of the policemen said that they had come to "throw the d— n— out."

Sat. 2-8-47

While Mr. Elliott protested and insisted that Mr. Mansfield was not a n— but a gentleman, the cop ordered the singer to step out of the elevator. The officer then drew his club and ordered Mansfield to remove his hat. The policemen also threatened to arrest Mr. Elliott for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Elliott walked with Mr. Mansfield to the home where the singer was stopping over night. Meanwhile the officers kept trailing and circling them, in a police car.

HAITI MINISTER PROTESTS

15 Nov. Times

Asserts Hotel Room Was Refused Him Because of Color

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (U.P.)—Francois Georges, Minister of Agriculture for Haiti, said tonight that he was denied admittance to a Biloxi, Miss., hotel last Sunday and that his government may lodge a formal protest with the State Department.

Herald N.Y. 11-4

He said he accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the National Agriculture Commissioners in Biloxi but was told on his arrival that his reservations at the Buena Vista Hotel had been cancelled because "the manager said he would not admit colored guests to his hotel."

"Obviously, after this treatment, I had no alternative but to take the first plane back to Washington," he said. The cost of the journey is a secondary consideration to the affront I received as a member of my government."

Student Paper Suspended When Editor Refuses to Drop Article on Equality

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-5-47

Native Son Predicts Integration; Gives Plan to Mold Students, Town for New Day

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A bold plea for admission of colored students to the University of Missouri and a prediction that the time is rapidly approaching when they will be have been made by Jon Moon, native-born student and World War II veteran.

In an article exposing and criticizing educational inequalities under the jim-crow system, Mr. Moon points out that it costs twice as much to give the colored student the meager education offered at Lincoln University as does to educate the white student at the University of Missouri.

Campus Paper Suspended

The controversial article was to appear in the winter edition of Tower Time, campus publication, which was suspended because the editor, Jack Schwartz, refused to drop it.

It was subsequently mimeographed and distributed on the campus and throughout the State when local printers refused to print the publication.

Student's Prediction

Mr. Moon predicts: "Within your generation, colored students will be enrolled at the University of Missouri. They will not hide or isolate themselves. They will demand equality in social affairs and will win it in scholarship and athletics. Sat. 4-5-47

"They will, perhaps, be overaggressive and often insufferable in their new found freedom. But when they believe and feel that their freedom is permanent, they will settle down to the normal routine of school life."

The crusading student brands the jim-crow educational program as an expensive luxury, and outlines a formula to prepare Missourians for an integrated State University.

Preparatory Plan

Admitting that the students of both universities are not prepared for, the local community will not co-oprate with, and the white university officials will not provide necessary leadership for the adjustment, Mr. Moon proposes:

Intensified inter-school relations between students at Lincoln and the University of Missouri, with emphasis upon debates, musical presentations, athletic contests, and exchange of student groups in extra curricular affairs.

He advocates further, that the same type of co-operation be extended to grade and high schools at the community level, with emphasis upon the promotion of a spirit of tolerance, and library exhibits of contributions to national progress by colored Americans.

University's Role

The University of Missouri, Mr. Moon asserts, "must provide leadership by being absoluetly impartial to all students. Colored students must be allowed in the cafeterias, in all classes, dormitories and toilets.

"The university must engage outstanding colored educators for the teaching staff, and see that the rights of colored students are protected in the local community. Sat. 4-5-47

"The university must see that all social groups—fraternities and sororities included—must be democratic in their selection of members, and that no person be excluded from any social group because of race, color or creed."

Mr. Moon sees hope for realization of his prediction in the fact that, each succeeding year finds more and more demands "by the press and liberal and progressive groups that equal facilities be provided for colored schools."

NAACP Pickets St. Louis Movie

Chicago Ill. Defender

Ill

Hits Color Bar At American Theatre

ST. LOUIS— (Special) — Following a meeting of the Theatre Committee of the St. Louis Branch, NAACP, Friday evening, it was voted to begin picketing the American Theatre here for its discriminatory policy at the opening of its season. 2-20-47

The NAACP placed the original picket line on the theatre at the opening of "Carmen Jones," last November.

Ill

The branch's action is in line with crusades all over the country to abolish segregation and discrimination in all legitimate theatres.

It is also in line with the action taken by Actors Equity Association which threatens to boycott any theatre making a difference because of race or color. Sat.

The American Theatre here, sells seats to Negroes in the upper balcony only. When an all-Negro cast play is booked, the management agrees to selling seats to Negroes in half the first balcony as well as the upper balcony.

During the time the picket line was maintained at the American, Paul Robeson donned a sign and walked.

Missouri U. President Hit For Conference Exclusion

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 11-15-47

COLUMBIA, Mo.— (NNPA) — President Frederick A. Middlebush of the University of Missouri was roundly critized at sessions of the Inter-collegiate United Nations conference last Friday and Saturday for barring colored persons from participating in the conference sessions. 11-15-47

The group, representing twenty-three Missouri colleges and universities went on record as favoring participating by colored persons, and student leaders of the group planned to bring the next meeting to St. Louis University campus where colored persons would be allowed to participate.

President Middlebush ruled that the Missouri Constitution forbids joint activities of white and colored students on the campus of the University of Missouri.

PRO-RESOLUTION

The resolution to include colored persons oin future conferences was introduced by Wallace Sheets of Harris Teachers' College, St. Louis The resolution adopted unamiously, declared that exclusion of colored persons ignores a basic principle of the United Nations--that of representation without prejudice or discrimination. It called for the holding of future conferences only at places where colored persons may participate.

Thomas A. Brady, vice president the colored people who make up half of the population of the world."

Daily World

Mr. Nash said there is no scientific basis for race superiority and added that in taking a position of superiority, "the white race is courting disaster." He denounced as an "outlaw act" what he said was the addition of the State of Missouri in ignoring the United States Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, demanding that Missouri either provide equal educational facilities for colored students or allow them to attend universities now open only for white students.

Atlanta, Ga.

The university exclusion policy had been condemned by the American Veterans Committee chapter in Columbia and by the NAACP here. Posters had been put up on the campus and mimeo handb siildi the campus and mimeographed handbills distributed. Sat. 11-15-47

NO PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Exclusion of colored students apparently had no public defenders here. 11-15-47

President Middlebush agreed that no one pretends to offer other than legal justification for the policy. The fact of the apparently solid student opposition is as remarkable as the fact of the intercollegiate United Nations conference itself. These, apparently are by products of the composition of the student body--11,439 students, of whom 7,435 are veterans and most of the rest women.

One student described the present meeting of the student United Nations conference as "reverse lend lease in education. We are teaching the university administration something about race relations-- and about foreign relations, for that matter."

of the university, had told conference leaders that they could not invite representatives of Lincoln University to Jefferson City, Missouri, Stowe Teachers' College in St. Louis or Lincoln Junior College in Kansas City to attend the conference.

Daily World

President Middlebush took the position that the provision in the Missouri constitution, calling for separate schools requires segregation in student activities. He admitted that

Basie Cancels Dance Because Of Jim Crow Policy In K.C. Auditorium

Mo. The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 1-31-47

The Count Basie dance which was booked to be held in the Municipal auditorium Saturday night, Jan. 25, was cancelled because of the N.A.A.C.P. picket line thrown around the hall in protest against segregation by Antonello and Nixon, promoters.

Antonello's decision to cancel the Basie dance was stated following a conference with a committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in the Lincoln building Thursday afternoon, when he learned that the picket line would continue to walk before all his promotions given in the tax-supported Municipal auditorium.

The NAACP started the picket line with the show of 'Carmen Jones" in protest against the policy of segregation at that show and other shows sponsored by A. and N. Fri. 1-31-47

Count Basie's dance in Memorial hall, Kansas City, Kas., on last Friday night was not picketed because segregation is not practiced in Memorial hall.

One of the reasons for cancelling the Municipal auditorium dance was that Count Basie sent a telegram to A. and N. telling them that he would not cross a picket line, said Antonello.

NAACP officials made known to Antonello that they held A. and N. and other promoters responsible for segregated seating in the Music hall since City Manager Cookingham assured them and others that seating arrangements were entirely in the hands of promoters and that promoters could seat people as they wished. Antonello, however, maintains that it is not as simple as that. Other considerations enter the picture, he said. He repeatedly said that the city officials should state definitely that there was to be no segregation in the auditorium. Until that is done by the city officials, he said, he did not choose to pioneer the policy of

MISSOURI U. BOARD'S DUTY

St. Louis Argus

We think that the incident which took place at the University of Missouri last week, throws the spot light on President Frederick A. Middlebush and exposes his ignorance and prejudice to the world. His words, saying that he interpreted the separate school law in Missouri to apply to

seating all citizens alike at his shows. Fri. 1-31-47

Officials of the NAACP sitting on the conference with Mr. Antonello were The Revs. Lawrence Scott, G. W. Reed, Preston Allen, and Elmer Jackson and Mrs. Gladys Badeau.

the Intercollegiate United Nations Conference, are evidently humiliating and embarassing to every thoughtful citizen in the state especially to the board of curators. This board has a duty to perform which it cannot overlook at this time.

St. Louis Argus

Therefore, we here and now call upon the board to do plain duty, which it owes to the people of the state, by thwith removing Frederick A. Middlebush as president head of the state's highest institution of learning.

We can see now as never before, how dangerous a man Middlebush is. We can see the part he has played in helping to keep Missouri in the category of the back-woods states. We can see why such a strong fight was made in the constitutional convention to retain a separate school law in the new constitution. It all may be traceable to the influence of Frederick A. Middlebush, who has been and still is a leader in the thinking of Missouri citizens. There is no doubt in our minds however, but that the majority of the students and faculty members (the younger faculty members), have outgrown the narrow thinking of Mr. Middlebush, and are ready to push Missouri university to its rightful place in the ranks of the large universities of our sister states. 11-21-47 Tri.

Another evidence of Middlebush's ignorance is the fact that as much as has been said of the UN and what it stands for, the president of Missouri University has never appreciated or understood the meaning of its purpose. He is still trotting along in a cabbage head of race prejudice. A change in the university's head would do this ole state a great deal of good at this time.

Everyone knows that the possession of race prejudice does not help the possessor in the race of life. It dwarfs the mind and numbs the thinking, and thus handicaps the individual in a thousand ways in which otherwise he would be free.

To be sure, we recognize the fact that Mr. Middlebush has been head of Missouri University for more than a decade, during which time many brilliant sons and daughters of Missouri have graduated from its several departments. They have gone out into the world and made their contribution to the arts and sciences of the times in which we are living. May we add that not because of the touch of Middlebush's hand, but in spite of it.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY AND MIDDLEBUSH

The people of Missouri, undoubtedly feel more humiliated than appears on the surface, because of the display of ignorance by Fredrick A. Middlebush, president of Missouri University, during the Collegiate U. N. Conference held on the Missouri University campus recently. 15

While it is true that the leading daily newspapers in the state have condemned the action of Mr. Middlebush editorially, by citing his narrowness, enough has not been done to rid this state of such men, who hold high and commanding positions of leadership. St. Louis Argus.

The statement attributed to Mr. Middlebush, that he ruled against this conference where people of different races were to meet at the University of Missouri as based upon Article 9, Section 1, of the Missouri constitution, points the finger at the man who displayed his race prejudice at a time and at a place where intelligence and leadership were the issues of the day. St. Louis, Mo.

In using the word ignorance, in reference to President Middlebush, we are thinking of the words of a good man, Rev. Claude H. Heithaus, a young Jesuit Priest, who, describing prejudice said: Tri. 11-14-47

"Ignorance is the school of race prejudice, and provincialism is its tutor. Its memory is stuffed with lies, its mind is warped by emotionalism. Pride is its book, and snobbery is its pen. It blinds the intellect and it hardens the heart. Its wisdom is wonderful and fearful, for it never learns what is true, and it never forgets what is false."

His disposition represents a brilliant example of the blind leading the blind, were it not for the fact that his student body at Missouri University repudiated his race prejudice in the conduct of that institution, more than a year ago. The statement by Vernon Nash shows that the students and faculty are far out in front of Mr. Middlebush.

How true, how true, hit all the people, say amen. The above quotation shows what a state or a people may expect when a person like Fredrick A. Middlebush is at the state's highest institution of learning. Tri. 11-14-47

Mr. Nash declared: "to bar Negroes from this conference is sheer ignorance, and will be considered arrogance by the darker races of the world"—How true, how true.

If Mr. Middlebush thinks the separate clause for school children in the Missouri Constitution is applicable to a conference of nations on the Missouri University campus, he is actually too ignorant to be at the head of Missouri University. We say this with more pity than censure, because he is a mentally sick man.

Students Vote Mixed Assembly

Afro American Baltimore, Md. 11-22-47

University of Missouri Scored for Opposition

COLUMBIA Mo. (NNPA) — Although the University of Missouri refused to permit colored students to participate in the Intercollegiate United Nations Conference, held here recently, 23 colleges and universities represented at the conference went on record as favoring such participation. Sat. 11-22-47

A resolution to include colored persons in future conferences, which was unanimously adopted, declared that exclusion of them ignores a basic principle of the United Nations — that of representation without prejudice or discrimination. It called for the holding of future conferences only at places where colored persons may participate.

Vernon Nash, former journalism teacher at the University of Missouri, and now a lecturer for the United World Federalists, received prolonged applause when he criticized the University of Missouri's policy by saying:

"This meeting is supposed to be a reproduction of a United Nations Assembly session. To bar colored persons is sheer arrogance and will be considered arrogance by the colored people who make up half of the population of the world."

15 1947 Music

Says Race Bias Against Artists In Music Is Doublebarrel Load

By Chick Finney

For the first time, two unknown Negro artists appeared in "open hearing" at Town Hall, last Nov. 11, in a concert under the auspices of the Cultural Division of the National Negro Congress.

According to the statement Leonard Bernstein, (who's been interested in Negro music for many years and has found that Negroes have the talent, but lack of the proper training) prejudice, which exists against the Negroes everywhere, is a doubledbarreled LOAD in the field of music. He writes as follows:

"Many talented Negroes have failed to advance further in their musical career due to the lack of funds and incompetent teachers. There are too many bad teachers and the good ones are too expensive.

"The JAZZ field, has accepted Negro musicians, who've found it to be commercial, obvious and active. It is a simple psychological principle: a human being will actually seek the milieu in which he feels he belongs.

"The latest report of the Negro Union Musicians in the United States is about 10,000 in which about 6,300 belong to about fifty-two Jim Crow locals. New York does not have a Jim Crow local. The N. Y. local has about 2,500 Negro musicians, and only a few earning enough for a livelihood.

"There is not a single Negro employed in any of the major symphony orchestras or in the orchestra pits of the Broadway Musical, Ballet or Opera companies.

"In the field of radio, there are only four Negroes employed in New York Network Studios, with only one on full time at CBS.

"Calvin Jackson, the only Negro musician in Hollywood is only working as an arranger.

Palisades Pool Sued; Negro Ban Charged

P.M. New York, N.Y. Sun-8-17-47

Long - continued discrimination against Negroes at Palisades Amusement Park led Friday to filing of a damage suit for $270,000 in Newark Federal District Court.

The suit, charging violation of the Federal Civil Rights Act, was filed by the Jersey City law firm of Pesin & Pesin in the name of ten men and women, both white and Negro and all New Yorkers, against the Rosecliff Realty Co., owners of the park; Jack and Irving Rosenthal, owners of the company; Mrs. Anna Halpin, park manager; and Police Chief Fred Stengel of Fort Lee.

Similar Complaints Filed in Bergen

Two other complaints against the same defendants, except Stengel, have been filed in the Bergen County District Court, charging violation of New Jersey's Civil Right's law. These cases, according to law, are filed by the aggrieved individuals in the name of the State, which appears as the plaintiff. A motion is under advisement to have Attorney General Walter D. Van Riper take over the cases.

The discrimination charges specify the park pool, which the park management claims to be operated by a concessionaire whose name the Rosenthals have refused to reveal. The pool has frequently been charged in past years with barring Negroes. Last year PM photographed one of its Negro employes as he was denied admission to the pool, although whites were admitted without question.

Use 'Membership' to Keep Negroes Out

Sun 8-17-47

The pool technically is operated by the Palisades Sun & Surf Club and Negroes are kept out by use of the "membership" device, which never seems to apply to whites.

Allied with these discrimination cases are charges of disorderly conduct filed by Fort Lee and Cliffside police on recent Sundays against men and women, mostly white, who picketed the park and passed out leaflets protesting the discrimination and asking visitors not to patronize the pool. Ten of these cases are to be heard Aug. 20 in Cliffside, the remaining seven in Fort Lee on Thursday.

The largest individual suit in the collective $270,000 is the claim for $40,000 made by Melba Valle, of 81 Morningside Ave., Manhattan. She says she was barred from the pool more than once and on July 13 was dragged out of the park by police on the orders of Fort Lee's police chief.

11 SEIZED IN JERSEY IN RACE EQUALITY ROW

8-4-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT LEE, N. J., Aug. 3—Eleven members of the New York Chapter of the Committee for Racial Equality and Modern Trends were arrested here and in Cliffside Park charged with creating disturbances in Palisades Amusement Park.

The N.Y. Times

Seven arrests in Fort Lee followed what Police Chief Fred Stengel said was an unprovoked attack on Patrolman Arthur Bruns of Fort Lee and Special Officer Chester Zaneski of the park police. Mr. Bruns said that James Peck, 32 years old, of 112 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, and another man started shoving the two men around without cause or warning. In the ensuing scuffle Peck is alleged to have torn the patrolman's pants and then Peck and the other man were arrested. Five aditional arrests came when commitee members demanded to know what was happening and became insistent and disorderly, the police said.

N.Y.T. 4

Four others were arrested at the main gate of the amusement park in Cliffside Park when they refused to disperse after being ordered to do so by Patrolman Edward Filipowizc of Cliffside Park police. They had bene distributing circulars attacking former Mayor Hague of Jersey City and the park management for alleged discrimination in not permitting Negroes to enter the swimming pool at the amusement park.

The park management told those seeking admittance to the pool that bathing was restricted to members of the Palisades Sun and Surf Club. Committee members were unable to obtain membership in that club.

POOL STILL BARS NEGROES

The New York Times

Groups Will Try Again to Swim at Palisades Park

Mon. 7-14-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT LEE, N. J., July 13—Repeated efforts by Negroes to obtain admission to the swimming pool in Palisades Amusement Park failed today, but spokesmen for the groups who were present announced that the efforts would be repeated every Sunday until they were succesful.

At 9:30 A. M., Miss Melba Valle, 22 years old, of 81 Morningside Avenue, New York, presented a ticket that had been obtained for her by a white person. She was not admitted, on the ground that she was not a member of the Palisades Sun and Surf Club. Mon. 7-14-47

Shortly after noon a group of whites and Negroes, representing the Committee on Racial Equality, appeared and renewed the attempt. Irving Rosenthal, owner of the amusement park, refused to admit the Negroes, but soon afterward suspended the sale of tickets for the rest of the day on the ground that the pool was crowded.

Spokesmen for the group promised that they would be on hand early next Sunday, before this claim could be made.

Lawyer Hits Palisades Pool Policy

P.M.-Daily N.Y.C.

Eleven persons arrested Sunday for protesting the alleged barring of Negroes in the swimming pool at New Jersey's Palisades Amusement Park will come up for trial this week. Sun. 8.5.47

Four members of the group, two men and two women, will appear before Recorder Valentine Franke tomorrow night at 8:30 at the Cliffside Park police court. The four, held on $10 bail each, were picked up at the Cliffside Park gate to the grounds for distributing pamphlets urging a boycott of the park because of its alleged Jim Crow policy in the pool.

The seven others, two women and five men, are scheduled to appear before Recorder I. W. Aronson Thursday evening at the Fort Lee police court. These were arrested inside the park for urging patrons not to use the pool. They are held on $100 bail each.

The arrests are one of a long series of incidents over the past three years in a fight by a number of organization's to break down the park's alleged racial discrimination in the pool. The campaign has been led by the Committee on Racial Equality and Modern Trend.

Hiram E. Elfenbein, Jersey City attorney representing the arrested persons, called the park's attitude "stupid."

"The park has the stupid notion that there will be race riots at the pool if Negroes are admitted," he told PM. "Two years ago we had the same situation in respect to the park's dance hall. Since then, a few Negroes have been patronizing the dance hall and there hasn't been one instance of trouble. I don't understand the park's attitude."

Efforts to reach park officials for a statement yesterday were fruitless. Irving Rosenthal, assistant park manager, could not be reached by phone, and Bert Nevins, public relations director, was away from the city on a vacation.

In the past, Rosenthal has said that the pool was a private concession and that the park had no authority over it. At another time, he has said the park would not countenance racial discrimination anywhere on its grounds.

PALISADES PARK SUED

Sat 8-16-47

6 Negroes and 4 Whites Charge They Were Barred From Pool

15 N.Y. Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15 — A suit filed in Federal Court here today for six Negroes and four white persons asks a total of $270,000 damages for refusing the plaintiffs admittance to the Palisades Park swimming pool in Fort Lee. The white persons, it is charged, were allegedly denied admittance because they were accompanied by Negroes.

The Rosecliff Realty Company, Inc., operators of the park, Jack Rosenthal, Irving Rosenthal and Anna S. Halpin, managing directors, and Police Chief Fred Stengel of Fort Lee were named defendants. Chief Stengel, it is charged, ordered removal of the plaintiffs from the premises at various times between June 29 and last Wednesday.

N.Y. Times Sat 8/16-47

Melba Valle of 81 Morningside Avenue, New York, demanded $40,000, the highest single amount, citing several occasions when she was ordered to leave the pool. On July 13, she charged the police "forcibly dragged and ejected" her from the park. The petition also requests an injunction against the owners.

Had Been Ordered to Change Policy

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Financier's Son Fired, Held 'Truoble-Maker'

Sat. 6-7-47

GIVEN NO NOTICE

Had Termed Limited Opportunities Unfair

By M. J. PERPENA

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—In a case believed to be without precedent in New York State, Victor G. Backus filed action with the State Commission Against Discrimination against the Brooklyn Public Library, charging dismissal because he brought to SCAD's attention discriminatory practices by the BPL.

The son of the noted financier of the same name, Mr. Backus, white, attended a Southern colored college in connection with his sociological studies.

In February, he told SCAD that he had been questioned at length regarding his race before being hired on a substitue basis and again when he applied for permanent appointment.

Sent to Special Branches

His complaint also alleged segregation of colored personnel in branches located in colored neighborhoods.

He also pointed out that the library employed only white graduate librarians, whereas the New York Public Library, a separate system, has numerous colored librarians in all categories in its employ, including branch librarians.

On Apr. 18, SCAD sustained Mr. Buckus's complaint and ordered the library to change the wording on its employment application forms.

It also ordered the library to instruct its hiring executives to comply fully with the State law against discrimination, and to seek "actively" qualified prospects for all employment categories, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Units Mass for Action

After consulting with its board of trustees and Paul Windels, former city corporation council and a BPL trustee, the library fired Mr. Backus on May 23 without notice on the grounds that he is a "trouble-maker."

Complaints have been filed with SCAD, and Mayor William O'Dwyer has been advised of the situation. In addition, the NAACP is expected, together with other organizations, to press for immediate action. Sat. 6-14-47

North Likened to Dixie

Explaining his stand, Mr. Backus said:

"I saw a GI in uniform shot without the slightest provocation in Columbus, Ga., and I saw a veteran, hardly out of his teens, killed in cold blood by an Atlanta streetcar conductor because he tried to slip by without paying his fare.

"But I consider these infamous deeds no more criminal and harmful to orderly society than the daily lynching that takes place in the North against colored persons and advocates of full democracy by reactionary employers and gouging landlords.'

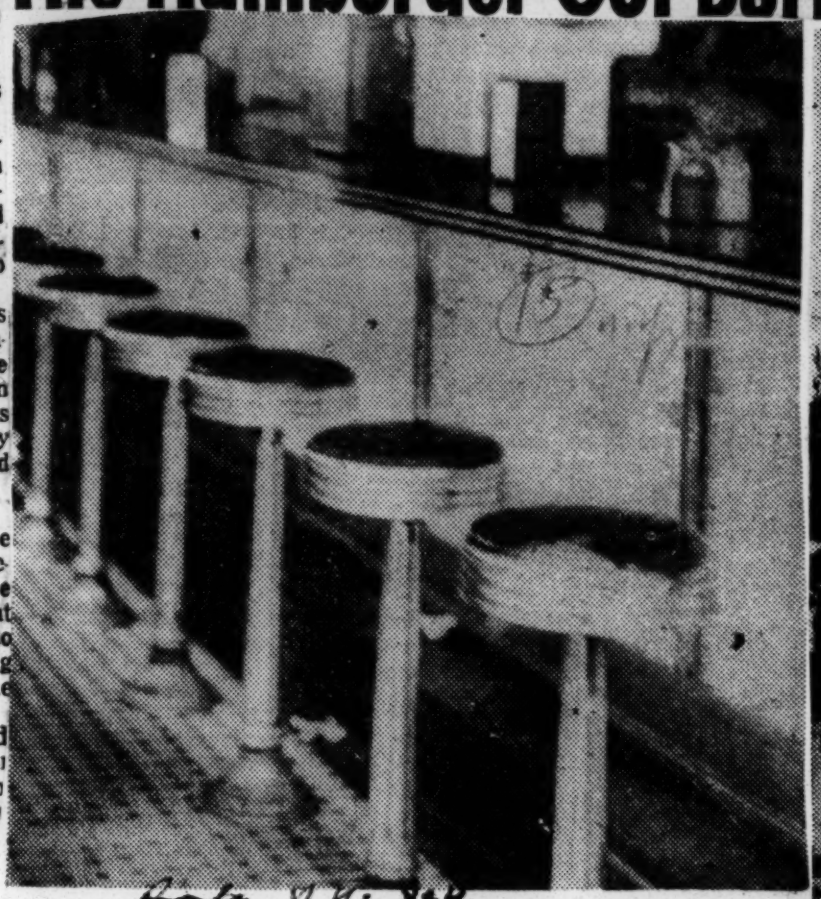
"Nothing to Gain"

Mr. Backus emphasized that he had nothing personal to gain, "belonging to no minority but the one that practices democracy," but that he felt a "social obligation" to press for a thorough housecleaning in the administration of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mr. Backus, who is 25 years old resides in the Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. He is a nephew of President Roosevelt's war-time special envoy, C. G. McDavitt.

Daily Worker Sunday 8, 8-47

The Hamburger Got Burned, and the Rolls Stale



Stools are empty at White Towers, Fulton and Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, as pickets protest company's refusal to hire Negroes. Upper left veterans Arthur Stone (left) and Charles Farrow are part of the 24-hour picket line. —Daily Worker Photos by Peter

Bklyn. N.Y. 7-8-47

By John Hudson Jones

The White Towers sandwich shop at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, Bklyn., hadn't a single customer yesterday at 3:30. Right beside a subway entrance, the shop should have been busy. But several pickets were marching up and down in front of it, protesting the management's refusal to hire Negroes.

Located in the middle of Bedford- Stuyvesant, a predominantly Negro community, 95 per cent of the shop's business is from Negroes.

Two weeks ago the Provisional Committee for Equal Job Opportunities saw Peter Manzini, White Tower personnel head. Manzini told them White Towers didn't discriminate, having Negroes in its parking lots. It couldn't find any efficient Negro counter men.

Faced with this flat refusal, the committee decided to picket the shop last Saturday. The result was immediate. Regularly open all night, it closed early Sunday morning. The pickets are there around the clock, and Monday the doors were closed at 10:30 p m.

At the demonstration Saturday, many community leaders spoke, including Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, and Mrs. Maude B. Richardson.

Yesterday Rev. Boise Dent of the Tabernacle Baptist Church 388 Chester St. and Mrs. Hattie Brisbane director of the picketing were on hand.

All of the pickets yesterday were veterans. There were three Negroes and one white, all members of the United Negro and Allied Veterans. They were Charles Farrow, 22, 460 Madison St; Samuel Royal, 25, 125 Halsey St.; Cephus Thompson, 24, 632 Herkimer St.; and Arthur Stone, 27, 195 Kingston Ave.

DAILY MAKES SURVEY Sun 8-8-47

In the hour between 3:30 and 4:30 only six people entered the shop—four men and two girls. One of the men was a Negro.

A Daily Worker survey of businesses in the immediate vicinity of the busy intersection showed Negroes working in two out of eight places. The Manhattan Shoe Repair Shop, 1289 Fulton had two Negro repairmen, out of five at work. Einhorn's self-service food market, 1270 Fulton had several Negro women as checkers and clerks.

Those places having no Negro employees but filled with Negro customers were; A. Schulte cigar store; Loft's candy shop; the Ormonde Bar and Grill; S. S. Kresge, five and dime store; Pfister and Sitterly pharmacy; Trunz Pork Store; and Spiegelman's clothing store.

The committee is composed of several community groups including UNAVA, Women Voters Council, Brooklyn Fair Employment Practices Committee, the Ministers Civic League of Brownsville, the Communist Party, individual members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Youth for Democracy, the Brooklyn Tenants Council, and Progressive Citizens of America.

Rev. Dent declared yesterday "We will be here until they decide on a little democracy."

Another mass demonstration is scheduled for Saturday, 11 a. m.

GOTHAM POOL AND BEACH SCENES OF RACE TENSION

Defender-Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—The Pallisades Amusement Park across the river recently closed its swimming pool from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. of one day to prevent the interracial Modern Trend Progressive Youths from swimming there. Sat-8-2-47

During the resulting tension, a Miss Valle, one of the members of the interracial group, was injured and required a doctor's care when officers grabbed her to keep her from questioning others in the pool.

A similar situation developed at Far Rockaway. Jutkowitz, owner of a strip of beach, objected to Negroes swimming in the Atlantic if, in order to do so, they had to use his beach facilities. Tension continues in that quarter also, according to reports from the island.

Bath Proprietor Ordered To Cease Discrimination

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thu. 8-21-47

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—An order to cease racial discrimination was given last week to the proprietor of the Park Inn Baths at Rockaway park upon complaint of Miss Miriam Eversley and George Howard, who were refused admittance to the baths on July 13.

According to their complaint, a white witness was admitted to the baths in their presence. They named the white youth as James Peck, their fellow member of the Co-ordinating Committee for Social action. Peck backed them.

Thu. 8-21-47

"I am not going to allow places licensed by the City of New York to discriminate against anybody," lectured License Commissioner Benjamin Fielding to Isadore Jutkowitz, the bath proprietor. "It is a violation of the state civil rights law and of our basic constitutional form of government. I am greatly disturbed by this occurrence."

Jutkowitz must cease discriminatory practices or face revocation of his license, the license commissioner warned. The case received the support of the NAACP, American Jewish congress, the Committee of Racial equality and AFL and CIO labor unions.

Trio Cracks Copacabana Ban to Hear Lena Sing

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-30-47

NEW YORK—Backed up by a city policeman Ted Poston, his wife, Marie, and Major Robinson cracked the discriminatory policy of the famed Copacabana Club, when movie star Lena Horne is starring nitely, last week when they gained admittance.

Since Miss Horne opened at the swanky East Side bistro, three weeks ago, the management has been accused of barring all colored patrons who sought entrance there to hear the topflight sultry songstress.

Among those said to have been denied admittance were Thelma Carpenter, popular singer, who once sang there; ork leader Noble Sissle and singer Billy Banks, both featured at Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe cafe; former movie actress and columnist Fredi Washington, and others.

Dinied Reservations

After having made reservations over the telephone for the Thursday night dinner show, when the group arrived they were informed by a uniformed attendant at the door that "a mistake must have been made because his guest list didn't show their names."

A patrolman was summoned from the corner in accordance with the NY civil rights law, to witness the barring of patrons strictly on the basis of being colored. Sat. 8-30-47

The manager, identified as "Jack", was called to explain why, Reisel, Victor labor Columnist for the NY Post, who had been invited as the group's guest had been seated at the Poston table, yet the latter was being told he didn't have any reservations.

When Reisel came outside to learn what was delaying his host the manager quickly changed his story and with much apologizing, ushered them to their ringside table.

It later was learned that one of the staff on the door has a "guest list" that is coveniently displayed whenever colored appear to claim previous reservations. He is shown the list wiht his name, naturally, not on it Sat. 8-30-47

Groups Still Wage Democracy Fight

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The campaign against racial discrimination at metropolitan bath houses and swimming pools was still going on this week; and leaders of the Committee on Racial Equality promised that it would continue until jim crow is abolished.

Meanwhile, police in New Jersey reported that nine New Yorkers, white and colored, were arrested Sunday as they picketed the Palisades Park Swimming Pool in Fort Lee, N.J. 9-27-47

Total of 20 Arrested

That brought the total number of arrests, since the start of the crusade, to 20 and officers informed leaders of CORE that members of their organization could expect more arrests if they continued to distribute leaflets.

In one instance, a photographer making pictures of the scene was nabbed. Jailed also was Conrad Lynn, the Harlem lawyer whose brother fought against enlisting in the Army during World War II, because he objected to the segregation of white and colored soldiers.

15 1947

New York

law. Mirr. 3-24-47

Manager Eats Jimcrow

Manager Jeanne Gautherin of the Cafe Steak de Paris yesterday apologized in court for refusing to serve Negro baritone Kenneth Spencer and a party of Negro and white artists, and contributed $50 each to the National Negro Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The incident occured on March 16 just after the recent N.N.C. cultural meet. Spencer, Jacob Lawrence, and Charles White, Negro artists; Ruth Jett and Walter Christmas, also Negroes; and Adele Russell and Josephine Nevins, white, were refused service. Miss Gautherin claimed reservations were needed although the cafe was virtually empty.

Although Ray Singer, a disinterested witness, confirmed the charge, Miss Gautherin's counsel Max M. Greenfield denied them. He said it was improbable because her family doctor is a French speaking Negro, and she entertained Haiti's ex-president Elie Lescot when he visited the U. S. Magistrate's Court Judge Charles Kentgen, was unimpressed. Seymour Goldfield, Spencer's counse., accepted his suggestion that fining would not solve the problem, and that a good contribution and apologies would help. 3-27-47

When Miss Gautherin had to apologize she wept bitterly. Spencer named NNC and NAACP as recipients of the donation.

Cafe de Paris will discriminate no more the manager vowed.

Carol Brice Snubbed In Boston Hotel

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—Carol Brice, the brilliant young Negro contralto winner of the Naumberg Award, was subjected to an embarrassing experience at breakfast Saturday morning at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, Mass., where she was allowed to sit unserved over a period of time and finally had to speak to the head waiter who then sat her in an uninhabited corner of the dining room.

The great young singer, who recently appeared in Atlanta, is in Boston appearing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Johannes Brahms' death. Neil Scott, her personal representative, reported the incident to the press.

Denied Service, Signs Warrant Against Cafe

Kenneth Spencer, Negro baritone who recently starred in the Show Boat revival, has taken out a warrant against the restaurant Steak de Paris, 121 W. 49 St. He charged the restaurant refused to serve him on March 16, and is demanding that the owner and manager be fined for violation of the state civil rights law.

Democracy in Queens

To the Editor:

I am one of a group of Negro boys who have applied for membership at the Queens YMCA and have been refused.

I am an ex-lieutenant j.g., who was torpedoed once and who was at D-Day in France.

The Queens local is the only well-equipped institution of its kind that has a swimming pool, organized play groups and good recreational facilities for the area in which it is located.

The Negro boys in this area are denied the right to participate in a clean wholesome environment of sports, but are left with the easy alternative of roaming the streets and forming gangs which generally become a menace to the entire community.

The YMCA is privately sponsored and is, therefore, not a public agency. But I wonder whether the public, which is their main financial source, is aware of the segregation pattern; whether the public is willing to support the viewpoint of the YMCA as manifested by its Queens chapter.

New York HERMAN HILL

PROTEST QUERY IN INSURANCE BLANKS

March 14, 1947

Press Service for the NAACP

New York, Mar 13th--The legal department of the NAACP today demanded that the question, "Are you A White Male?" be struck out of the application blanks of the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, an insurance company.

The protest, in the form of a letter to the Department of Insurance of the State of New York, stated in part:

"It is clear from reading this application that the purpose of this question is to discriminate against non-white applicants in the granting of membership in the Association. In view of the fact that the public policy of the State of New York, as indicated in our civil rights statutes and our insurance law, is opposed to discrimination based upon race, we feel that your Department should be made cognizant of the practice of this company and should take steps to have this company immediately desist in the use of such a question."

Even Flowers Are Jimcrowed in N. Y.

By John Hudson Jones

Even Mother Nature's heart-warming creation, the flower, is not free from the bigotry practiced by her other sometimes disappointing idea—Man.

But then, when a several million dollar market is involved and its monopolizers can hold on to it by discriminating against potential competitors, Mother Nature and democracy can go to the devil. Her little children mean dollars to him who gets there "the fustest gets the mostest!"

And so, after a three year fight to have a Negro florist admitted to the Florists Telegraphic Delivery Service, James Heard, a New York Negro florist chartered the National Florist Club a year ago and made a bonded wire agency available to the country's 28,000 Negro florists.

Mr. Heard, a heavy-set, jovial man is a walking encyclopedia on the subject of flowers and the flower business. But his story of how the FTD denied regular membership to Negro florists but yet accepted their business at hiked up rates is more interesting.

★

"THEY ALWAYS SAY that a Negro is not qualified to join although some Negro shops, even in the South do a year round business of several thousand dollars."

At one time FTD tok a Negro member by mistake, Mrs. Reguler's Flower Shop, 5020 S. State St., Chicago. When they discovered the proprietor was a Negro, a representative came to the shop and scratched their symbol from the window.

In Houston, Texas, N. H. Fitch made application for membership and met all the requirements. In fact, investigations revealed that his company exceeded the qualifications of many of the regular members. This gave the lie to FTDs usual excuse that Negro companies were not qualified.

IN NEW YORK last Aug. 23, Heard, president of the NFC, threatened to surround the FTD convention at the Commodore Hotel with a 500-man picket line. Subsequently, FTD agreed to act as agents for Negro florists, but refused to say definitely whether they would take Negro members.

Heard, who was making up an order of red rose corsages for a

★

N.Y. MEDICS OKAY BAN

The Medical Society of the County of New York, on Oct. 27, refused to condemn county societies which exclude colored doctors from membership, but approved a resolution urging the society to encourage the AMA to approve "special" memberships for minority groups barred from local memberships.

WITH OFFICES at 2529 Seventh Ave. in New York, the National Florist Club is an interracial organization which now has 1,358 members, throughout the country. In New York, 30 Negro florists are members, and throughout the South in such places as Macon, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn.; white florists are members with full knowledge of NFCs origin.

Fitch, who is president of the Houston Colored Florists Association, and Southern Regional Director for NFC, is also a vigorous fighter for Negro rights in Texas. Other members of the NFC Board of Directors are James Jackson, vice-president; Willene McNier, recording secretary; Dorothy Heard, financial secretary; Robert Stripling, chaplain and Isabelle Richards, Fred Duprec, Blanche Goldstein and Geneva Ramsey.

Finishing the corsages, Heard chuckled as he bid us goodby, "You know, what we did in our club, could be a good example for a lot of other organizations. Strength and unity always takes the cake, every Negro and right thinking white person ought to believe in it." Pum 4-12-47

Barred Model Awarded $300

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 7-11-47

NEW YORK (ANP)—Because a fifth school for models refused to allow attractive Carol Pertlow to register as a student, the Harlem glamour girl was paid $300 this week on the grounds that the Barbizon Modeling School had violated this state's Civil Rights act.

Miss Pertlow, represented by Atty. Herman Stoute, settled the case out of court last week as the trial was about to begin. Mr. Stoute produced a letter which had been written to him and which read, among other things:

"We never have calls for colored girls." Fri. 7-11-47

That implied discrimination, Mr. Stoute charged, and when the municipal court justice indicated agreement lawyers for the Fifth avenue institution decided to settle without a trial.

CIO Offers Proposals

Asks Metropolitan to Stop Discriminating

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier.
Sat. 4-26-47

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Measures to eliminate discriminatory practices in the sale of life insurance to Negro applicants were proposed to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO collective bargaining representative of 11,000 of the company's agents.

In a letter from James H. Durkin, national representative of the union, to Vice President Cecil J. North of the company, the union pointed out that it has conducted a survey over various parts of the country revealing the existence of certain restrictive conditions affecting the sale of insurance to Negroes, including the fact that Negro applicants are restricted in certain cases to sub-standard forms of insurance and limitations are provided on commissions to agents which do not apply in the case of insurance written on white applicants.

The union concluded that the general results of the summary indicated that: Sat. 4-26-47

"1. With respect to colored applicants, there appears to be a widespread system of discrimination which is morally abhorrent, socially retrogressive and economically unsound.

"2. These practices create certain compensation inequities for agents in the field which are unwarranted and unnecessary."

As corrective measures, the union proposed among other recommendations, that discriminatory practices be removed by:

"1. Providing insurance to colored applicants on the basis of their insurability without restrictions on grounds of color.

"2. That agents be compensated for the sale of insurance to colored applicants on the same basis as for the sale of insurance to white applicants.

Passengers Segregated on United Fruit Co. Ships

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The United Fruit Company, which operates the Great White Fleet, segregates its passengers without consulting their wishes in the matter.

Its 1940 travel folders advised prospective passengers as follows: "IF COLORED, SO STATE."

There have been on recent folders because passenger travel for the coming summer is still too indefinite, but an agent in the company's Pier 3 office last week indicated to the AFRO that there has been on change in company policy. Sat. 3-29-47

Keeping Them Separate

Asked why it was necessary to have passengers mention their color when making reservations, the agent said blandly: "To keep from putting white and colored in the same cabin."

A reporter asked what difference it made if white and colored were put in the same cabin. The agent answered, "Well, we like to know who's who in each cabin. Some people might object to being put in a cabin with a different race." Sat. 3-29-47

The reporter then suggested that if he had a cabin all to himself, there would be no need for him to state his color, or would there?

"No," said the agent. "If you get a cabin all alone, it wouldn't make any difference what your color was."

Ship Facilities

When sailings are resumed, will all facilities aboard ship be available to all passengers?

"That depends on the class you travel. You get what the rest get who pay the same as you pay."

Serves West Indies

The Great White Fleet serves Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, Guatemala, Costa Rica and British Honduras. Sat. 3-29-47

No estimate of the number or percentage of colored passengers using this line before the war could be obtained. A waiting list of "several thousand' 'is now on hand, but nobody knows how many of these are colored.

Because company boats are now being reconditioned after their war service, no sailings are expected before July or August.

By LILLIAN WALCOTT
(New York Bureau)
Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEW YORK—Right here in our own cosmopolitan backyard, within the neon blaze of the Gay White Way, the bar of social discrimination reared its ugly double head causing the ousting of Negroes and an unidentified Chinaman from the Gay Blades Rollerdrome, 239 West Fifty-second Street. Determined that this type of discriminatory practice be exposed are Lawrence Byrd, Lydia Birnbaum and Marilyn Rosenblum, all regular patrons at the skating rink. Sat. 3-29-47

The situation, which began to take shape March 10 when two skaters, one a Negro and the other white, were prevented from skating together, actually came to showdown Friday, March 14, during the "final couple" number when Marilyn Rosenblum chose Byrd as her partner for the special. As the couple skated past one of the floor guards, Marilyn reports that she overheard him say knowingly, "Take it easy!"

CALLED TO OFFICE

However, before the number had finished, Byrd was abruptly called to the office by Sam Skolnick, manager of the floor guards. Immediately the couple was suspicious, and Marilyn insisted on accompanying Byrd to the manager's office. 3-29-47

Sam Skolnick offered to return both of them their admission fees, and thereupon ordered that the pair remove their skates, leave immediately and not return again.

Byrd demanded that he speak to the manager and be told why they were being ousted. Meanwhile, the only fault that Skelnick had found with the couple, he claimed, was that they had been skating "recklessly."

Byrd was not satisfied with this trumped-up excuse. He pressed further.

"Why don't you be honest and say it's because of me?"

All Skelnick is reported to have said is: "I don't care to discuss the matter any further," and walked away.

While awaiting Manager George Mortimer, Marilyn questioned two of the rink's bouncers who are known to regular customers as Eddie and Joe.

As though with fatherly advice, Eddie the Bouncer suggested that Marilyn be a "nice girl" and not get herself into "something like this." Sat. 3-29-47

Marilyn protested. "This is not a trivial matter. This case may make this rink a more democratic rink. That's what I'm concerned about," stormed this young woman, who is secretary of a gigantic downtown publication.

Just then, the manager entered. Byrd demanded to know why he and his partner were being ousted.

Mortimer related that several months prior a Negro man who had been skating with a white girl had been slapped by a white skater. He was merely trying to avoid recurrence of such a scene.

Then, too, he continued, he had been a cop in Harlem for twenty years and that during that time had not seen any mixing of nationalities or races in Harlem in any public place or night club.

Byrd pressed Mortimer still further.

"Do you object to Negroes coming here?" he asked.

Mortimer's alleged answer was: "I wouldn't care if they didn't come. Frankly, they hurt my business."

15 1947

North Carolina

Kiwanian Justice At Long Last For Harvey Jones

Journal and Guide - Norfolk, Va.

AHOSKIE KIWANIS CLUB
AHOSKIE, N. C.

Oct-8-2-47 No. 719

AHOSKIE, N. C. July 24th 1947

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Harvey Jones $3200.00

Three Thousand Two Hundred and 00/100 DOLLARS

FOR BANK OF AHOSKIE
AHOSKIE, N. C.

AHOSKIE KIWANIS CLUB
Asst. Sec.

The Kiwanis Club of Ahoskie, N. C., finally made peace with its collective conscience by writing the above $3,200 check, drawn to the order of Harvey Jones, as a make-good gesture after refusing to give him the Cadillac sedan he won on the first drawing of a raffle conducted dope. His threat of disciplinary by the club. The check was presented to the 23-year-old Ahoskie farmer and ex-serviceman by Rupert Massey, (center), president of the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club. Sharp critic of the Ahoskie group's action, Dr. Charles W. Armstrong (right) of Salisbury, N. C., was on hand to see that justice was action against the Ahoskie Kiwanians and the wave of public and newspaper criticism prodded the Ahoskie club to offer a second auto or its cash equivalent. Young Jones chose the money. Other photos on Front Page, Second Section. (Guide Photos by J. Andrew Bowler)

TARHEEL WEEK

By - C. D. Halliburton

Journal and Guide - 10-11-47

Harvey Jones, of the Ahoskie, N. C. Joneses, (Remember Him?)

Is Really Building A House With The Kiwanis Club's $3,200

Postscript

reported that the Ahoskie incident was publicized abroad as an indication of how Negroes may be treated in the United States. The young writer expressed it as his opinion that American leadership in world affairs would be discounted by Europeans as long as evidence of that kind was available to show the status of the Negro within the United States.

THE PRESS of the state as well as the Negro citizens generally approved the court's sentence handed down against the defendants in the new notorious Miller-Wiggins case. Mrs. Miller, the Robeson County white woman, who finally entered a plea of nolo contendere to a charge of secret assault on her husband, was sentenced to a term of four to eight years in state prison for her part in the crime. Wiggins, the Negro whom Mrs. Miller hired as a gunman to fire the shot intended to erase her at-the-time unwanted husband, received a lighter penalty, three to seven years.

Evidence tended to show the young and dull-witted Wiggins was a pliant tool in the hands of the white woman, and also that he was bribed by the husband to fire the shot at the husband, who though seriously wounded, managed to rise from the bed in which he had been asleep and pursue his assailant. Later he completely recovered from the effects of Wiggin's shot.

The bizarre nature of the case was heightened by the husband's subsequent pardoning of the wife now convicted of plotting against his life. While she was out on $15,000 bond they went on a second honeymoon, Wiggins remaining in jail from the middle of May until the trial of the case in Superior Court near the end of September, being unable to make bail. The trial judge meanwhile refused to sentence Wiggins, who had immediately confessed his part in the crime, until the woman could be tried. A series of nervous collapses on the part of the woman defendant postponed the trial until September.

The feeling seemed to be general that Mrs. Miller, who used her influence over Wiggins, an employee of her well-to-do father, was more culpable than the nation has probably forgotten about Harvey Jones, the young Ahoskie farmer who some months ago reached the front pages of the country's

In this connection it is also of interest to note that in a feature story a young white student of Kinston who had recently toured part of Europe

Jones story.

TARHEEL WEEK

- By -
C. D. Halliburton

Raleigh Colored Citizens Disappointed Over Refusal Of School Board To Permit Use Of City Owned Athletic Field For Large Colored Games

RALEIGH, N. C.—Negroes of Raleigh, long proud of the record of their city for official as ell as unofficial fairness to the colored minority, are presently chagrined over the refusal of municipal authorities to permit the two local colleges to use Devereux Meadow Park, city owned athletic field. Chavis Field, part of a fairly creditable municipal recreation area for Negroes, has recently become entirely inadequate to accommodate the large crowds seeking admittance to local football games staged by Shaw University, St. Augustine's College and Washington High School. The small stands were practically filled by the student bodies of the two colleges when Shaw met St. Augustine's recently in a night game, leaving seating space for very few of the ticket-buying patrons.

At Shaw's Thanksgiving and homecoming games last year, both daytime contests, the management was literally swamped by the crowds, some persons not being able to gain entry to the park until well after the second half started, and with two or three times as many spectators standing as could obtain seats.

Foreseeing even greater crowds this year, Prof. Arthur P. Chippey, Prof. H. C. Perrin and P. R. Jervay, publisher of the CAROLINIAN and a member of the Raleigh Recreation Commission, applied to the city administration for permission to rent the greatly superior Devereux Meadow Park for certain of the local football contests. Mr. Chippey and Mr. Perrin are chairmen of the athletic councils of St. Augustine's and Shaw, respectively.

* * * *

City executives referred this committee of three to the Raleigh Board of Education, with the explanation that the park was under the control of that body during the months when the public schools are in session. In a letter written Oct. 22 and signed by Jesse O. Sanderson, city superintendent of schools and secretary of the board, the committee was informed that the board deemed it "inadvisable to change the policy in regard to the use of Devereux Meadow Park." No further explanation for the negative action was offered in the letter.

In its communications with the board of education, The Chippey-Perrin-Jervay committee had pointed out that the main municipally owned park is used in a large of number of North Carolina cities for athletic events staged by both public and private Negro institutions. Among the cities cited were Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville (where the white high school field is used), Wilmington and Charlotte. The board of education made no comment on this fact.

* * * *

The future of Community Hospital, Wilmington, seems assured. Following a move by certain forces to close the hospital and have its patients moved to quarters in a white city-supported hospital after financial and managerial difficulties developed some time ago. Negro civic organizations and individuals, as well as many whites, arose in protest and began a campaign to save the institution which has rendered outstanding service to Wilmington and the surrounding area. The Duke Foundation was asked to make an investigation of Community Hospital and recommendations as to its future status.

The report of the investigating committee recommended that the hospital continue to operate and that it receive additional and regular support from the City of Wilmington and New Hanover county, advising that Negro city and county patients in James Walker Hospital (white) be cared for at Community.

The appointment of a competent administrator was also recommended, and Miss Margaret Green, who had been acting as temporary administrator, was appointed to the position. The Wilmington Journal, published by T. C. Jervay, to whom the writer of this column is indebted for the information on which this piece is based, had contended that one of the chief causes for Community Hospital's troubles was the absence of a competent Negro administrator. Miss Green is a long-time member of the staff, competent interested, and unselfishly devoted to the welfare of the hospital, as evinced by her announced willingness before her appointment to step aside in favor of a male administrator.

The Duke committee also recommended reorganization of the governing board. This recommendation also been acted on. The board of trustees, consisting of eight white and three Negro members, has a new chairman, as well as other changes in its personnel. Other internal changes of administrative and technical nature are also under way. The future looks bright, according to Mr. Jervay, who remarked editorially in a recent issue of the **Journal** that "affairs at Community Hospital seem to have reached a happy beginning," and added: "We believe we have just begun an era of progress at our house of healing."

While on the subject of Wilmington, it may be mentioned that it is the only major North Carolina city without any Negroes on the police force. The Journal has been joined by the Civic Affairs Committee of the Negro Citizens Council, headed by Dr. L. W. Upperman, and other agencies, in urging Negro applicants to take city civil service examinations. This is regarded as an essential in the continuing campaign to bring about the appointment of Negro policemen.

A Wrong Is Righted At Ahoskie — Grudgingly

EVEN the originally offending Kiwanians in Ahoskie doubtless realize now that their refusal to let HARVEY JONES have the Cadallic sedan he won in a raffle conducted by the club was ill-advised, to say the least, and that the widespread criticism which followed was no more than proper.

Their make-good gesture, after the original prize-automobile had been awarded to a white dentist of Waverly, Va., has been widely hailed, but note should be taken of the tone and spirit of the after-thought action.

First hand observation emphasizes the fact that the ceremony was a grim and unsmiling event, carried out by men who seemed to be executing a duty grudgingly and with a certain shame-faced attitude. The president of the Ahoskie club, RUPERT MASSEY, as the presenter of the check, could not easily escape being photographed with young Mr. JONES; the Kiwanis International president, Dr. CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG of Salisbury, N. C., who has taken a refreshingly forthright position in the whole matter, seemed entirely willing to be shown posing with the farmer-winner.

He is the only Kiwanian, in fact, who shook hands with the young man. This occurred, without hesitation, when he was presented to Mr. JONES. But quite another attitude was painfully obvious among the Ahoskians.

When the check had been formally handed to Mr. JONES, it was suggested that the small delegation of club members on hand "move in" on him in a simulated scene of felicitation for the benefit of the press photographers. Immediately most of them began moving away. Urged by Dr. ARMSTRONG and a national public relations official of the Kiwanians to comply with the request, the members hesitantly gathered around Mr. JONES in a stiff grouping.

Reminded again that what was wanted—a congratulations scene with handshaking—one leading Ahoskie Kiwanian, N. S. GARRETT, objected out loud. His townsmen followed his cue. Mr. GARRETT was overhead explaining that "to shake hands might result in criticism." Perhaps he thought that to use the universally recognized symbol of greeting and commendation would be construed as so-called "social equality." Only those who seek hobgoblins where there are none would be concerned *on such an occasion* with this aspect. The ungraciousness, this essential lack of sportsmanship, is what spoiled the meaning of what the Kiwanians of Ahoskie did to compensate for an original sin against plain decency and justice.

More than any event of recent memory, however, the whole episode underlines again the fundamental role of the press in a free society. When the press exposed the act of rank discrimination—and the Elizabeth City (N. C.) *Independent*, a white bi-weekly, made the initial exposure—the cry for restitution and correction of the wrong swelled across the nation. Pulling no punches in their criticism of the action, it is pleasant to acknowledge, were leading and not-so-well known southern white newspapers and citizens, many of them affiliated with the Kiwanis organization. This is a heartening aspect of a sordid mess. Repeated as other social and political inequities are bared, it can help put our American house in order.

It would be only fair, in closing, to point out that the Ahoskie Kiwanians, however ungracefully, did take fairly prompt steps to wipe out an original wrong. For that they deserve a measure of credit. On many wrongs the books are never balanced. Perhaps in the words of the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, it is true that there is a "a constantly broadening realization that the basic equities are not to be disregarded because of color."

15 1947

RALPH McGILL

Atlanta Constitution N.C.

A Tradition Is Badly Treated

Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 7-17-47

In a way, you can feel a certain pity for the Kiwanis Club of Ahoskie, N. C.

It was engaged in an illegal enterprise, to wit, a lottery. The lottery was to raise money for a welfare fund and the prize money was a big green Cadillac.

Tickets were sewed down pretty thickly, in drugstores, grocery stores and any other place where a chance taker might appear with a loose dollar with which to take a chance.

The tickets plainly said, "You do not have to be present."

The tickets were all sold. The money was in hand. The big dance was on. A pretty girl, vocalist with the orchestra, was blindfolded and drew out the ticket.

So far all was merry as a wedding feast.

But who held the winning ticket? He was not present.

The search was made.

Thurs. 7-17-47

Shabby From then on the story becomes a shabby one. I don't think what subsequently happened would have happened anywhere else, in Mississippi or Georgia, even, where the record is not too good.

They found that a Negro tenant farmer, a veteran of the war, held the ticket. Other tickets had been sold to Negroes, since the club was out to sell as many tickets as possible. And—they wouldn't give him the car.

They took back his ticket and gave him his dollar, and asked all the others of his race who had bought tickets publicly offered for sale to come and get back the money the club was so eager to get.

It was just a shabby, unfair deal and you can feel a little sorry for the Kiwanians of Ahoskie, because they know in their hearts it was a shabby, unfair deal. The nation knows about them now, as having done a little and mean act. Before it is finised the Ahoskie Kiwanians will wish they had given the winner the car and filled it up with gas for him. They probably are very good people who now are sorry, but who will go on defending a mistake.

I imagine the Kiwanis international headquarters will feel like taking away the charter of the club. And there must be thousands of Kiwanians who will resent their club being advertised so adversely by men who were so thoughtless and so lacking in a sense of fairness to their own community.

Effect In one sense, the effect of this is considerably worse than a lynching in its net result for the South.

Almost everywhere there is a realization that lynchings grow out of violence and are done by a lawless element.

But one may be sure that the Russians, the British, the French and all the peoples of the earth who hear radio and read newspapers will learn that the leaders of one community in the South, themselves engaged in lawlessness, were not good sports enough to let the winner of their lottery win on a legitimately purchased ticket, simply because he was a Negro. The Russians will make much hay with it and there isn't any answer.

They will learn, too, that he served in the Army of his country, and they will simply not be able to understand the action of the region that produced the act.

Tradition There can be no claim of violating traditions. The holder of the ticket didn't have to be present. It was so stated on the ticket itself. The winner was at home in bed when the Sheriff—and that was a bad touch, too, to take the Sheriff along—awakened him. The Sheriff, had he been doing his full duty, would have been locking up the lottery operators. There wasn't any reason for the Sheriff except the guilty consciences of the lottery operators. The only tradition violated was the tradition of fair play.

North Carolina

No Excuse The South just hasn't got an excuse for this one. And there isn't one that can be dreamed up. Even the worst of the anti-Negro set won't go along with the Ahoskie people on this one.

Mr. Rupert Massey's statement, as head of the club, that "We've tried to be fair," is amusing, or would be, if it were not obvious he really is trying to sell himself on the idea that he was fair.

This is something the South itself can't explain or understand. It will get an airing all over the world and the net result will be bad. It is so senseless and so unnecessary, in addition to being in bad taste and in poor sportsmanship.

The damyankees and the "outsiders" didn't have any part of this. This was something the South did all on its own.

It makes every fair-minded, honest person ashamed.

I wish Southerners would quit knocking themselves out and leaving the gate open for the critics to drive in.

We asked for this one—as we so often do.

(Editor's Note: Late Wednesday, hours after the writing of this column, the word came that acting under a stinging rebuke from Kiwanis International offices, the Ahoskie club had voted to give the poor tenant farmer veteran a car, but didn't know how it would get the money or the car. The damage was done by the original stupid decision.)

"God Is Not Dead"

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Every once in a while something happens similar to the incident down at Ahoskie, North Carolina, convincing us in the language of Sojourner Truth, "God is not dead."

Frederick Douglass, the great anti-slavery lecturer, was at one time despondent because of the many handicaps under which his race was suffering during the ante-bellum period, and so expressed himself from the public platform. At that moment Douglass' vision could not pierce the dark veil of suffering, and in that moment, when it seemed that the great heart and faith of Douglass was faltering, Sojourner Truth jumped to his side, exclaiming, "Frederick, God is not dead!"

Most of us who read the news story last week telling of the dastardly trick race prejudice conceived in the Kiwanis club down in South Carolina are inclined more to gaze upon the culpability and viciousness in the act rather than note the fine, liberal reaction that stemmed therefrom. Here was a rural black man who paid his dollar along with hundreds of other citizens on an automobile raffle. He won. For a moment there dazzled before his imagination the thought of driving a brand new $3,200 Cadillac car. He had acquired this new possession by the rules of the game laid down by the Kiwanis club, so why should he not have this normal dream?

Black Dispatch

Harvey Jones, the winner, must have been rudely shocked when the county sheriff arrived at his door to advise that a black man is not privileged to win in competition with white men, and the sheriff, representing the Kiwanis club, proceeded to return to an American citizen the $1.00 wager which, according to the rules of the raffle, was worth $3,200.

Someone might wonder why the Kiwanis club returned the money by the sheriff. There is nothing in the record to show the sheriff was a member of that organization, but this august body designated this law enforcing agent with responsibility to lecture Harvey Jones as to his limitations and the things in life to which he could not aspire because of the color of his skin.

Sat 7-26-47

All Negroes who live in the South know that because of the sub-standard citizenship of black folk down in Dixie the worst man to bring a message is the sheriff. Whenever that agent of government knocks at the door of a black man in many instances he is the representative of the mob itself, and when the sheriff arrived it was the equivalent to saying to Harvey Jones, "Here's your dollar back and don't you attempt in any form to demand a type of adjustment other than the one I'm giving you." That's why the sheriff was sent. He was the agent of those down South who continuously have the black man to understand when he enters the game of life with those whose faces are white he is dealing with loaded dice.

But it took ruthless disqualification of the real winner in this North Carolina raffle to arouse the spirit of liberalism and fair play that is rapidly developing all over America. Twenty years ago such a story would never have gotten in print because it would have so accurately interpreted the mind and feeling of America on this question. But the moment a fair-minded reporter, who doubtless reflected the attitude of hundreds of white citizens residing in Ahoskie, told of this heinous offense against social decency, a hue and cry went up all over the United States. The president of the Kiwanis International entered the breach demanding that be made, and that Harvey Jones be allowed his due. Disciplinary action was urged by many and suggested that the charter of the Ahoskie club

her section of the country a fund was started with vide a car for Harvey Jones identical to the one ed. A Catholic priest dispatched a letter to the b in which he characterized the conduct of the a "contemptible trick" resulting from "stupid

ves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. have thought that a mere car lottery down in na would have stirred such contempt and indigbreast of the American public? In an instant ealed the throbbing heart and conscience of ding for justice and fair play. It proves that attitude and complex is not representative of orality and thinking, and that as Sojourner d and proclaimed almost a century ago. "God

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is not dead."

U. P. rewarded for story on Kiwanis renege in Negro-won lottery

Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angles Trib

SAN FRANCISCO—The United Press, which last week carried a story about the Kiwanis club of Ahoskie, N. C., which reneged on the offer of a brand new Cadillac to the holder of the lucky number in a raffle when it developed the holder was a Negro, was awarded a $50.00 honorarium this week by the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. Sat. 1-26-47

"We think this is a real service to the people and one which justifies the fight to maintain the freedom of the press," the letter to the news service which accompanied the union's check said.

The nationwide publicity given the unsportsmanlike behaviour of the North Carolina Kiwanis club also caused the president of the Kiwanis International, Dr. Charles W. Armstrong, to issue a statement from his Chicago headquarters.

Dr. Armstrong said he had received assurance from the Ahoskie club that it will deliver the new car to Harvey Jones, 23-year-old war veteran, just as soon as the club can get its hands on another auto.

The car Jones won, a $3200 blue and cream sedan, was given to a white Waverly, Va. dentist after Jones was declared ineligible and a second drawing held.

Now Jones, a tenant farmer, must wait until the manufacturers can let the Kiwanis have another car. The order has been placed, according to N. C. state senator Charles H. Jenkins, who is also the Ahoskie Cadillac dealer.

Sat. 7-26-47

Anyway, Dr. Armstrong said in his statement, "lotteries, raffles and games of chance violate Kiwanis International policy and the Ahoskie club should never have sold tickets on a car." But since the raffle was held and Jones won, "he was entitled" to the car and the club" made a very serious mistake" in not giving it to him.

Armstrong said he spoke for 2,650 Kiwanis clubs embracing 180,000 business and professional leaders throughout the U. S., Canada, Alaska and Hawaii.

Kiwanians Move To Thwart Recurrence Of Jones Incident

CHICAGO —(SNS) —Repercussions of the Harvey Jones incident are still popping up among the Kiwanians. Latest reports reveal that the board of directors of the international order recommended Saturday that the organization amend its by-laws to outlaw "raffles, lotteries and similar games of chance" by member clubs. 9/12/47

This recommendation is said to be an outgrowth of the Jones incident where the Ahoskie, N. C. local Kiwanian club incurred national indignation for refusing to award the veteran the Cadillac prize because he was a Negro; although, he held the winning ticket.

Atlanta Daily World 8-13-47

Following the deluge of indignation the Ahoskie branch endeavored to make restitution to Jones by paying his $3,200, the amount at which the car was valued.

Negro Will Get $3,200 Car Denied in Raffle; Kiwanis Head Forces Action After Protest

The New York Times, N.Y.N.Y. Thur-7-17-47

AHOSKIE, N. C., July 16 (AP)— The Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, spurred on by a mounting wave of protests decided today to provide a $3,200 Cadillac automobile for Harvey Jones, the 25-year-old Negro war veteran, who held the lucky number in the club's raffle of such a car last week but who was told after the drawing that Negroes were not eligible for the prize.

Directors of the club acted after receiving a telephone call from their international president, Dr. Carl W. Armstrong of Salisbury, urging them to see that Mr. Jones received a car identical with the one given away in the lottery.

Mr. Armstrong told them he had been bombarded with telegraph and telephone messages from widespread parts of the country since publication yesterday of the report that the Negro's winning number had been thrown out and another drawing made. On the second drawing the car was awarded to Dr. Charles Townes, retired physician of Waverly, Va., already the owner of a Cadillac.

One of the telephone calls Mr. Armstrong received, he said, was from Senator Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, who declared he would denounce the Ahoskie Club's action on the Senate floor.

At Salisbury, the international president termed the whole incident "an unfortunate affair," but added that the members of the Ahoskie Club were men of "the highest integrity, and I am quite sure in my own mind that they meant no racial discrimination, and that they do not now intend to be unfair to anyone."

Rupert Massey, president of the local club, said the affair was the result of a misunderstanding. Kiwanians had been told, he said, to sell tickets to white persons only. Thur-7-17-47

Repercussions of the incident were not slow in taking place after newspapers carried an account of it.

In Boston, James Case, president of the East Boston Kiwanis Club, demanded expulsion of the local club from the international organ-

'A DASTARDLY TRICK'

Atlanta Constitution

Ahoskie Club Backs Up; Will Give 'Winner' a Car

Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 7-17-47

AHOSKIE, N. C., July 16—(UP)—The Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, stung by bitter nation-wide criticism, backed up Wednesday to give a young war veteran a new $3,200 Cadillac just like he won in a Kiwanis lottery, but couldn't keep because he was a Negro.

The Club's Board of Directors voted to give Harvey Jones, 23, the car on "recommendation" of Dr. Charles W. Armstrong, of Salisbury, N. C., President of Kiwanis International, who blasted the lottery as a violation of Kiwanis policies.

Jones, a poor tenant farmer, held the lucky number, but was told his ticket was "unauthorized" because Negroes were not eligible to attend the dance where the drawing was held. The Kiwanians gave his dollar back.

The incident kicked up such protest that one Kiwanis group demanded the Ahoskie Club's charter be revoked. The New York newspaper PM started a "Cadillac-for-Jones" Fund, and contributions were pouring in when the local group did its about-face.

Pres. Rupert Massey, of the Ahoskie group, said he did not know where the Club would get the car for Jones, how they would pay for it, or when it would be presented. "We haven't worked that out," he said.

Massey and other Kiwanians refused to discuss the incident further. They referred all questions to Armstrong. Thurs. 7-17-47

Dr. Charles Townes, a wealthy Waverly, Va., physician who won

Senate speech.

Lotteries are illegal in North Carolina, and the Attorney General's office in Raleigh said it had no record of a request for a ruling from the Ahoskie Club.

New England Kiwanis officials in Boston had promised Jones would get a new automobile if there was any "un-American" action in the deal.

Pres. James Case, of an East Boston Kiwanis Club, wired the International Headquarters in Chicago to ask the Ahoskie Club be expelled. Thurs. 7-17-47

In Atlanta, Director George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council sent a personal contribution to PM's "Cadillac-for-Jones" fund, for which he suggested the name Former Lt. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, of Massachusetts, also was among the early contributors.

William E. Doerr, First Vice President of Pittsburgh Kiwanis, called the Ahoskie Club's action in withholding the car "a dastardly trick" and promised "something will be done about it."

The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, edited by former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, called the incident "inexcusable," and declared "the wrong should be righted."

Cadillac for Harvey

Times Editorial

Country Editor George W. Haskett smelt a rat. Some news had filtered into Elizabeth City (N.C.) from nearby Ahoskie that didn't make sense. He sniffed further, and pretty soon he had the rat by the tail. He hung it high in the editorial column of his semi-weekly *Independent*. Mon. 7-21-47

The story he had nabbed wasn't pretty: the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club had raffled off a $3,200 Cadillac at a dance for the local poor, and the winning ticket went to a Negro. The dismayed Kiwanians sent a three-man committee (including the sheriff, a Kiwanian) out to the winner's one-horse farm to tell him that he couldn't have the car. The committee was generous about it. It gave 25-year-old Harvey Jones, an ex-G.I., his dollar back. Then the Kiwanians held another drawing, and this time the winner was a well-to-do white dentist.

Wrote Southern Editor Haskett: "The whole transaction was rotten . . . ungentlemanly, unsportsmanlike . . . worthy of no praise. . . ." Last week, thanks to his editorial, the U.S. press went to town on the case of Harvey Jones. Josephus Daniels' Raleigh *News & Observer* picked up the story first and its 85-year-old publisher sternly told Ahoskie off. United Press (14 hours ahead of the napping A.P.) took the story from there. Manhattan's underdog-loving *PM* launched a "Cadillac for Jones" fund. Kiwanis' national president, a North Carolinian himself, told the Ahoskie club to give Harvey a Cadillac. It wasn't easy. The dentist wouldn't give back his car, and Cadillacs are not easily come by. The Ahoskie Kiwanians finally placed an order (delivery date uncertain) for a Cadillac for Harvey. Said he wistfully: "I believe I'd rather have the money. . . ."

Letter From the Editor

PM New York, N.Y.

Double or Nothing

Leon Henderson and Bob Nathan are still predicting the bust they have been seeing since the end of the war.

It reminds me of a sports editor I used to know. He was a good editor, but he couldn't see Jack Dempsey. He picked Dempsey to lose every time he entered the ring. After seven long years—he was right. Fri. 7-18-47

The Ahoskie Kiwanis Club backed up on its refusal to give Harvey Jones a raffle prize only two or three hours after PM had announced its campaign to raise a fund to provide a duplicate prize. Notwithstanding, our mail yesterday was filled with contributions—something like 300 of them, and most of them single dollar bills or checks, totaling something more than $300.

In view of the fact that Jones is now going to accept the prizes belatedly offered by the Kiwanis Club, the money will be sent on to Sydenham Interracial Hospital. We announced at the beginning that any surplus over the amount needed for the Jones prize would go to the hospital. We will hold the money, however, for 10 days so that any contributor will have an opportunity to tell us what to do with his money if he has other ideas. We'll either refund the money to the individual or send it to any other cause he designates, if requested.

• • •

I received a rather significant and pleasant phone call from a couple of citizens of Ahoskie—a newspaperman and a storekeeper. Their purpose was to assure me that Ahoskie is not all discrimination. Fri. 7-18-47

They told me about a new $250,000 hospital just going up, in which 21 of 50 beds are being assigned to Negroes. "They are on the main floor, too, not in the cellar or the attic," one of them added proudly. I was proud that they could say that, too.

The thing that is significant is that a town of this kind responds to the disapproval of the rest of the country on the issue of discrimination with shame, and doesn't want to be known as a community which discriminates. That's important and hopeful.

As long as a Southern community can feel ashamed of its prejudices and feel a need to convince the rest of the country that it is free of the curse of racism, there's hope that discrimination itself can be licked.

John P. Lewis

Cavallaro: Had I Known, I'd Have Told 'em: Go to—

PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 7-18-47

DETROIT

"Had I known the situation, I'd have told them to go plumb to hell!'

Orchestra leader Carmen Cavallaro wants it thoroughly understood that he would have had no part in drawing a second ticket at the Ahoskie, N. C., Kiwanis Club festival dance if he'd known that the first "winner" of a 1947 Cadillac was disqualified because he was a Negro. Fri. 7-18-47

Rupert Massey, Kiwanis president, asked Cavallaro to make the draw after the orchestra's vocalist, Miss Leslie Long, refused. Yesterday Cavallaro told PM:

Harvey Jones
Still Waiting

"I drew the ticket, but I didn't know the original winner was disqualified because he was a Negro. Race and color don't mean a thing—especially in music and among musicians.

"I was only told a 'mistake' had been made and that my vocalist, who drew the original ticket was 'indisposed' and would I please draw the ticket myself.

"I had no way of checking this with Miss Long. My vocalists aren't required to be on the bandstand, except during their vocal chores, and Leslie wasn't around at that time. Fri. 7-18-47

"To make matters more complicated the place was awfully crowded and I was being kept busy at the piano. Miss Long, who knew about the foul plot, was not aware that I was being approached for the drawing and before she knew it, I had already drawn it."

Ahoskie Case

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

Editor Constitution: Your editorial on the Ahoskie episode is more than usually good and didn't say a word too much. But it might have added a few more on the inventive ingenuity that added a new wrinkle to car-stealing. Surely in the ancient and honorable history of that major American industry, this MUST be the first time that the thief used a sheriff to make the victim give up his keys.

Sat. 7-26-47 J. N. W.

Rome.

Kiwanis Club Says It's Ready to Award New Cadillac to Negro Vet

PM New York, N.Y. 7-17-47—Thurs.

By United Press

AHOSKIE, N. C.

The Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, abashed by the bitter criticism of fellow Kiwanians across the Nation, backed down yesterday and announced that it was going to give a new $3200 Cadillac sedan to Harvey Jones, 23, Negro war veteran.

Jones won the Cadillac the club refused to give it to him because as a Negro he was "not eligible." Instead it returned the dollar he had paid for his ticket.

The club's board of directors reversed itself yesterday on "recommendation" of Dr. Charles W. Armstrong, himself a Carolinian, of Salisbury, N. C., and president of Kiwanis International.

Jones is a poor tenant farmer.

Ask That Charter Be Revoked Thurs. 7-17-47

The incident kicked up such protest that one Kiwanis group demanded that the Ahoskie Club's charter be revoked. The New York newspaper PM started a 'Cadillac-for-Jones" fund and contributions were pouring in when the local group did its about face.

Rupert Massey, president of the Ahoskie group, said he did not know where the club would get the car for Jones, how they would pay for it, or when it would be presented.

"We haven't worked that out," he said.

Would Rather Have the Money

Jones had just returned from fishing when he was told he would get the car after all. He said he was glad, but he would "rather have the money."

Dr. Charles Townes, wealthy Waverly, Va., physician who won the shiny green sedan in a second drawing when Jones was ruled ineligible, said he had no intention of giving or selling it back.

"I'd wanted a new Cadillac and this was the only way I could get one," he declared. "I don't see why I should give it back and they haven't asked me to."

Armstrong declared in Salisbury that "the policies of Kiwanis International strongly disapprove of lotteries in any form. While the Ahoskie club contends the manner in which it awarded this car—selling tickets to a dance—was not a lottery, there is a very thin line of demarcation." Thurs. 7-17-47

Armstrong would not confirm that he had ordered the Ahoskie club to reverse its action or that Kiwanis International would pay for the new car.

He said the action was taken after he talked with the local directors this morning.

Lotteries are illegal in North Carolina and the Attorney General's office in Raleigh said it had no record of a request for a ruling from the Ahoskie club.

New England Kiwanis officials in Boston promised that Jones would get a new automobile if there was any "un-American" action in the deal. Chairman Alvin Klauer of a lottery committee said several war veterans had bought fickets i na Boston lottery "called up and wanted their money back."

James Case, president of an East Boston Kiwanis Club, wired International headquarters in Chicago to ask that the Ahoskie Club should be expelled.

Suggests Name

In Atlanta, George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council, sent a personal contribution to PM's "Cadillac-for-Jones" club, for which he suggested the name. Former Lt. Gov. Francis E. Kelly of Massachusetts also was among the early contributors.

William E. Doerr, first vice-president of Pittsburgh Kiwanis, called the Ahoskie Club's action "a dastardly trick" and promised "something will be done about it."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, edited by former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, called the incident "inexcusable" and declared "the wrong should be righted." Thurs. 7-17-47

late you on your editorial of yes-
terday with respect to the inci-
dent at Ahoskie, N. C.
CHARLES S. DUDLEY.
Atlanta. 7-17-47

Charles W. Armstrong, Salisbury, N. C., to make amends.

180,000 Resent

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

It is my sincere conviction that the more than 180,000 Kiwanians deeply resent the inexcusable action of the Kiwanis Club of Ahoskie, and will heartily approve of the very prompt action taken by International President Dr.

Editor Constitution: As a Ki-
wanian, a member of the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club of Atlanta, and a past member of the Board of Trustees of Kiwanis International, I want to congratu-

'A Little Thing to Do,' Says Girl Who Showed Kiwanis

PM. DETROIT

Meet Leslie Long, the little singer whose "So What?" has landed a big-time wallop at Jim Crow bigotry.

Leslie, 22, is the girl who drew the ticket that decided the winner of the $3200 Cadillac at the now-famous Ahoskie, N. C., Kiwanis Club festival. And who refused to draw again when flustered officials found that she'd picked the ticket held by an "ineligible" Negro. (*See Letter from the Editor, Page* 21.) Thurs. 7-17-47

"It was just a little thing to do, but I was so darn mad and so glad to be able to do it," she said before doing her program at Eastwood Gardens, where she's appearing as vocalist with Carmen Cavallaro's orchestra.

Why did she do it? New York, N.Y.

"You might say," she said, "that it's one of those family things. I was born at Pittsburgh, but my father's folks were from Falmouth, Ky. I never knew them very well, but family records show that some of my ancestors were members of the Ku Klux Klan. I've always felt so ashamed of it—and wouldn't miss a chance to do what I could do to make up for it."

Leslie's story of the night of June 19 at the Ahoskie dance, where the Kiwanis asked Cavallaro's singer if she wouldn't draw for the grand prize:

"I picked just one ticket. I'd say there were something like 32,000 of them in the basket (which would make $32,000 at $1 per).

"The president (Rupert Massey) read out the name. Nobody claimed it. About a half-hour later he came back and asked me to draw another. He said the one I'd drawn was for a colored boy.

"I said: 'So what? He held the winning ticket so the car's his.' Thurs. 7-17-47

"The president said he'd gone to the boy's home and offered him several hundred dollars to settle. But he said the boy just wanted his $1 back, and that's all.

"I asked him why *I* had to draw another ticket. He said it would look suspicious if I didn't, said it might cause trouble if it were found out that the winning ticket belonged to a colored boy.

"I wouldn't do it. Carmen drew. But you must understand that Carmen was on the spot. He couldn't back out. He makes a Southern tour every so often.

"Before the second drawing, it was announced: 'The first ticket drawn was found to be invalid, so we're drawing another.' Nothing was said about the colored boy. They tried to hush it up.

"I was so upset and so mad later that I started to write a letter to Winchell. I thought people ought to know about it. But I tore it up.

"It was such a shame for that boy to win the car—and then not get it."

Until the reporter told her, she hadn't heard that the Kiwanis had finally decided to give young Harvey Jones the car he'd won and "lost."

She gulped, and gasped: "That's swell."

Which is just what folks are saying about her. (*See Hats Off on Page* 21.) Thurs. 7-17-47

NOTICE

PM New York, N.Y.

The Ahoskie Kiwanis Club is advised that some few tickets to the 1947 Ahoskie Kiwanis Festival were sold to colored people by volunteer salesmen who were not Kiwanians, and this was done without the knowledge of the Kiwanis Club.

The Ahoskie Kiwanis Club wishes to refund to any and all colored people the purchase price paid by them to the 1947 Ahoskie Kiwanis Festival, since no accommodations were available for colored people at the shows and dances. Sun. 7-20-47

Any colored person who purchased any ticket for the Kiwanis Festival in Ahoskie on June 17, 18, 19, 1947, may present the ticket to Dan P. Boyette, Secretary, Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, at the Boyette-Eley Building on Main Street next to Post Office, and refund will be made of purchase price of all tickets purchased by colored people as soon as their ticket numbers can be checked.

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AHOSKIE KIWANIS CLUB

Ahoskie Kiwanians sought to count all Negroes out of their raffle by inviting them to come and get their money back.

Welfare Conference Head Protests Kiwanis Club Act

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Fri. 7-18-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Wednesday protested the action of the Kiwanis Club at Ahoskie, North Carolina, revoking the winning ticket in a Kiwanis Club lottery because the holder, Harvey Jones, a war veteran, was colored.

Jones won a $3,000 green Cadillac. The winning ticket he held was bought from a grocer. At Ahoskie, Rupert Massey, president of the club, said the drawing was restricted to white folks, although the ticket Jones held said the holder did not have to be present. The $1 paid for the ticket was refunded. Later the club changed its mind and said Jones was to receive a car.

Jones, a tenant farmer, said he needed a car. He has a wife and child. The Kiwanis festival was to help the underprivileged.

In a telegram sent to Dr. Townes, Dr. Foreman said he hoped that the doctor "will demonstrate your sense of fair play and citizenship unfortunately lacking in Ahoskie Kiwanis Club by turning over the automobile presented to you to its original winner and rightful owner, Mr. Harvey Jones, of Ahoskie, North Carolina. Fri. 7-18-47

WRITES EMMERSON

Following up his telegram to Dr. Townes with a letter to J. M. Emmerson, president of Kiwanis International, Pullman, Washington, Dr. Foreman wrote the latter:

"A United Press report dated July 15 tells of a Kiwanis Club lottery at Ahoskie, North Carolina, in which the legal winner of an automobile apparently was refused his prize because he is a Negro. If this is true it is not only a disgrace to the name of Kiwanis but a direct violation of the following portion of the constitution of Kiwanis International, Article II:

" 'To encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationships. To develop by precept and example a more intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship. To cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of rightousness, justice, patriotism and good will.'

"It is a disgrace to every Kiwanian to have the terms 'fraud, intimidation, and foul play' associated with any chapter of the International. We feel sure that you will act to clear the name of Kiwanis in the eyes of all good Americans. We strongly urge you to take action to revoke the charter of the Ahoskie club and to assure that the automobile is presented to its rightful winner and owner, Mr. Harvey Jones of Ahoskie." Fri. 7-18-47

Negro Holding Winning Ticket On Cadillac, Gets Dollar Instead

the $13. Tattler Jacksonville, Fla.

Ahoskie, N. C., July 15— —Harvey Jones, 23-year-old Negro farmer, didn't have the $3,200 Cadillac today which he won from the Kiwanis Club, but the club saw that he didn't lose money. He got his dollar back. Sat. 7-19-47

Sheriff Charlie Parker, flanked by two lawyers, told him the drawing was for white folks. They went to Jones' house at 1:30 a. m. and told him that he had the lucky number, but there'd been a mistake.

He wasn't eligible to attend the dance which capped the three-day Kiwanis festival, so he never should have been sold a ticket in the first place, the sheriff said.

They gave him back the dollar he'd paid for the winning ticket—the ticket that said "You do not have to be present to win."

Then they went back to the dance and held another drawing. They gave the big green Cadillac sedan to Dr. Charles Townes, a retired physician of Waverly, Va.

Dr. Townes already had a Cadillac, Sat. 7-19-47

KIWANIS HEADQUARTERS STATED THAT JONES WILL BE GIVEN THE AUTO OR THE PRICE OF ONE.

PM New York, N.Y. Sun. 7-20-47

Farmer Jones, who hopes to get cash instead of the Cadillac he's been promised, sits on the porch with his wife, Pauline an dtheir 10-month-old baby. At left, Jones's father, Starkey Jones, who owns the farm, six miles from Ahoskie, a quarter mile off the main highway.

Ahoskie Kiwanians Still Seek A Cadillac for Harvey Jones

PM Sun. 7-20-47 New York, N.Y.

AHOSKIE, N. C.

Shamed before the Nation, the Kiwanis Club of Ahoskie, N. C., was striving to make amends to Harvey Jones, Negro veteran, by presenting him with a $3200 Cadillac in the place of the one he won in a Kiwanis raffle and didn't get.

At a late hour, the Ahoskie Kiwanians hadn't found a Cadillac and no one had come forward to tell them how to get one. Adding to their embarrassment was the news from Louisville, Ky., that a white man had won a Plymouth in a Negro-sponsored raffle and got quick delivery. *(See Story below.)*

Meanwhile, Harvey Jones wasn't in any hurry to get his car now that he has been recognized as the winner. He told reporters he'd rather have the cash than a Cadillac because the car is too big for his purpose, too heavy for the rough road that leads from the main highway to his farm near Ahoskie. Sun. 7-20-47

But the Kiwanis Club has ruled that it was a Cadillac he won and a Cadillac he will get—when they find one.

In the beginning, after Jones's ticket stub was drawn in the Kiwanis raffle, Kiwanians gave the Negro farmer his dollar back explaining that the drawing was for white folks only. They drew another ticket and awarded the car to Dr. Charles Townes, a white dentist of Waverly, Va.

The ugly business might have remained a local matter except for the fact that a North Carolina editor commented in print, and news services carried, the story of how Harvey Jones was cheated out of a car he had won. Only a few hours after PM launched a campaign to raise a fund for a duplicate prize, Ahoskie Kiwanians undertook to set themselves straight with the rest of the Nation by announcing that Jones would get his car. Sun. 7-20-47

Harvey Jones bought a raffle ticket . . .

. . . But he didn't get the Cadillac he won

AHOSKIE KIWANIS FESTIVAL 1947
THIS TICKET GOOD FOR ONE ADMISSION
June 17-18—Price $1.00
KIWANIS FESTIVAL
AHOSKIE, N. C. JUNE 17, 18, 19
1947—CADILLAC—FREE
(FOUR DOOR SEDAN)
TO BE GIVEN AWAY ON LUCKY NUMBER DRAWN LAST NIGHT OF FESTIVAL—JUNE 19TH, 1947
YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE PRESENT TO WIN
BENEFIT KIWANIS CLUB UNDERPRIVELEGE CHILD FUND
No 194

Letter From the Editor

PM New York, N.Y. Wed. 7-16-47

A Chance to Play Fair

There are times when a person is almost ashamed to be a member of the white race. Read this United Press story which came over the wires yesterday:

"Ahoskie, N. C., July 15.—(UP)—Harvey Jones, 23-year-old Negro farmer, didn't have the $3200 Cadillac today which he won from the Kiwanis Club, but the club saw that he didn't lose money. He got his dollar back.

"Sheriff Charlie Parker, flanked by two lawyers, told him the drawing was for white folks. They went to Jones' house at 1:30 a.m. and told him that he had the lucky number, but there'd been a mistake.

"He wasn't eligible to attend the dance which capped the three-day Kiwanis festival, so he never should have been sold a ticket in the first place, the Sheriff said.

"They gave him back the dollar he'd paid for the winning ticket—the ticket that said: 'You do not have to be present to win.'

"Then they went back to the dance and held another drawing. They gave the big green Cadillac sedan to Dr. Charles Townes, a retired physician, of Waverly, Va.

"Dr. Townes already had a Cadillac."

Now the whites have added the offense of welshing to the crimes of discrimination and hatred and oppression. It is a story about one of the dirtiest incidents that has ever come up in a region that has won world notoriety for the lack of common decency on the part of some of its white inhabitants.

It is so raw, so mean, that I do not believe folks up here subscribe. W.E.D. 7-16-47

where there's at least a little more perspective—will be willing to subscribe. We particularly invite members of the Kiwanis Club to let it go at that. There's nothing we can do to force the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club to back away from the shabby deal it put over on known one who would stand for such a cheap trick. Unless I miss Harvey Jones. We can, however, if enough of us put up a dollar my guess, Kiwanians—including Southern Kiwanians—will want or two apiece, buy Harvey Jones a duplicate Cadillac. to erase the dirty record of the Ahoskie Club by helping to chip

To start the ball rolling, we on PM are passing the hat and in to see that this Negro farmer gets a fair, square deal.

setting up a Harvey Jones fund to which we invite our readers to I shouldn't be surprised but what PM's readers will con-

tribute a great deal more than the $3200 (we're not sure of the exact cost yet) needed to buy the duplicate Cadillac. All money received in excess of the amount needed for the car will, therefore, be donated to Sydenham Interracial Hospital to carry on its work of decency in interracial relationships in the hospital field.

Address contributions and make checks payable to the Harvey Jones Fund, the Newspaper PM, 164 Duane St., New York 13, N. Y.

John P. Lewis

P. S.—After the first UP story about the case of Harvey Jones came in, PM obtained additional details, through phone calls to South Carolina, through the UP and through Arthur Hale, the Richfield reporter on WOR-Mutual, who obtained information from radio sources at the scene.

The dance, the drawing and the denial of the prize Cadillac to the winner actually occurred on June 26. It reached the United Press wires yesterday only because G. W. Haskett, editor of the *Independent* in Elizabeth, N. C., heard about it and wrote an editorial in protest on the following Sunday. This, in turn, came to the attention of the Raleigh, N. C., *News & Observer,* which printed the story, bringing it belatedly to the attention of United Press. The Associated Press did not carry the item, a New York editor explained, "because we do not carry stories about lotteries."

On the night of the drawing, Carmen Cavallero was playing for the Kiwanis dance. The orchestra's girl vocalist pulled Harvey Jones' number from the hat in the big prize drawing.

When the Sheriff, a Kiwanian, and his lawyer pals returned from informing Jones that he could not have the prize he had won, they asked her to draw another number to see who would get the car. Indignant, she refused. (PM has not yet learned her name, but we'll get it and print a Hat's Off to her tomorrow.)

Cavallero stepped into the breach to save the day for the welshers, and drew out the number of the white physician to whom the car finally was given. Wed. 7-16-47

The Kiwanian president explained that the ticket sold to the Negro winner was "unauthorized," and the next day the Kiwanians advertised that other Negroes who had bought "unauthorized" tickets could get their money back. None tried to get it.

The payoff on the whole cheapskate, rotten deal is this:

The Kiwanis dance and raffle were "to help the under privileged."—J. P. L.

Letter From the Editor

PM New York, N.Y.

Racist Cheaters

Grudgingly, belatedly, and condescendingly, the Kiwanis Club of Ahoskie, N. C., has reversed itself and has now announced that it will provide a $3200 Cadillac raffle prize for farmer Harvey Jones. Thurs. 7-17-47

Jones won the car in a raffle more than two weeks ago, but the white Sheriff and two other members of the club appeared at his house at 1:30 a.m. on the night of the drawing and told him that because he was a Negro he shouldn't have bought a ticket, and would not be allowed to receive the prize. The dollar he paid for his ticket was refunded, and the car was given to a white man.

The club reversed itself yesterday for only one reason: even though reinforced by generations-old traditions of Southern discrimination, the lily-whites in the club could not stand out against the organized disapproval of decent people throughout the country. It was a terrific demonstration of the power of public opinion and the fact that even the bigots of the South can not stand out against it.

PM had announced yesterday that it would raise a fund to see that Jones received a duplicate of the prize which he had won. The announcement brought immediate and wholehearted support—including phone calls and wires of offers to help from many white Southerners.

The one clear fact that showed through the whole incident is that the instinct for good sportsmanship and fair play is much stronger in the American people than the bitterness and hatreds of racial discrimination. In this case a man had been cheated—cheated because of his color—by a bunch of ignorant, greedy, sanctimonious members of the white trash which considers itself a superior race.

Americans don't like cheating, on the basis of race or anything else, and there's the important fact of the Jones case. If the American people can be made to see the fact—and it is a fact—that racial discrimination in itself is cheating, there will be an end to discrimination.

In the Harvey Jones case the cheating was obvious and dramatic—Jones was being defrauded out of something real and visible. In the case of ordinary, day-by-day discrimination—the kind that eats the heart out of the people its directed against—the cheating is less obvious, less dramatic, not so visible, but just as real. Those who are discriminated against are being cheated of something much more valuable than the $3200 Cadillac involved in the Ahoskie raffle. They are cheated of human dignity, which can't be measured in terms of money, and they are being cheated of a fair chance to make a living, which can be measured in money. They are being cheated of their birthright as American citizens.

The cheap, chiseling cheaters of Ahoskie could not stand up for a single day against the social disapproval of the rest of the country, once it was known what they had done. Other forms of discrimination will not be able to stand up either, once the people realize their true implications.

Thurs. 7-17-47

When the story about Jones broke, PM asked its readers for contributions to make up the amount of the prize of which he had been cheated. We did this as a matter of giving justice to Jones, and as a means of dramatizing the dirty consequences of discrimination. Contributions started to reach PM yesterday morning, and doubtless many more were in the mail before it was announced that the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club had changed its mind.

If Jones accepts the belated prize from the Kiwanis Club, the contributions will not be needed. If, however, Jones should decide that he prefers not to demean himself by accepting the prize from the Ahoskie lily-whites under the circumstances, PM then will reopen and continue the campaign, and see that he gets the equivalent o fthe prize—not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of decency and fair play.

We announced originally that any surplus that came in would be given to Sydenham Hospital, which always needs money to carry on its interracial work in the field of medicine.

Further announcements on the contributions already in or on the way will be made later.

In the meantime, we sincerely thank our readers for their spontaneous and enthusiastic support.

Thurs. 7-17-47

John P. Lewis

Hats Off!

PM N.Y., N.Y.

Thurs 7-17-47

Hats off to Miss Leslie Long, vocalist with Carmen Cavallaro's orchestra, for refusing to be a party to the ugly business at Ahoskie, N. C., where Kiwanians refused to award a $3200 Cadillac to a Negro after Miss Long had drawn his winning ticket from a basket. (See

Kiwanis Says It Can't Find Negro's Cadillac

PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 7-18-47

AHOSKIE, N. C.

Local Kiwanians haven't been able yet to produce the $3200 Cadillac they finally promised to give Harvey Jones, Negro war veteran, in place of the one he "won" but didn't get.

Dealer Charles Jenkins maintained he had a tiny quota, didn't know when he could turn one loose. The local club appealed to Dr. Charles W. Armstrong of Salisbury, International president, who'd pressured the local into making good. But he didn't know where one could be found either.

At Waverly, Va., Dr. Charles Townes said he didn't intend to give up the one he won on the "second round."

(*PM stands ready to help the Kiwanis Club get that Cadillac.*—Ed.)

Fri. 7-18-47

Hats Off! PM N.Y., N.Y. Wed. 7-16-47

G. W. Haskett, editor of the Eliza-beth City (N. C.) Independent whose editorial of protest on Sun-day, June 29, brought to light yes-terday the story of how the Ki-wanians of neighboring Ahoskie, N. C., refused to award to a Negro

An upper-case HATS OFF to

372 PM Readers Send in $623 To 'Cadillac for Jones' Campaign

PM New York, N.Y.
Fri. 7-25-47

Here are the 372 donors who contributed $623.26 to the Harvey Jones fund. PM announced the fund last week when the Ahoskie, N. C., Kiwanis Club refused to give a $3200 Cadillac raffle prize to the winner, Harvey Jones, because he was a Negro. A few hours after the fund raising was announced, the club backed up and said it was going to give Jones the prize to which he is entitled.

Because the contributions are not now necessary for the original purpose, the money will be given to Sydenham Hospital to help carry on its interracial work, in accordance with the original announcement that any surplus would go to the hospital. The funds will be held at PM until Aug. 1, a week from today, so that if any donors want their contributions returned or sent to some other charity their wishes can be met. Fri. 7-25-47

In the meantime, PM thanks the donors. Their contributions made it possible to dramatize the essential American spirit of decency and fair play in a way that may be of permanent benefit in areas where racial or religious discrimination is still the rule.

Donors From 28 States and Canada

Fri. 7-25-47

ALABAMA
Bill Gottlieb, Florence

ARIZONA
Mrs. R. C. Thomas, Duncan

CALIFORNIA
Anonymous, Los Angeles
M. C. McKercher, S. Francisco
Mrs. Marjorie Poster, San Jose
G. W. Hitchcock, Ventura
D. Weinreich, Ventura

CONNECTICUT
Anonymous, Bridgeport
Ellie M. Goldstein, Hartford
F. M. Mansur, Bloomfield
H. P. Curtis, New Canaan
Elinor Clark, New Haven
Morris Widder, New Haven
Mrs. H. C. Bunner, New London
Anonymous, Waterbury
Harriet S. Winter, Wilton

DELAWARE
F. L. Ewart, Wilmington

FLORIDA
Ralph Richards, Clearwater
Anne Sentler, Jacksonville
N. G. Sherouse, Reddick

GEORGIA
Dan B. Wilkins, Atlanta
Ways & Means for the Blind, Augusta
Mrs. D. P. Horkan, Gainesville
Anonymous, Gainesville
Alfred K. Hagedorn, West Point

ILLINOIS
Tom Kivlan, Chicago
Leon A. Kreger, Chicago
Vivian J. Harbison, Hull

INDIANA
R. E. McBride, Evansville
Bert Liss, South Bend

IOWA
Patricia Day, Marshalltown

LOUISIANA
Jonathan Evans, New Orleans
Southern Conference for Human Welfare, New Orleans

MAINE
Bob Mosley, Portland

MARYLAND
Irvin I. Trupp, Baltimore
Frances Braunstein, Baltimore
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MASSACHUSETTS
Anonymous, Boston
Robert L. Bellick, Boston
Marguerite Foley, Boston
Joseph Simon, Boston
Lee Dana Goodman, Boston
Francis E. Kelly, Boston
Louis Stern, Boston
Jerome Wenig, Boston
Henry S. Kendall, Cambridge
Bernard Bernstein, Holyoke
E. J. Lieberman, Holyoke
Helen Harburg, Lynn
Wm. Stivers, Medford
Elizabeth W. Singleton, Nantucket
Lewis C. Horne, New Bedford
Monroe B. England, Pittsfield
Albert Cohen, Roxbury
Maurice B. Meyers, Springfield
Harry L. Smith, Springfield
Mignon Langnos, Truro
Dorothy Reiner, Truro

MICHIGAN
Marilyn Gabe, Dryden
Mary Julia Chase, Grand Rapids

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Raymond H. Adams, Concord

NEW JERSEY
Marvin Besunder, Asbury Park
Helen G. Keats, Asbury Park
Wm. & Sophie Shapiro, Bayonne
Paul F. Walvers, Bloomfield
Joseph Praissman, Camden
Ida Bernstein, Clayton
Mrs. Miranda Burrel, Clayton
Mrs. Mattie Grant, Clayton
Helen A. Bagley, Englewood
M. Chase, Englewood
John C. Glidden, Englewood
Anna Klein, Hawthorne
Wm. Goeringer, Haskell
Robert Lissauer, Irvington
Mortimer Gaddis, Jersey City
Mrs. Lena Sliskin, Jersey City
Sarah Epstein, Newark
Spar, Newark
Henry Hohman, New Brunswick
Louis Maguire, Paterson
Frederick Watters, Plainfield
Cora L. Hartshorn, Short Hills
Bruce Andrews, Trenton
Vacationers, Zion

NEW YORK
Orshin Wiener, Arkville
Muttall, Briarcliff
H. Collord, Buffalo
David Mayeroff, Cohoes
Fred Lamva, E. White Plains
Gerald Herrick, Falconer
Mr. Caldwell, Hartsdale
H. Lang, Ithaca
Henry Hokonson & daughter, Jamestown
Carl Peterson, Jamestown
Robert C. Bailey, Jamestown
John Rossini, Lake Mahopac
Richard Hanser, Larchmont
Wilford Clark, Lawrence
Alfred Kaiser, Monsey
Nelson Feuer, Mount Vernon
Wilmer Daniels, New Rochelle
John Ferguson, Olean
Raymond N. Gupp, Rochester
Louis Plaksin, Rochester
Edith C. Beer, Saranac Inn
Eda L. Pragst, Schenectady
Shirley Kolan, Staten Island
Dan Dwyer, Syracuse
Mrs. J. Peifer, White Lake
Streisa Van Sciver, Woodstock

BRONX
Mrs. A. L. Berman
Martin Gabe
Blanche Grabowsky
Clifford H. Gross
Lillian M. Jackson
Ellen Julius
David Lippman
Irving Ornitz
A. Rosenblatt
Alice Stahl
Arthur A. Witkin

BROOKLYN
Anonymous
Ralph O. Baker
Ernest N. Barringer
Nat Baskin
Florence Berman
Marilyn Brooks
Martin Christiansen
Sol Coventhal
Lewis Elles, Jr.
Lillian Finkelstein
Dr. Simon Frucht
Irving Goldstein
Gloria Grumet
Dr. A. M. Hutchinson
Belle F. Kurzman
N. Lester
Jacob Lipshitz
Stanley Marx
Rose Nassof
Milada O'Brien
Alice Rusinby
F. Renzeth
Aaron Rosenzweig
Aaron Scmuller
Burton Schildkraut
Louis Schnitzer
Max Schwartz
Marjorie Segal
Florence A. Silver
Shelby
Dr. H. Spitz
Bessie Stein
S. Steinberg
Max D. Tannenbaum
Claire Tosher
Frank York

LONG ISLAND
Bernard Belfor
Aaron Dornbrand
Harold Feldman
F. Faires
Jack Felcher
Betty Brook Flowers
I. Goldberg
Dorothy R. Green
Lillian Hayden
Mrs. E. Hansen
Mrs. L. Harris
Arnold & Barbara Kirchheimer
Elizabeth A. Kiefer
Helen Lane
Barbara Marcowitz
Jack Mendelsohn
B. R. Parmett
Judith S. Pless
Al & Izzy Post
Sidney Ratner
Erna Spiegel
William B. Still
D. H. Stravahan
H. Weiser
Jeanne & O. K. Zipp

MANHATTAN
Anonymous—14
Amairco
Chas. H. Anderson
Rev. & Mrs. H. Attmore
Mrs. G. Baker
Marshall Barer
Frank Bartuska
Rita Bengis
Charles Bergeret
Max Berkowitz
Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Block
Jess Boltimore
Sol Brown
Leon A. Bryan
Mrs. F. R. C.
Edward Gamnitz
Bob Camp
Dr. George Dows Cannon
C. S. Church
Mitchell Cohen
Colored Citizen of Harlem
Evelyn H. Cramer
Frank Douglas
Forrest R. Duke
Ralph Fisher
Beatrice Fitzmaurice
Gladys C. Ford
Robert W. Freedman
S. W. Garlington
Mrs. Samuel R. Gerstein
Isabel Goldberg
Allan Goldman
Lucy Greene
William Greene
Alfred N. Greenberg
Shirley Grossman
Pauline K. Grenko
Milton Grubstein
Helen Hallinan
Odessa Hamilton
Mrs. E. G. Hammer
Arthur Garfield Hays
Bootoh Herndon
Jon Henry
Marion Horan
Beatrice Horvitz
Doris Hurst
Isaac Johnson
Hans Jorishoff
Baynard Kendrick
Irma Kertesz
Babette Kraus
Walter Kutner
Alexander S. Lewis
J. L.
P. Mann
Sarnia Marquand
Eleanor L. McGregor
J. McManus
Jane F. McMenamin
R. & R. Mindlin
Nelle Kelly Moran
William Nagel
Helene Nauleed
Alice C. Noll
Joanna D. Norris
Jeanne Nyilas
Raye Passman
Louise Phillips
John Philon
Paul Potter
Mrs. D. W. Reinken
Robert A. Rockhill
Billy Rose
Paula Rothschild
Eugene Sander
Raymond A. Sanders
The Sandpiper Press
Lillian Scheinert
Milvin I. Schifter
Dr. Martin Schreiber
Arnold Silberg
Clara Sims
Wm. Slepian
Esther Smith
Eugene C. Smith
Marjorie Spencer
I. F. Stone
Tony Stan
Hugh Stern
M. T.
Cecelia M. Turin
A. van Biema
Jettie van Gelder
Hilda Vaughn
Cornelius D. Vezin
B. D. Waldman
J. Weisberg
Ruth Weinberg
Dorothy Weisbrod
Jack C. Werner
Walter White
James L. Wick
Hal Williams
Madeleine Wormser
Joseph Zallo
Elli Zappert

Fri. 7-25-47

NORTH CAROLINA
Daniel S. Martin, Chapel Hill
Mrs. W. A. Honeycutt, Durham
Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Manlove, Durham
Anonymous, Hamlet
Abe Stadiem, Kinston
Scott Topping, Pantego
Anonymous, Rocky Mount
Albert L. Hagie, Whaley
P. B. Barnett, Wilmington
R. W. Farmer, Wilmington
Mrs. Paul Willis, Wilmington
George D. Adams, Wilson
L. L. Wall, Winston-Salem

OHIO
R. Donlevy, Akron
Carrie Welch, Cleveland
Art Wirth
Georgia Morgan, Dayton

PENNSYLVANIA
Hyman Cohn, Homestead
Mrs. Chalmer James, Johnstown
Martha C. Brittain, Muncy
Edward H. Mathews, New Hope
Loring Dowst, Philadelphia
Miss Rebecca P. Elliott, Philadelphia
Al Hine, Philadelphia
Blanche Hamer, Philadelphia
W. Kimmel, Philadelphia
Elaine Kowit, Philadelphia
Ada H. Latham, Philadelphia
Mr. & Mrs. Thos. Nagal, Philadelphia
Dr. S. Rosenbaum, Phila.
Albert Sullivan, Philadelphia
Mary Snyder, Waynesboro
Israel Wruble, Wilkes-Barre

RHODE ISLAND
Therese Wiesel, Edgewood
Grace Gallin, Kingston
Charlotte Springer, Kingston
Joseph Dymck, Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA
Gus Graydon, Columbia
Mrs. D. J. Mayes, Columbia
Gary Paschal, Columbia
F. M. Gifford, Greenville

TENNESSEE
Mrs. Brooks E. Cairns, Chattanooga
C. L. Waldrup, Watauga

TEXAS
J. A. Wilson, Fort Worth

VERMONT
G. Cramer, Gunenberg

VIRGINIA
Blaine L. Lucas, Fredericksburg
John You, Hopewell
Norma S. Kendler, Richmond

WASHINGTON
Douglas Allen, Olympia

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Anonymous—6
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred P. Brent
Mrs. I. R. Barnes
Miss M. L. Ferguson
M. Orfield
Paul Sarokin
Jesse D. Thomas
Jan Winter

WEST VIRGINIA
Clayton Montgomery, Morgantown

CANADA
A. Switzer, Calgary, Alta.

Kiwanis Club Still Can't Find Car for Negro

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Fri. 7-18-47

AHOSKIE, N. C., July 17.—The Kiwanis Club said today it couldn't yet find a new Cadillac to replace the one that Negro war veteran Harvey Jones won in its raffle but which the club refused to give him.

Automobile dealer Charles Jenkins said he had a tiny quota of Cadillacs and did not know when he would be able to fill the club's order. Fri. 7-18-47

Dr. Charles W. Armstrong of Salisbury, N. C., Kiwanis international president, said he did not think any disciplinary action would be taken against the local club, despite several demands by other Kiwanis groups for its expulsion.

Dr. Charles Townes, a prosperous Waverly, Va., physician, won the big green sedan on the second drawing after Jones had been ruled "ineligible" because he was a Negro.

From the Readers

Ahoskie, 1940

PM, N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your recent story about the gallant people of Ahoskie reminds me of the time I played there with Ben Bernie's band in 1940. After the dance, when we were all in our bus ready to make a dash for our Pullman car, the local Sheriff stepped aboard with a big bill from the local hotels for rooms they claimed we had reserved—more rooms than members of the band, and we had had our sleeper reservation for weeks. There was, naturally, no letter or wire to prove that any such hotel accommodations had been engaged—it was all supposed to have taken place by long-distance telephone. Thurs. 7-24-47

If the Sheriff who called on the Cadillac-winner the other night is the same guy who held office in 1940, he cannot have profited very much from Ben Bernie's remarks about what decent people will and will not stoop to.

We were stuck, though, and had to pay the shakedown, as we had to make a broadcast from New York the following day, and couldn't hang around citing the Bill of Rights to a local big-wig who had never heard of it.

Thurs. 7-24-47 BOYD BENNETT
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Harvey Jones Gets the Cash

The veteran said he planned to build a home with the money.

Jones Gets $3200 Instead of Car, Will Build House

PM New York, N.Y.
Fri. 7-25-47

By Associated Press

AHOSKIE, N. C.

Harvey Jones, 23-year-old Negro war veteran, was presented a $3200 check yesterday in place of an automobile the Ahoskie Kiwanis Club promised him after he had drawn a lucky number in a lottery of the club, but was denied the Cadillac prize on the ground Negroes were not eligible.

The Ahoskie club in a group and Charles W. Armstrong of Salisbury, International president, attended the ceremony at the farm home where Jones had been living since his discharge from the Navy.

Original plans to make the presentation as a surprise were changed. Jones was notified earlier in the day of what was in store for him. His 21-year-old wife holding their two-month-old baby, and his 75-year-old father, watched the ceremony.

Fri. 7-25-47

A Tradition Is Badly Treated

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

By RALPH McGILL
Editor, The Atlanta Constitution

In a way, you can feel a certain pity for the Kiwanis Club of Ahoskie, N. C.

It was engaged in an illegal enterprise, to wit, a lottery. The lottery was to raise money for a welfare fund and the prize money was a big green Cadillac.

Tickets were sewed down pretty thickly, in drugstores, grocery stores and any other place where a chance taker might appear with a loose dollar with which to take a chance.

The tickets plainly said, "You do not have to be present." Mon. 7-21-47

The tickets were all sold. The money was in hand. The big dance was on. A pretty girl, vocalist with the orchestra, was blind-folded and drew out the ticket.

So far all was merry as a wedding feast.

But who held the winning ticket? He was not present.

The search was made.

SHABBY

From then on the story becomes a shabby one. I don't think what subsequently happened would have happened anywhere else, in Mississippi or Georgia, even, where the record is not too good.

They found that a Negro tenant farmer, a veteran of the war, held the ticket. Other tickets had been sold to Negroes, since the club was out to sell as many tickets as possible. And—they wouldn't give him the car.

They took back his ticket and gave him his dollar, and asked all the others of his race who had bought tickets publicly offered for sale to come and get back the money the club was so eager to get.

It was just a shabby, unfair deal and you can feel a little sorry for the Kiwanians of Ahoskie, because they know in their hearts it was a shabby, unfair deal. The nation knows about them now, as having done a little and mean act. Before it is finished the Ahoskie Kiwanians will wish they had given the winner the car and filled it up with gas for him. They probably are very good people who now are sorry, but who will go on defending a mistake.

I imagine the Kiwanis international headquarters will feel like taking away the charter of the club. And there must be thousands of Kiwanians who will resent their club being advertised so adversely by men who were so thoughtless and so lacking in a sense of fairness to their own community.

EFFECT

In one sense, the effect of this is considerably worse than a lynching in its net result for the South. Mon. 7-21-47

Almost everywhere there is a realization that lynchings grow out of violence and are done by a lawless element.

But one may be sure that the Russians, the British, the French and all the peoples of the earth who hear radio and read newspapers will learn that the leaders of one community in the South, themselves engaged in lawlessness, were not good sports enough to let the winner of their lottery win on a legitimately purchased ticket, simply because he was a Negro. The Russians will make much hay with it and there isn't any answer.

They will learn, too, that he served in the Army of his country, and they will simply not be able to understand the action of the region that produced the act.

TRADITION

There can be no claim of violating traditions. The holder of the ticket didn't have to be present. It was so stated on the ticket itself. The winner was at home in bed when the Sheriff—and that was a bad touch, too, to take the Sheriff along—awakened him. The Sheriff, had he been doing his full duty, would have been locking up the lottery opertors. There wasn't any reason for the Sheriff except the guilty consciences of the lottery operators. The only tradition violated was the tradition of fair play.

NO EXCUSE

The South just hasn't got an excuse for this one. And there isn't one that can be dreamed up. Even the worst of the anti-Negro set won't go along with the Ahoskie people on this one.

Mr. Rupert Massey's statement, as head of the club, that "we've tried to be fair," is amusing, or would be, if it were not obvious he really is trying to sell himself on the idea that he was fair.

This is something the South itself can't explain or understand.

It will get an airing all over the world and the net result will be bad. It is so senseless and so unnecessary, in addition to being in bad taste and in poor sportsmanship.

The damyankees and the "outsiders" didn't have any part of this. This was something the South did all on its own.

It makes every fair-minded, honest person ashamed.

I wish Southerners would quit knocking themselves out and leaving the gate open for the critics to drive in.

We asked for this one—as we so often do. Mon. 7-21-47

(Editor's Note: Late Wednesday, hours after the writing of this column, the word came that acting under a stinging rebuke from Kiwanis International offices, the Ahoskie club had voted to give the poor tenant farmer veteran a car, but didn't know how it would get the money or the car. The damage was done by the original stupid decision.)

Outrageous Act

Editor Constitution: I have just finished reading an artiele in the July 17, issue of the Constitution in which a Negro war veteran, Harry Jones, won a Cadillac in an Ahoskie, N. C., Kiwanis Club lottery, but was refused the automobile because, it was explained, the drawing was for white folks only. Atlanta Constitution

I don't believe I can recall at the moment a word disgusting enough to express my feelings of such an outrageous act. Atl. Ga.

The vocalist of Carmen Cavellero's Orchestra is to be commended for refusing to draw a second number. Mon. 7-21-47

J. KNIGHT.
Thomaston.

(Editor's note: As Reader Knight probably know, the Ahoskie Club gave in to pressure and decided to buy Jones a Cadillac. But nothing can wholly right the wrong done by its original action.)

The Ahoskie Kiwgnians' Lily-White Auto Raffle

Norfolk Va. Sat. 7-26-47

ONLY one person connected with the Kiwanis Club raffle at Ahoskie, N. C., can take any pride in the proceedings. That person is Miss LESLIE LONG, vocalist with CARMEN CAVALLARO's orchestra, who drew the ticket that made HARVEY JONES, young war veteran, the winner until his racial identity was discovered.

When she was asked to make another drawing because a Negro was the winner the first time, she indignantly refused. CAVALLARO was not so courageous and substituted for her in the second lily-white drawing which made a Waverly, Va., white doctor the winner. Journal & Guide"

The high code of ethics common to members of the medical profession was rejected by this physician as applicable to the shabby and unsportsmanlike raffle. He indignantly brushed off all suggestions that he might refuse the prize of a $3,200 Cadillac sedan or, accepting it, transfer ownership to the man who was the qualified winner.

No credit accrues to the Ahoskie Kiwanians because they now propose to provide Mr. JONES with a second Cadillac. They were prodded by an aroused public resentment among men of good faith both North and South, and particularly by the president of Kiwanis International, who oddly enough is also a Carolinian. The Tar Heel state can assuage its shame somewhat in the knowledge of this fact. A real note of irony tinged the whole affair, held "for the benefit of the underprivileged." What people are more underprivileged, proscribed, and discriminated against than the people who claim racial kinship with the real winner of the Kiwanians' prize!

What was done in Ahoskie was unconscionable, indefensible, and downright stupid. Almost simultaneously with the Ahoskie fiasco, a white man in Louisville, Ky., won an automobile in a raffle conducted by a colored sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha—and got the prize. In addition, it was revealed on the weekend that in Arkansas a Negro drew the winning ticket in a white-sponsored lottery—and got the automobile. Sat. 7-26-47

These two strikingly different results from that in Ahoskie and the sharp indignation which followed exposure of the sorry mess down in North Carolina help balance the books of our so-called civilization. But it will be a long time before decent citizens everywhere will forget the original flim-flam against a man who served his country when it was at war, solely because he had a black skin.

Where "The Law" Come In

Journal and Guide

THE AHOSKIE (N. C.) episode brought into bold relief an important aspect of the southern race question that is seldom mentioned, although every Negro and every white person in the South knows that—despite all the laws on the books—it is the main device employed to deprive colored people of civil rights—indeed, of human rights. Norfolk Va.

The circumstance is where the police take over the realm of race relations.

When the Ahoskie Kiwanians found it necessary to inform HARVEY JONES that he could not have the car he won in the raffle, what happened? The county sheriff was called upon to do what an official or officials of the club itself should have done—and could have done—by merely calling HARVEY JONES in and explaining the situation to him. Sat. 7-26-47

Instead of doing that in an honest, dignified way the county sheriff was given that unpleasant duty. The purpose of giving the county sheriff this detail is plain. In his official capacity he is "the law," despite all the formal statutes on the books.

As far as most southern communities are concerned and a great many white southerners are concerned, that is the only use they have for a sheriff or a chief of police. His job is to use the power of his office, the big badge which he wears on his hat or chest, to terrify colored people.

As far as the colored people are concerned they have been made to believe that the sheriff or the chief of police, or any of their underlings, is "the law." Eighty-five percent of the southern white people intend this to be so—and it is so.

It is not pleasant to think of what might have happened to HARVEY JONES if he had not promptly and without question relinquished his claim to the car. If he had not made then and there from South to Mid-West. And this is Ahoskie episode, which was instigated the decision the Kiwanians wanted known and approved by some of the by the best people in Ahoskie. him to make—well, the sheriff was best white people of the South, despite there. Sat. 7-26-47

That circumstance is largely responsible for the constant trek of colored the indignation they displayed over the Ahoskie episode. That indignation people from the South to North and cover—the use of the sheriff in the

15 1947

North Carolina

Nation-Wide Protests Cause Veteran To Get Car Award

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

AHOSKIE N. C. — Bombarded with protests on a nation-wide scale over its failure to award a prize consisting of a $3,200 Cadillac automobile to a colored veteran of World War II who held the lucky number in a drawing "because it wasn't for colored people", the local Kiwanis club quickly reversed itself, and announced that the Negro would be awarded an identical car.

Spearheading the protests, the New York newspaper, PM, had announced a drive to collect $3,200 from its readers to buy a Cadillac for the veteran, Harvey Jones, 23-year-old tenant farmer, to replace the one he won in a raffle but never received. Sat. 7-26-47

EXPLUSION DEMANDED

James Case, president of the East Boston, Mass., Kiwanis Club had demanded explusion of the Ahoskie, N. C. club from the international organization because of its failure to honor the ticket of the Negro veteran which won the car in the Kiwanis charity benefit raffle.

Senator Hatch (D. N. M.) threatened to denounce the club's action in a Senate speech.

Alvin Klauer, chairman of the raffle committee of 15 Kiwanis clubs of New England called for an investigation of the incident to determine whether "the witholding of the car was un-American.

National reprecussions developed soon after Hertford County Sheriff Charles Parker on Sunday morning shortly after the drawings called at the home of Jones, a resident of this Northeastern North Carolina community, and advised him that he held the lucky number but the automobile "wasn't for colored people," and refunded him $1, purchase price of the ticket.

The Kiwanis Club president, Rupert Massey, confirmed Jones' winning ticket and blamed the mix-up on a misunderstanding of club members, who he said were instructed to sell the tickets only to white persons.

Massey said he knew that at least six Negroes had been sold chances and added that the club had advertised after the drawing that all Negroes who had chances would be eligible for refunds.

The car was won on a redrawing by Dr. Charles Townes, retired Waverly, Va., physician, who already owned a Cadillac.

From Salisbury, N. C., Charles W. Armstrong, president of Kiwanis International, announced Wednesday that the Ahoskie club would award a $3,200 Cadillac automobile to the veteran.

Armstrong said directors of the Ahoskie club, after a special meeting today, advised him they had decided to give Harvey Jones, 25-year-old veteran, a car identical with that raffled off in a charity benefit. Sat. 7-26-47

The directors released a statement through the Kiwanis president saying they were taking that action on his recommendation, and as "a gesture of good will to all people and without any request or demand by the Negro."

Earlier Armstrong said he had been bombarded with protests by telephone and telegram about the reported failure of the Ahoskie club to award the prize to Jones.

The Ahoskie Kiwanis president, Rupert Masseyfi blamed it all on a misunderstanding. He said club members were instructed to sell chances only to white persons.

JONES PREFERS CASH

Another problem presents itself now that Jones has been adjudged rightful winner of the automobile. That problem is the method the veteran will employ in getting the large machine to his small, backwoods home.

The Jones residence, in which the Cadillac winner lives with his wife and baby, adjoins a rough narrow lane which is about a quarter mile from the nearest highway. He admits that "a Cadillac is too big for the lane", and that, "it could not be driven up there."

He said that he would "take cash if possible" instead of the car. Unmindful of the national attention the incident attracted, Jones went about life as usual, indulging in his favorite past time of fishing.

"I WAS SO DARN MAD," DECLARES WHITE VOCALIST IN DISCUSSING AHOSKIE KIWANIS INCIDENT

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Daddy Was a Klansman But She Believes in Justice and Fair Play Sat. 8-2-47

REFUSED TO PULL ANOTHER LOTTERY TICKET

DETROIT — (ANP) — The angry defiance of southern race traditions at Ahoskie, N. C., on June 19 came from a beautiful young white girl whose family hated Negroes.

Carman Cavallero's 22-year-old vocalist, Miss Leslie Long, exploded with indignation when Rupert Massey, president of the Ahoskie Kiwanis chapter, told her that the ticket she had drawn was held by a colored boy and he was "ineligible" to receive the $3,200 Cadillac because he was a Negro. With a "so what" reply, she refused to draw a second time. Sat- 8-2-47

"It was just a little thing to do," she said here recently, "but I was so darn mad and so glad to be able to do it."

"You might say," she continued, "that it's one of those family things. I was born in Pittsburgh, but my father's folks were from Falmouth, Ky. I never knew them very well, but family records show that some of my ancestors were members of the Ku Klux Klan. I've always felt so ashamed of it—and wouldn't miss a chance to do what I could do to make up for it.

"I picked just one ticket. I'd say there were something like 32,000 of them in the basket. The president read out the name. Nobody claimed it. About a half-hour later he came back and asked me to draw another. He said the one I'd drawn was for a colored boy. Sat. 8-2-47

"'So what, I said.' 'He held the wining ticket, so the car is his.

"The president said he'd gone to the boy's home and offered him several hundred dollars to settle. But he said the boy just wanted his $1 back, and that's all.

"I asked him why I had to draw another ticket. He said it would look suspicious if I didn't, said it might cause trouble if it were found out that the winning ticket belonged to a colored man.

"I wouldn't do it. Carmen drew. But you must understand that Carmen was on the spot. He couldn't back out. He makes a southern tour every so often."

An announcement preceded the second drawing, Miss Long said, but "nothing was said about the colored boy. They tried to hush it up. Okla. City, Okla.

"I was so upset and mad later that I started to write a letter to Winchell. I thought people ought to know about it. But I tore it up. 'I was a shame for that boy to win the car and then not get it." Sat. 8-2-47

When Miss Long was informed that arrangements had been made for him to either get the car or get the money equivalent to the price for the car, she gasped with delight.

"That's swell," she said.

Vet Awarded Auto After Loud Protest

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Staff Correspondent)

AHOSKIE, N. C. — Two Negroes won new $3,200 automobiles last week in "white folks" lottery drawings—one after a storm of nationwide protests had swept this little town into the Nation's spotlight, and in Louisville, Ky., a white man won a new car in a "Negro" drawing . . . and got it.

Harvey Jones, local Negro, won a new Cadillac in mid-June but failed to secure it when the sheriff said the drawing was a "white folks" affair. Tom Graham, Negro blacksmith in Helena, Ark., won—and got—a new $3,200 auto at a drawing there. A white chemist in Louisville, Ky., won the drawing of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and was promptly awarded a new Chevrolet car.

The biggest wave of publicity this little town ever had focused the attention of the world upon it when the news broke on June 29 that local Kiwanians had refused to give 23-year-old Harvey Jones, Negro ex-GI, a new Cadillac which he had won, simply because he was a Negro and the drawing was a "white folks' affair." The drawing had taken place during the Kiwanis Festival, June 17-18-19.

PROTEST EDITORIAL

Reaction to the local situation was immediate. First, the story broke in a protest editorial in the Elizabeth City "Independent" on June 29. Editor G. W. Haskett termed the act as "rotten, ungentlemanly, unsportsmanlike, worthy of no praise." The Raliegh News and Observer came out with a two-column spread story on July 15, and wire services picked it up from there.

It was learned later that local Kiwanis members had requested Mayon Parker, managing editor of the Hertford County Herald, the local newspaper, "not to release the story to the State and national press." The Herald had complied with the request.

But the news leaked out that Miss Marjorie Long of Pittsburgh, Pa., vocalist with the Carmen Cavellero band, who drew the ticket number held by the Negro, had refused angrily to draw a second number after it was found that Jones was a Negro and was not to be given the car he had won.

Mr. Cavellero drew the second number, which awarded the Cadillac to a white doctor. Cavellero explained that he didn't know the circumstances, when interveiwed in Detroit later. Sat-7-26-47

LEAKS OUT

But once the news leaked out, withering criticism of the local Kiwanis group engulfed the town and Nation, and Kiwanis International President Charles W. Armstrong of Salisbury, N. C., ordered the local group to give Jones a Cadillac. The local club got busy and an order for a new $3,200

Louisville, Ky., was given the new $3,200 automobile. Sat. 7-26-47

Ted Woods, editor of the Helena World, said Saturday: "It's fortunate it didn't go to someone who didn't need it." The drawing there was all that was given the Helena Business and Professional

Men's Club, both white. Graham's good luck pleased his neighbors, both white and Negro.

Kiwanis Officials Sorry For Denying Auto To Negro

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 8-17-47

CHICAGO. — (ANP)—Two spokesmen for the Kiwanis club of Ahoskie, N. C., last week apologized here before a two-day meeting of the Kiwanis International's board of trustees for refusing to award a $3,200 Cadillac automobile to a Negro war veteran because of his race.

Although the apology was accepted, members of the trustee board adopted a resolution to ban further raffles by Kiwanis clubs at the next convention. The resolution recommended that by-laws be amended to prohibit "any Kiwanis club from sponsoring, holding, or participating in such activities" as awarding a "door prize," which consisted of an automobile in the Ahoskie case.

Also mentioned in the adopted resolution was the confession that "the Ahoskie club erred in failing to deliver the prize to the Negro who was the original winner," 25-year-old Harvey Jones. A $3,200 check was ceremoniously presented to Jones 27 days after the drawing, following adverse national publicity against the Ahoskie Kiwanis club.

The resolution said that "while the board of trustees of the Kiwanis International deplores and disapproves the conduct of the Ahoskie club in violating Kiwanis policy, we now accept its apology and promise of future conformance, and consider the matter closed."

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Spokesmen for the 68 Ahoskie Kiwanis club members were Noah Garett, Ahoskie merchant, and John Jenkins, Ahoskie lawyer, both members of the club.

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh

IN THE SPOTLIGHT—Drawings for new automobiles captured the nation's fancy last week with eventful happenings taking the headlines with a bang. Left: Mrs. Carolyn S. Blanton and Mrs. Elizabeth Collins (left to right), watch white winner Charles Wabnitz put the license plate on the new car he won in a "Negro" drawing in Louisville, Ky., with a 25-cent ticket. Center: 'Twas a different story in Ahoskie, N. C., where the Kiwanis Club, whose emblem juts out like a sore thumb, at first refused to give Harvey Jones, a Negro, a Cadillac, which he won in the "white folks" drawing. Public sentiment aroused to a fever pitch, forced an about-face, and Jones (shown at right with his wife and son), was awarded a Cadillac after a furore.

Sat-7-26-47

LASHED BIAS—This lovely young Pittsburgh (Pa.) singer, Miss Marjorie Long, refused to join ranks with bias in the now-famous Ahoskie (N. C.) "Cadillac" case by drawing a second ticket after a Negro had won on her drawing in a lottery.

50 Arrested for Beach 'Trespass'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Fined $5.90 Apiece
Sat. 9-6-47
After Mass Roundup

WILMINGTON, N.C.—Arrest of 50 persons and the levying of $5.90 fines each on charges of trespassing at lily-white Carolina Beach, Aug. 24, was charged here last week by T. C. Jervey, editor of the Wilmington Journal.

Mr. Jervey, who said that some of the persons taken into custody had come from as far away as Washington, stated that the group arrested was trying to reach Seabreeze Beach, used by colored persons, but had inadvertently taken the wrong road.

It was after about 50 persons had driven their cars onto posted property that Carolina Beach police instructed the travelers to follow them to the office of the resort Justice of Peace, R. G. Barr Sr., where the fines were imposed, Jervey said.

No Trial Given Travelers

When the fines were being assessed, it was disclosed, Sam Smith, an employee of the Wilmington American Legion Post No. 10, asked for and received a receipt for the $5.90 he paid to Barr's office.

Sat. 9-6-47

The receipt, according to Jervey, read that Smith had "plead guilty" to the charge of trespassing. So many persons were crowded into Barr's office, Smith related, that the office had to be emptied several times.

The penalized visitors, Jervey said, were part of a crowd who started out for Seabreeze Beach because in his paper he had publicized the fact that access to the ocean front had been given by a local white realtor, who had consented to let colored persons travel over his property.

Among those who were "trespassing" were Sam Smith, Samuel Jones, Brooklyn Homes; Norman Ford and family, 616 Wooster St.; and John Moore, 619 Campbell St.

PITFALL

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

When practicing censorship the Post Office Department is not as likely to make a fool of itself as the army.

The latest involves a St. Louis newspaper that defied the local postmaster and carried stories about the North Carolina Negro who won a car in a lottery but was refused the prize on account of color.

Sun. 9-14-47

Straight reporting of the results of lotteries is, of course, a violation of the law and the St. Louis postmaster had a standing directive that offending papers should lose their mailing privileges.

But the St. Louis postmaster lacked the gumption to discern that the North Carolina story was a purely incidental, or technical reporting of a lottery—that the story was actually one of a national protest against the contemptible treatment of the Negro winner.

The Advertiser

The newspaper stood its ground and the case was appealed to Washington. The local ruling was reversed, but the striking fact is that the case had to be taken on high to Postmaster Hannegan for decision.

"The opinion previously given you is reversed," wrote the Post Office Department. "It is my opinion that notwithstanding incidental reporting of a lottery, the publication is mailable."

Montgomery, Ala.

It is just another in an unending number of examples to show the pitfalls of censorship. The wisest of men can make fools of themselves with it.

Sun. 9-14-47

JOBS IN BANKS

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Pickets and Protests, in Tested Manner, Bring Jobs From Cleveland Bank

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

10-4-47

Pittsburgh Courier

COLORED AMERICANS will soon receive employment from a branch of the Cleveland Trust Company. Because more than 90 per cent of the bank's patronage is colored, and because the institution is located in the heart of a colored community, pressure groups have made the power and justice of their demands felt.

Mr. Bibb

Colored people will receive employment in clerical positions "immediately," according to George Gund, president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

This recognition of the rights of minorities comes after a vigorous and unrelenting crusade and campaign waged by the "Future Outlook League" of Cleveland.

• •

THE LEAGUE resorted to the use of pickets in front of the bank's premises only after appeals for jobs and positions failed to arouse positive action.

The legality of a peaceful picket against job discrimination has been already decided upon and passed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Atty. Belford Lawson of Washington presented the issue to the High Court when Washington traders sought to enjoin colored pickets.

The Court said in substance that the subject is covered by the Wagner Act and that citizens may lawfully picket against economic discrimination.

More than fifteen years ago the ecomonic soundness of the "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Cannot Work" theory was put to thorough test in Chicago.

• • •

IN CHICAGO it was demonstrated that just, honorable agitation and peaceful pressure, in the form of picketing, against job discrimination and exploitation, could and did bring results. Today, almost every business institution operating in Chicago's colored community employs colored people. And they are not employed in flunky roles entirely. Clerks, managers, bookkeepers and cashiers have gained positions and made good. Colored butchers work in almost all of the markets. They broke down the objections of labor racketeers by forming their own unions.

10-4-47

The Chicago experiment has not only brought millions of dollars into the coffers of colored people, but opportunities have been afforded for the understanding and appreciation of modern business methods.

Wary critics of "Job Fights" fear reprisals. But so far there have been no reprisals against colored people working outside of colored communities. To the contrary, new openings have been made and countless, fair-minded white people have added their approval to the idea of fighting for jobs.

The Cleveland campaign will reach far in challenging the miserable practice and policy of big business in America.

Pgh, Sat 10-4-47

COLORED CITIZENS have billions of dollars lying dormant, drawing puny interest, in the coffers and vaults of big banks. The doors have been insolently and arrogantly shut in the face of the colored job seeker. Likewise business men of dark skin face a stone wall when they seek to float loans or utilize the normal services of banking institutions.

10-4-47

Colored Americans are systematically shut out of big business and the result can readily be observed in the sordid, economic status of our minority group. The "Future Outlook League" in deeds deserves its name. It is taking a fling into the future, and maybe its unprecedented action will stimulate and inspire efforts elsewhere to gain a fair share of economic representation in consonance with the buying power of colored America.

There is strength in buying power. Therein lies one of the best channels for full emancipation. The white man has wholesome respect for the power and value of the dollar.

10-4-47

IF THERE is any vulnerable spot in the white man's economic system in America, it is his pocketbooks. The white man's Achilles heel is his pocketbook. Hit him there and listen to him holler.

Wherever possible, colored Americans should marshal and direct their dollars where benefits, jobs and respect will follow.

Cleveland citizens are wedging in the right direction.

$50,000 Bias Suit Filed By John Walker

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 9-13-47

NEW YORK—John Walker, well known Louisville, Ky., businessman, brought suit for $50,000 last week against Sky Chef Restaurants, Inc., after he was refused service in the Greater Cincinnati Airport.

Walker was en route from Louisville to New York and had gone to Cincinnati to pick up the East-bound Constellation which stops there in the airport's only restaurant, the Sky Chef. He requested breakfast and a waitress gave him a menu. In a few minutes the woman manager of the eating place told him she was sorry but they did not serve Negroes. When he reminded her that he was an interstate passenger entitled to all rights, she told him she sympathized but it was company policy.

Sat 9-13-47

When two Negro employes refused to testify for him, Walker asked a white customer who stated that he would bear witness for him. The white customer also told the manager he didn't understand the Sky Chef stand as he had eaten the morning before across the table from a Negro in the New Orleans air terminal restaurant.

An airport passenger agent informed of the situation then appeared and asked Walker to have breakfast served in his office. Walker refused as he considered the proposal a weak compromise.

Before he left Cincinnati, the Louisville Juke-box concessionaire telephoned his attorney in Louisville and instructed him to bring suit at once.

15 1947

OHIO

Free Park Guard In Civil Rights Action In Ohio

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-28-47

CLEVELAND — (ANP) — The first defeat in the struggle to end discriminatory practices at one of the city's amusement parks, Euclid beach, came last Tuesday when a park guard was acquitted of the charge of barring a Negro couple from the dance floor last September.

The verdict in one of the first criminal actions filed under the Ohio state civil rights law was returned after more than an hour's deliberation by the jury, on which there was one Negro woman, and came as a surprise to many of the observers of the trial.

Defendant was Alexander R. Campbell, 200-pound park "lieutenant" charged with forcibly barring Miss Juanita Morrow and Wilk S. Peters from the park dance floor when they attempted to enter the hall in company with two white couples. Five witnesses, all members of the evicted group, testified that Campbell had told them that mixed couples were not permitted to dance, and that he defined mixed couples as "Negro couples dancing on the same floor with whites." Two of the witnesses testified that Campbell forcibly led Miss Morrow from the dance floor by placing his hand on her arm and pushing her. Fri. 3-28-47

Acquit Ohio Cop Who Violated Negroes' Rights

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 3-22-47

Special to the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Despite admission that the state equal rights law was violated, Alexander R. Campbell, a Euclid Beach Park police lieutenant was acquitted of violating Negro patrons' civil rights at the park's dance hall.

After an hour's consideration, the jury declared it could not agree and upon being directed to continue deliberations, acquitted Campbell.

Campbell testified he told three couples, two white and one Negro, that mixed couples are not allowed on the dance floor.

It was out of this policy of park discrimination that a broad united front organization was formed last fall, which led a successful campaign, culminating recently in the adoption of an ordinance by Cleveland's City Council providing for revocation of park licenses in case of discrimination. 3-22-47

Addressing the delegates George Gurnsey, assistant national educational director of the C.I.O., said: "The national C.I.O. will fight this case to a finish. We will take legal action against the hotel and we will not rest until Neil House lives up to Ohio's civil-rights law."

After 6 hours—from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—the delegates adopted a resolution "to go somewhere else for breakfast" and left the coffee shop.

The Open Door

Phillis Wheatley Association's Executive Secretary regrets the incident of the Euclid Beach of which we have kept quiet but never-the-less have given serious and deep thought. As a girl and in company with others of my race, I frequently visited Euclid Beach for my amusement on Sunday. We had no trouble with authorities of Euclid Beach and they had no trouble with us. While the Executive Secretary does not condone the attitude of the officers of Euclid Beach in their treatment of my people, yet it would be a great thing if we could feel that all of our people who visit Euclid Beach knew how to conduct and behave themselves. The decent people of Cleveland should not be censored for this episode as badly as it was handled.

The first World War is responsible for bringing Negroes up from the South in large numbers, herded them in a segregated section of Cleveland with no decent amusement places and very poor housing facilities. The Second World War provided another opportunity for an even greater number of Negroes to be brought from the South; this time there were less housing facilities and less decent amusement places to take care of their social needs and home life. As far as we know there is only one group of Negro men who have tried to meet some of the social needs. They operate on a small scale: bowling, baseball and similar activities. The social agencies do not have the facilities to do the proper job of education let alone provide for adequate recreation. If it is true that large profits were made as a results of both wars, it will be a helpful gesture that some of these agencies be given adequate facilities for taking care of these increased demands by an increased population. We need to do this for the people who are causing much of this social embarrassment, who are largely from the rural South where few opportunities for education have been provided.

3-27

Union Delegates Sue Ohio Hotel

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(NNPA)—Damages of $1000 each was asked by four members of the CIO in suits filed in common pleas court, May 19, against the Hilton Hotels Corporation, operators of the Neil House. Sat. 5-31-47

They allege that they were "publicly shamed and humiliated" when refused service in the hotel dining room last March 14, during a CIO convention here.

The plaintiffs are Boyd L. Wilson and Mary E. Davis, both of Pittsburgh; Philip Weightman of Chicago, and Dollie Lowther of New York.

The resolution called upon the National CIO to affirm its "unequivocal support of non-discriminatory policy by immediately bringing a legal suit on the issue," urged the Ohio State and Columbus CIO counsels to withdraw immediately their patronage of the hotel and commending its past activity in fighting discrimination, emphasized the need for them to renew their efforts in cooperation with other community groups in fighting the issue.

It called upon all members of the CIO to take note of this "issue" as an indication for the need of intensifying their activity in their own communities and urged that the National CIO go all out in giving the incident national publicity.

TEST CASE Sat. 3-29-47

Soon after the first incident was reported when George W. Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and Howard Warren, South Bend., Ind., two

Negroes Denied Food

CIO Attacks Bias In Columbus Hotel

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 3-22-47

By ALBERT DUNMORE and JOHNNIE JOHNSON
(Courier's Ohio Bureau)

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Cheered on by Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas of California, 150 delegates to the National CIO Educational Conference stood firm against the discriminatory practices of the Neil House, located directly across the street from the Capitol Building.

Action was taken after waitresses in a coffee shop, located in the hotel, refused to serve colored delegates attending the four-day meeting of the conference.

Asembling for breakfast at 7:30 A. M. Sunday, the delegates refused to leave, and many regular hotel patrons, when informed of the discrimination, turned about and left the restaurant. They remained in the room until 6 o'clock Sunday evening when assured that no more business could be conducted for the remainder of the evening and went to another restaurant to have their meal.

Mrs. Douglas, in addressing the conference at a banquet Saturday evening, told the group if nothing was done about discrimination in the hotel, they (the CIO) had only themselves to blame. On Sunday morning she joined the group in the dining room and when forced to leave to catch a plane, she said, "It breaks my heart to leave this restaurant, I wish you all the success in breaking down barriers here."

Action of the conference followed reports of refusal to serve two Negro delegates Thursday evening in the Neil House Tavern or Coffee Shop, as it is sometimes known. When questioned, Robert Pennebaker, assistant manager of the hotel, stated that any waitress who refused to serve guests would be dismissed, but on Sunday morning with the restaurant filled, all the waitresses walked off the floor and were observed by a Courier reporter eating in the kitchen sometime later. Sat. 3-22-47

SERVED ELSEWHERE

The pattern of segregation in the Neil House was not understandable since the Negro delegates were served without incident in the Victory Room, the hotel's main dining room, and the cocktail lounge, throughout the conference.

These two rooms were closed as is customary on Sunday. Some of the actions of the hotel management bordered on the ridiculous since on Sunday morning the doors of the Tavern were locked while guests were in the room during regular operating hours. A CIO representative contacted the Columbus Fire Marshal who ordered the doors unlocked since such action was a violation of the State Fire Code. But as soon as the fire marshal left the scene, all of the doors but one were locked again.

Some criticism was directed toward the persons in charge of arrangements for the conference, since it is purported CIO national policy, in arrangement of conferences, insists there should be no discrimination in any form shown. It was explained that such agreement had been made in arranging management, new owners of the the conference when the hotel was Neil House. It has been known by under the DeWitt management. But persons in Columbus that the Neil the hotel had recently changed House has continued practices of ownership, and no such agreement segregation even before the change had been made with the Hilton of management in direct violation of the Ohio Civil Rights Code.

PASSES RESOLUTION

The conference sponsored by the National CIO Department of Education and Research passed a resolution calling the incident a six-point plan of action to follow in home communi-

C.I.O. 'Strike' Protests Refusal To Serve Negroes At Hotel

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Mar 18 1947

Columbus, Ohio, March 16 (U.P.) —Delegates and speakers to the National Education Conference of the C.I.O., including Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, staged a 6-hour "sit-in" strike today in a hotel coffee shop because waitresses refused to serve Negro delegates.

Representative Douglas (D., Cal.) couldn't stay to see the strike through because she had to catch a train for Washington, but she cheered the strikers filling the restaurant in the chain-operated Neil House with the words:

"It breaks my heart to have to leave this hotel. I wish you all the success in the world in breaking down the barriers of discrimination." Mon. 3-17-47

The conference started an impromptu session in the coffee shop this morning when waitresses walked off the floor rather than serve four Negro men and women delegates. Officials of the convention had expected the action since, they said, Negro delegates had been "ignored" by waitresses on Thursday and Friday.

Delegates then poured in and took over the room, speeches were made, and a resolution demanding that the C.I.O. file legal action against the hotel was passed. As the speeches went on delegates left the room in twos and threes, bought coffee and doughnuts at a near-by drugstore and brought them back to eat in the coffee shop.

Robert Penebaker, assistant manager of the hotel, said hostesses employed in the hotel had seated the Negro delegates, but the waitresses had refused to serve them. He said he went to their dressing room, but failed to convince them they ought to return to work. Mon. 3-17-47

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 3-22-47

Sitting But Not Eating—

A new kind of strike struck Columbus, Ohio, Sunday. It was a "sit-in" strike, staged by delegates to the CIO's National Educational Conference, held in the Neil House (bottom) of the Hilton Hotel chain. Part of the crowd which sat in and refused to buy—unless their Negro companions were served, is shown at top, after white waitresses had refused to serve the Negro delegates. Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas (inset), Dem., of Calif., cheered the strikers on.

Negro delegates, were denied services, the entire conference was informed, and a test cast set up under the Ohio Civil Rights Statutes was arranged to press the issue.

Four Negro delegates, Philip Weightman, vice president of the United Packing House Workers; Dollie Lowther, education director of the Loundry Workers' division of the Laundry Workers; Boyd Wilson and Mary Davis of the United Steel Workers went to the Coffee Shop of the Neil House and were seated.

Witnessed by seventeen people, many natives of Columbus, the delegates remained for one hour and fifteen minutes without receiving service. At a full session of the conference debating the resolution, George L. P. Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Kermit Eby, director of the CIO Department of Research and Education; Jack Kroll, PAC director and head of the Ohio CIO Council, and Eugene Cotton, Assistant General Counsel of CIO, pledged the full support of the National CIO in presing the legal suits.

George Suernsey, assistant director of Education of CIO, in commenting on the situation stated that before the conference was scheduled, the CIO was given complete assurance that a policy of non-discrimination would exist at the Neil House. "This is a problem that we have faced many times before in planning our conferences. Several other sites for this conference were ruled out because of their discriminatory policy. The practice of refusing to serve Negro delegates at the Neil House was unknown to us. We are determined to push for a complete elimination of this completely undemocratic practice and all further conferences will have even more strict agreements that a policy of non-discrimination will prevail."

CIO Sues Hotel After Waiting 8 Hours For Meal

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-22-47

COLUMBUS, O. — Neil House here called forth the active ire of the CIO last Saturday and became defendant in a suit charging violation of civil rights when 150 union delegates, including several Negro trade unionists, waited 8½ hours for breakfast.

The 150 delegates to the union's education conference, began their wait for breakfast service at 7:30 a.m. At 4 p.m. they went elsewhere to eat but filed suit against the hotel. The Neil alleged that their seven white waitresses had struck when Negroes entered the dining room.

Sat. 3-22-47

The CIO conference closed with a discussion of "discrimination," for which, said George L. P. Weaver, director of the CIO committee to abolish bias, the hotel had furnished an on-the-spot laboratory example.

Columbus Hotel Sued For Jim Crow Of CIO Delegates

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-7-47

COLUMBUS, O. — (NNPA) — Damages of $1,000 each was asked by four colored members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in suits filed in common pleas court last Monday against the Hilton Hotels Corporation, operators of the Neil House.

They allege that they were "publicly shamed and humiliated" when refused service in the hotel dining room March 14 during a CIO convention here.

The plaintiffs are Boyd L. Wilson of Pittsburgh; Phillip Weightman of Chicago; Dollie Lawther, New York, and Mary E. Davis, Pittsburgh. Sat. 6-7-47

Churchmen Preach Tolerance, Operate Jim Crow Golf Course

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND — Brotherhood in church is something apart from brotherhood on the golf course for white Methodists of Michigan.

Atty. Chester Gillesepie experienced that during a visit when he attempted to play golf at the Epworth Heights course. Investigation led him to protest to the Michigan Council of Churches and Christian Education of Lansing, Michigan. 2-8-47

A letter from Miss Birdie Lawrence, secretary to the council's director of race relations, held that **the Epworth Heights resort is owned by "a private association rather than the Methodist church. By its own constitution the association must have a majority of Methodsit members,"** Miss Lawrence said. "Further, all applicants for membership must be approved by at least two members; no one known to drink is accepted.

Constitution Non-biased Sat.

"So far as I can learn there is nothing in their constitution which refers in any way to color discrimination," she asserted. "Its members include some who come from the South. The use of the golf course is limited to members and their guests." 2-9-47

"I found out about this golf course when I saw its advertisement in Michigan publications for tourists, inviting the general public to play," Attorney Gillespie said. "I believe the advertisement stated the fees charged for playing, but I am certain that I saw signs on the walls of the offices of the golf course wherein was stated the fees charged."

"Since the Methodist church as a whole has declared itself in no uncertain terms on the matter of racial discrimination, it is unfortunate that all of its members do not fully live up to the social creed of their church in their practices," Miss Lawrence wrote Atty. Gillespie. "It is to be regretted that anyone used 'color' as a reason for refusal when they might have used some other more accurately."

15 1947 Oregon

Portland Restaurants Refuse Miss Brice Service

PORTLAND, ORE. -(ANP)-Miss Carol Brice, noted contralto, and her two brothers, Jonathan, her accompanist, and Eugene, a singer with De Paur's infantry chorus, were refused service a two well-known restaurants hre Saturday evening. Miss Brice was in Portland by invitation to sing with the Portland Symphony orchestra Sunday afternoon. Her brother, Eugene, was scheduled to appear with the De Paur chorus in the public auditorium Saturday night.

The three artists left their hotel to dine out because Eugene wanted to eat well in advance of the concert. The hotel dining room was not open at this early hour. After two refusals, they returned to their hotel to await the dinner hour there. The restaurants refused service, said Miss Brice, with the excuse: "our customers would object if we served colored people." When the matter came to the attention of the hotel manager, he arranged to serve them ahead of the regular hour.

STORM OF PROTEST

News of the refusal created a storm of protests from various organizations. Mrs. Hilmar Grondahl, president of the League of Women voters, declared, "We believe it is a blot on our city's reputation when American citizens of decent behavior are denied service in public eating places.

"The excuse that service to these three would offend other customers is hardly a valid reason to offer in a democracy. Opposed to those who might take offense are countless Americans who give more than lip service to principles of democracy and who will, if informed, avoid patranizing restaurants guilty of such discrimination."

TRADITION CITED

Dr. Will C. Davis, chairman of the civil rights committee of Americans for Democratic action, said "Oregon has had a long tradition of liberalism and Portland citizens heard of such an incident with shame. The humiliation which these people have suffered emphasizes the need of a state civil rights bill.

Edwin C. Berry, secretary of the Portland Urban league, said, "Most of the people of Portland are not bigots, but a lot of businessmen think they are." He pointed out that the same incident might have happened in any one of at least 100 restaurants in Portland, and added that it would be "unusual" if anything else happened, althought a few make no objection to serving Negroes.

Carol Brice, Two Brothers Denied Food in Portland

Incidents Bring Storm of Protests From Various Organizations; Hotel Serves Them

PORTLAND, Ore. (ANP) — Carol Brice, contralto, and her two brothers. Jonathan, her accompanist, and Eugene, a singer with DePaur's infantry chorus. were refused service at two restaurants here Saturday evening.

Miss Brice was in Portland by invitation to sing with the Portland Symphony Orchestra Sunday afternoon. Her brother, Eugene, was scheduled to appear with the De Paur chorus in the public auditorium Saturday night.

The three artists left their hotel to dine out because the hotel dining room was not open at this early hour. After two refusals, they returned to their hotel to await the dinner hour there.

Hotel Comes to Aid

The restaurants refused service, said Miss Brice, with the excuse: "our customers would object if we serve colored people." When the matter came to the attention of the hotel manager, he arranged to serve them ahead of the regular dinner hour.

News of the refusal created a storm of protests from various organizations. Mrs. Hilmar Grondahl, president of the League of Women voters, declared, "We believe it is a blot on our city's reputation when American citizens of decent behavior are denied service in public eating places."

15 1947 Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Jim Crow Hits Mixed Band Trio

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender

By SAM LATHAM

WASHINGTON, Pa.—When Ivan Green's interracial dance orchestra made its debut here last week at the Armory following one of the season's livliest high school football games, small-town Jim Crow slapped a trio of the ban's members and brought instant suit against the drug store which refused to serve them.

11-8-47

A suit is being prepared against R. E. Krause, owner of Krause Drug Store at Main and Maiden streets, by Paul D. Carmichael, prominent local attorney, representing Miss Alfreda Porter, Mrs. Valena Minor Lane, and Alfred Green, father and business manager of the youthful band leader. Attorney Carmichael will charge violation of Pennsylvania's civil liberty law.

Sat.

Flatly Refused Cokes

The three who entered the drugstore and requested Coca-Cola and water while standing at the fountain were told flatly "We have no cokes — we have nothing!" The group did not realize that this constituted a denial of service until subsequent white patrons entered the drug store and were served phosphates, sodas, Coca-Colas and other fountain specialties.

11-8-47

Greene left the group and sent three of the white band members in to request a similar service as a separate group. Carl Lavano and Andrew Andrews of 10904 Kinsman ave. and Al Farace of 3321 E. 121st st. of Cleveland approached the fountain, requested drinks and the soda jerk immediately began preparing them.

At this point Mrs. Lane repeated her order and was told "We do not have any cokes!" although the boy was actually in the process of mixing what she had requested. She asked if he were refusing to serve her group because they were Negroes and he replied simply that he had nothing. At this point Farace volunteered to let Mrs. Lane have his order, and the soda jerk stammered that he could not comply with this arrangement.

Manager Doesn't Appear

Mrs. Lane sent for the manager but instead of the manager's returning the soda jerk came back stating that the fountain was closed. He turned out the lights and refused to serve anyone, leaving the cokes begun for the latter trio unfinished on the founter.

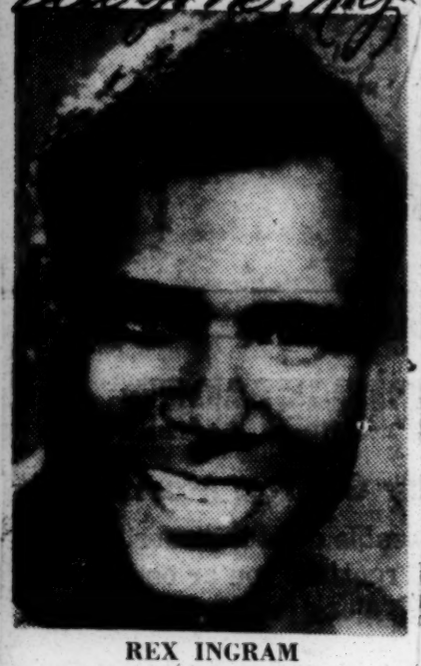
Immediate legal counsel was sought. William N. Butler, who is the only Negro lawyer in the community and who is now retired, said that while there exists a Pennsylvania civil liberty law it is not enforced in Washington. He recommended the engagement of Attorney Carmichael.

One of the sponsors of the dance, Harry Richards, said Negroes were not common in that particular neighborhood and that while service was usually given to the few that wandered in it was done in a contemptous manner.

The plaintiffs in spite of planned road schedules will appear in court when the suit is docketed.

Negro Star Has Philly Tavern Boss Arrested

Daily Worker
Fri 3-7-47
Newspaper, City



REX INGRAM
Makes Jimcrow Expensive

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 (UP).—A midcity tavern manager and his bartender were held in $2,500 bail each for court last night on charges of refusing to serve a party of persons which included Rex Ingram, Negro stage and screen star.

Fri 3-7-47

The manager, George H. Hudson, and the bartender, James Ferguson, did not testify at the hearing before Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, a Negro.

Ingram, who played the "Lawd" in **Green Pastures**, is now appearing here with an all-Negro cast in **Anna Lucasta**. He testified that after he joined his white wife, Rose, at a table in the tavern last Jan. 31, they were denied further service.

"You've had enough," Ingram quoted Hudson.

Others in the party who signed warrants charging violation of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Law were several members of the **Anna Lucasta** cast and a white couple.

FTA Convention Raps NLRB For Anti-CIO Bias

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The National Labor Relations Board was charged with increased hostility to the CIO and partiality to employers and their agents masquerading as unions. The charge was made at today's session of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers National Convention.

Thurs. 1-16-47

NLRB rulings against the FTA and for what the union called the "employer-dominated AFL teamsters" in the 1945 and 1946 California cannery elections were cited.

These facts, which have been recognized publicly by the national CIO, and protested by President Philip Muray and by FTA, show that the members of the NLRB have little regard for their oath of office and the act they swore to uphold."

The convention demanded the NLRB live up to its oath to administer the National Labor Relations Act without prejudice.

Union officials pledged an undiminished fight with the help of the CIO to free 60,000 cannery workers from AFL-company union bondage."

FIGHT HOTEL JIMCROW

The 180 delegates, representing 102,000 members from the deep South to Alaska, and all colors and language groups, took strong action today against Jimcrow in local hotels and restaurants. The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, which was under fire last fall for Jimcrowing the intercollegiate track meet, will be picketed.

White union members, whom the hotel accepted while throwing out Negroes and Filipinos after one night, are all leaving there tonight. In addition, the Governor and the Mayor have been asked to enforce the State's equal rights law. Mrs. Sadie Alexander, a local member of President Truman's national anti-discrimination committee, is being asked to intercede.

Thurs 1-16-47

Twelve speakers took the floor to discuss the need for a more determined fight for equal wages and rights for women in the food and tobacco industry and in the union. Another discussion centered around the 10th anniversary which the union is now celebrating.

Speakers included Owen Whitfield from Missouri, who pointed out that he was the first Negro vice-president in the union and President Donald Henderson who pledged a renewed fight in behalf of the farm workers and sharecroppers in the deep South.

BACK DOOR—Two patrol boys from Altoona, Pa., George Taylor, 13, 1913 Twelfth Ave., and Darchia Morton, 12, 1909 Fifteenth Ave., were barred from the dining room of Scholl's Cafeteria, 1032 Conn. Ave., N.W., during their two-day stay for the 11th Annual School Boy Patrol. Forced to have their meals in the kitchen, the boys are shown entering the cafeteria from the rear while their 300 school mates, all white, were admitted through the main entrance on Conn. Ave.

Memo Philly Fans: Same Hotel That Bars Jackie Jimcrowed NYU in '46 Too

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Mon. 5-12-47

By Bill Mardo

Jackie Robinson isn't the first Negro athlete to be Jimcrowed out of Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Hotel. At the annual Penn Relays last year, the same hotel refused to house NYU's mixed track team which included the nationally famous Negro miler and war vet, Frank Dixon.

NYU had reserved rooms last April, but when its squad of 15 runners arrived, the Ben Franklin Hotel arrogantly refused to

JACKIE ROBINSON

take in the Negro members of the team. Coach Emil Von Elling tried

FRANK DIXON

Daily Worker

The progressive interracial organizations of Philadelphia were to obtain rooms for the entire team elsewhere, but the housing shortage proved a cropper. Finally 10 of the runners, Negro and white, were housed at the Penn dormitories—while five white NYU runners reluctantly stayed on at the Ben Franklin.

So this is the foul history of a hotel which today continues to defy the democratic traditions of the city which seated the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This is the hotel which Jimcrowed a nationally known college team—and which now refuses to put up a varsity member of the Brooklyn Dodgers—and former Army lieutenant.

up in arms when the Ben Franklin pulled its first stunt last year. And the same wave of resentment and shame is being felt in that city toward the only hotel on the major league circuit, aside from he Case Hotel in St. Louis, which refuses to find room for a great American athlete.

5-12-47

There's every indication that the democratic fans of Philly will press for strong prosecution against the management of the Ben Franklin Hotel—demanding the end of their Jimcrow policy or investigation of the Hotel's discrimination under the State's Equal Rights Bill.

Jimcrow Lakes Ducking in York Pool

Daily Worker Sat. 8/2/47

New York, N.Y.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 1.—Jimcrow at the municipal swimming pool here has been defeated as the result of a fight made by the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

The City Council voted July 18 against barring Negroes from the Municipal Swimming Pool after a session with representaties of the York branch NAACP. The NAACP was represented by Counsel Attorney Judson E. Ruch.

It had been the policy of the York Municipal Swimming Pool to discriminate against Negroes. On July 13 two Negro youths asked to be admitted and were denied.

On reporting their case to the president of the local branch, Rev. Frank A. Reed, a committee from the executive board was formed and the case presented to the director of parks and playgrounds. Sat 8/2/47

He acknowledged issuing the order, but, when confronted with the fact that the matter would not rest there but would be referred to the NAACP legal counsel he disavowed full responsibility for the act, claiming the responsibility rests with the whole council. Sat. 8/2/47

The committee, the two young men involved, and attorney Judson Ruch appeared before the City Council. The case was discussed and the NAACP attorney specifically pointed out that the denial of admittance to the city pool was a violation of the Pennsylvania civil right law. Sat 8/2/47

At a following meeting the council issed the following public statement: "In a caucus this morning of the City Council it was unanimously agreed that the law of Pennsylvania strictly provides for the public admission of any person to any public place, and that includes the recreational facilities of the City of York."

Pa. Equal Rights Law Flouted as Jury Frees Two Violators

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

YORK, Pa. — Despite the fact that Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Law makes it illegal to deny accommodation to a person because of race, the August grand jury here recently refused to indict a restaurant waiter and proprietor for denying service to a colored minister. Sat. 8-30-47

The pastor, the Rev. Thomas E. Montouth, a Presbyterian clergyman, had been denied service at the Dinner Bell Restaurant, 155 S. Queen St., last may 14, because of his color.

At the time, the Rev. Mr. Montouth had called in two city policemen, Cpl. Ira W. Bohn and Patrolman Edward Pinkerton, to witness refusal of the restaurant's staff to serve him. Sat. 8-30-47

Jury Hearings Secret

Millard Dinges, an employee of the restaurant, and Howard Miller ,its proprietor, had been arrested and held in $500 bail each for the August grand jury.

Inasmuch as hearings before the grand jury are secret, there is no way of telling just how the witnesses testified or how the conclusion to ignore the Equal Rights Law was reached by the jury.

The law provides that in places of public accommodation "whoever directly or indirectly refuses, wtihholds from, or denies to any persons the accommdations, advantages or privileges thereof on account of race, creed or color is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Rex Ingram, Wife Meet Color Bar; Two Held

Chicago, Ill.

Defender

PHILADELPHIA Pa. —(ANP)— Charged with violation of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Law, the manager and bartender of the Bellevue Bar and Grill here were each held under $2,500 bail last week by Negro Magistrate Joseph A. Rainey. Sat. 3-15-47

Included in the mixed group were several members of the Anna Lucasta cast, one of the best known being Rex Ingram, stage and screen star.

At the hearing before Magistrate Rainey, Ingram testified that after he joined his wife, who is white, at a table in the Bellevue Court on the evening of Jan. 31, George H. Hudson, manager of the tavern, refused them further service and told Mrs. Ingram that "you've had enough." She had ordered a soft drink for herself and rum for her husband.

In reply to Magistrate Rainey's question, "How could you tell if she had had enough Coca-Cola if you hadn't served her anything?" Neither Hudson, nor James Ferguson, the bartender, made any comment.

Witnesses and signers of the warrants charging violation of the civil rights law included both white and colored members of the party.

15 1947

Tennessee

Shocking Story

Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: The recent refusal, in the State of Tennessee, of two white hospitals to admit two Negro college athletes, victims of an auto crash at Pelham, Tenn., should serve, if anything can, to bring to the attention of all Americans the absolute necessity for some type of legislation and some expression on the part of the medical profession in America to make human treatment mandatory. Atlanta, Ga.

A group of athletes and their coach from Clark College in Atlanta were en route to Nashville, Tenn., to participate in a track meet when the car in which the group was riding was smashed by a large truck. Two of the occupants were seriously injured. An ambulance appeared at the scene and took the two critically injured students to the nearest hospital at Manchester, Tenn. This hospital refused to so much as administer first aid because they were "overcrowded." The athletes were then rushed back past the scene of the wreck to Sewanee, Tenn., where admittance was again denied. The only alternative, then, was to keep going, however far, until a colored hospital could be located. Shortly after their arrival at a Negro hospital in Fayette, Tenn.—a distance of some 50 miles from the place of the accident—one of the young men died and the other is yet in a critical condition.

It remains to be proven that the young man who died could not be alive today if he had been treated at one of the hospitals which was "overcrowded." It requires no high "I. Q." to evaluate the assertion that the hospitals were in such a condition, for this is not the first time that Negroes have been subjected to this kind of treatment here in the South. Some years ago, Miss Juliette Derricotte, an outstanding Negro YWCA worker who had also served as Dean of Women at Fisk University, suffered a similar fate.

It is tragic indeed here in the South—and especially at a time when we are not far removed from the war to preserve the liberty and independence of the American people, to hear of such refusals, for such actions as this add up to criminal neglect and definitely weaken and shake one's faith in the Democracy which we fought to preserve and which the Government is now attempting to spread throughout the world. 15 Times

In the case of a grave emergency such as this one, the excuse that a hospital is "overcrowded" could hardly be accepted by any straight thinking person. The overseas veterans who saw hundreds of men being treated in field hospitals and who saw major operations being performed with the meagerest of equipment and space know what can be accomplished with little or no facilities. Therefore such an excuse could hardly be more than a joke in addition to an insult to one's intelligence. Wed. 6-11-47

It has always been a mystery how physicians, dedicated to relieve the suffering, can shrug their shoulders at a dying man simply because his skin is black.

What happened on the Tennessee highway might well have happened to any one of the many Negroes who must travel here in the South, and it is not a matter to be just read about, but now is the time to let the medical profession and the Government know that we are inappreciative of such unchristian and undemocratic demonstrations, and that we desire some protection against the uncivilized and inhumane treatment which we are accorded in instances like this.

JOHN F. SUMMERSETTE,
Clark College.
Atlanta.

Real Culprit

Editor Constitution: I have read many editorials on the lynching trial at Greenville, S. C., but none that seemed to me to strike the real trouble in that trial.

To my mind, the miscreant in that trial was the action of the defense's counsel. In an effort, apparently to build a reputation for himself as an able and successful defense lawyer in outstanding criminal cases he neglected to perform his duty to the public. With personal egotism he sought to parade sectionalism, which was not involved, and made no effort to give the jury the slightest excuse for an acquittal except "nigger."

Had he really tried his case, proven good character of the defendants, which can always be done, or put up some testimony in the interest of some of the defendants, if not all, he could have given the jury some justification for their action instead of forcing them to stultify their conscience with an acquittal which was perhaps as criminal on the part of the jury as was the original crime.

Wed. 6-11-47 R. D. CRAWFORD.
Dothan, Ala.

By ALFRED SMITH

Silliness

Chicago Ill., Defender Sat. 6-7-47

THE CABLE CARS transporting sight-seers up the incline railway on Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga, present one of the sillier aspects of southern race patterns.

Colored and white friends have to separate to get their tickets, the white ones entering the door marked "white" and the colored the one marked "colored." Inside they are waited upon by the same ticket seller, who sells to the white friends first then turns around to the opposite window and sells to the colored.

Emerging onto the loading ramp the white and colored friends mingle again, standing together and where they wish, until the loading starts. Then the white friends are loaded into the lower [illegible] that is the rear end as the car ascends, the colored into the [illegible] and what is the front end. The seats face backwards to al[illegible]view while ascending and the colored friends being above, [illegible] it over the heads of the white friends. If a colored friend's [illegible]uld blow off or he should fall out of his seat he or it would [illegible] a white friend's lap.

[illegible]e top, since the colored friends got there first, they unload [illegible]d the white friends follow them out on the mountain. There [illegible]an mingle again. Coming down it starts all over in reverse.

Again Memphis Censorship Is Playing the Fool

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky

ONCE more the Memphis Board of Censorship has demonstrated insular stupidity and unbelievable intolerance. This time it has banned *Annie Get Your Gun*—and on the remarkable theory that the musical comedy is an example of "social equality between whites and Negroes in action." Thurs. 10-2-47

If there are any advanced social implications in *Annie* they must have escaped thousands of patrons who have enjoyed the show on Broadway. For as far as we know, Memphis' venerable LLOYD T. BINFORD, who recently banned a HAL ROACH comedy there because it showed white and Negro children playing together—an everyday sight in real life in the South—is the first who has found this hidden meaning in *Annie*. 10-2-47

And we do not concede, of course, that Mr. BINFORD had any reason to prohibit the show even if it were "social equality in action." Are not Memphis theater-goers endowed with enough intelligence to judge for themselves what they want to see and to believe?

Producers to Fight Tenn. Ban on Movie

afro-American Baltimore, Md.

'Curley,' Starring Children of Both Races, Barred by Memphis Censor

9-27-47 Sat

NEW YORK—Immediate court action will be filed by the motion picture industry to challenge the ban by the Memphis (Tenn.), censorship board of a new picture, "Curley," a comedy featuring colored and white children on an equal basis in the same scenes.

The announcement came from the Eric Johnston office, United Artists Corporation, distributor of the picture, and Hal Roach, its producer.

The blame is being placed in the lap of Lloyd T. Binford, 80-year old chairman of the Memphis censor board for 16 years, whose prejudices have caused the banning or mutilation of numerous pictures which he termed "inimical to the public welfare."

Film Morally Good

Admitting that the film was acceptable on moral grounds, Binford advised United Artists that

Binford's Scoreboard

Pictures Banned
"Curley"
"Brewster's Millions"
"The Southerner"
'Imitation of Life"
"Scarlet Street"
"The Outlaw"
"King of Kings"
"The Negro Soldier"

Pictures Mutilated
"Broadway Rhythm"
"Rhapsody in Blue"
"Sensations of 1945"
"Pillow to Post"
"Sailor Takes a Wife"
"Variety Girl"

the board "was unable to approve your 'Curley' picture as the South does not permit colored pupils in white schools or recognize social equality between the races even in children."

"Curley," which was described by Mr. Johnson, president of the Motion Picture Association, as "a wholesome comedy of delightful American children," and that it followed the pattern of the old "Our Gang" comedies which featured children of both races.

Mr. Johnson declared that the industry is prepared to fight all the way through the courts "this dangerous threat to freedom of speech and expression," adding. "The Memphis Board's action is outrageous and un-American."

South Okayed "Our Gang"

Mr. Roach, who made the original "Our Gang" comedies, featuring such characters as "Sunshine Sammy" and little Farina, said that series played the South, and no serious objection was voiced to the showing of a colored youngster as a member of the group."

Asserting that "Censor Binford is trying to turn the clock back," Mr. Roach added: "Young children of various races play together without friction until their elders inoculate them with venom of race prejudice.

"The aged Binford is still fighting the Civil War, apparently forgetting that white and colored service men in American uniforms fought and died together in two world wars to defend and protect the basic right Binford would de-

Arouses Binford's Prejudices

"This picture is as clean as a whistle. Every scene in it is played for comedy.

"Even Binford can find nothing wrong with it save the fact that white and colored children both appear on the screen. Because this arouses his prejudices he seeks to ban the picture. I do not believe the courts will sustain him."

Pictures mutilated and almost rendered useless for screening: Binford's political censor- Horne; "Rhapsody in Blue," Hax- other pictures Binfordel Scott and Ann Brown; "Sen- ed on racial grounds were sations of 1945" Cab Calloway; r's Millions," with Eddie "Pillow to Post," Louis Armstrong er) Louise Beavers and Fred and Dorothy Dandridge; "Sailor ington, and "The Negro Takes a Wife," Rochester, and a U. S. Army documen- "Variety Girl," featuring Pearl Bailey.

Earlier in his career Binford nated Lena's Sequence (Rochester) Artists, added: "If today Binford can ban a motion picture showing white and colored kids playing together, then tomorrow some other Binford may ban the use by newspapers of photographs showing the Brooklyn Dodgers or a group of sailors of different races in a vet- eran's hospital.

Mr. Sears, president of United lying down. I lawyers to te ity of Binford ship." Among oth has banned on "Brewster's M of Life," Louis Soldier," a U tary film.

"We are not going to take this Eliminated

banned "King of Kings" "Dead End," "Dillinger," and "Scarlet Street," because he believed certain parts of the pictures were "inimical to the public welfare"; "The Southerner" because it reflected against the South.

CENSORSHIP IN MEMPHIS

Chicago Defender, Ill.

The cock-eyed racial views of the white citizenry of Memphis, Tenn., constitute a public trust and the city maintains a rigid censorship of movies to protect the whites from any new-fangled, un-American notions such as brotherhood and equality. A Hal Roach film, "Curley," showing Negro and white children playing together without friction has been banned by the Memphis censor on the grounds that it is a threat to the Memphis way of life. No little children are going to lead these citizens to democracy if the censor can help it.

Sat.

The announcement last week that Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association, and other Hollywood bigwigs are going to court to fight the Memphis censorship is certainly welcome news. We have had occasion to criticize the Hollywood leadership many times in these columns and we may again. This time, however, the film leaders must be commended for directly challenging the most vicious kind of censorship ever created in our country. Here is a censor who deliberately defies and repudiates the cardinal principles which undergird our constitutional democracy. The Memphis censor is against freedom of expression, interracial harmony, and even the fictional representation of racial equality. 10-4-47

The asinine attitude of the Memphis censor is an open insult to whatever intelligence there may exist among the white citizenry of this Southern metropolis. However much it may wish to do so, the city of Memphis cannot secede from this atomic age and recreate the pattern of life which began to crumble with the fall of the confederacy. The movie censor represents the bankrupt white-supremacy leadership which has too long delayed progress for both races in the South.

Eric Johnston and his associates will do Memphis a great favor if they succeed in outlawing this stupid censorship of wholesome movies which give expression to the high idealism of our great country. We suspect that many white Southerners themselves are growing weary of putting props under the ugly house which has been built by blind loyalty to prejudices they inherited from their mis-guided ancestors.

Ridiculous Censorship

Daily Worker

The banning of a movie film "Curley" by the Memphis Board of Censors, merely because the production shows little white and colored children attending the same school and "mixing socially" is about the height of foolishness and the extreme to which some self-appointed "defenders of the South" can go. Atlanta Ga

Board chairman Lloyd T. Binford explains: "The South does not permit Negroes in white schools nor recognize social equality between the races, even in children," which is elementary information, if not an altogether unnecessary statement. The South's position on this subject is well known and is common information. Sun. 10-5-47

The Memphis Board seems to think the southern people are incapable of reasoning for themselves, of being able to determine fiction from reality. Most people recognize movies are fiction. At the same time, they know that Negro and white children do attend mixed schools elsewhere in the country.

It is ridiculous for the Memphis censors to attempt to keep from citizens enjoyment, fictional, at that, merely to please the whims and warped conclusions of ante-bellums, who persist in emphasizing an era and a line of thought far behind. It is also ridiculous to attempt to keep from people matters they should be allowed to note and therefrom draw their own conclusions.

Memphis, The Weakest Link

Black dispatch, Oklahoma

Slaves in ancient Rome were given far more liberal treatment than the slaves today in Memphis, Tenn. On the banks of the Tiber there was annually declared a holiday called "Freedom Day." On this day the slaves were given absolute and utter freedom. Whatever a free man could do, so also might the slave. For twenty-four hours the burden-bearers in the city that sat on seven hills were permitted to take deep, full breaths of the zephyrs of liberty.

But liberty lasted only for a morning and evening. After the vulgar had wallowed and immersed themselves in freedom during the period of one precious day they were again forced back into bondage and the low caste status they had always known. Freedom day in ancient Latium was a temporary bauble that trickled out of the hands of slaves as sand from an hour glass. Sat. 12-6-47

But in Memphis, Tennessee, the overlords of creation are not willing to permit the semi-slaves of that section, demoted in citizenship status, to have one moment of absolute liberty. They feel that just a slight taste of freedom might be dangerous, and thus it is that evil Boss Crump sits behind closed doors instructing his dummy mayor not to allow Negroes to view the priceless relics preserved by American democracy, on a basis of equality. 12-6-47 Sat.

In other words, the fascists of Memphis announce boldly that the immortal documents aboard Freedom Train are not the heritage of Negroes; that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Atlantic Charter, and other priceless relics of freedom and democracy are not the birthright of blacks. They belong solely in the bounty and inheritance of white people.

And to add insult to injury, we have the word of the Memphis mayor that Negroes in his municipality are so low in the realm of manhood and spirit they would be embarrassed if segregation and jim crow were temporarily removed. Here's what the mayor has to say:

"The Negroes would be embarrassed if segregatoin policies were removed. Memphis Negroes are the best in the world and they are satisfied with conditions here."

We'd rather hear some responsible Memphis Negro speak on this vital subject, but the fact that to date no Negro of prominence in the Memphis community has seen fit to brand the mayor's utterance as a lie, is in itself indicative of the terrorism and dread under which 100,000 American citizens of color are daily forced to live. The substance of liberty is denied Memphis Negroes, so why should they be given pictorial survey of immortal instruments which are not their partimony? Why let them see even the shadows of freedom?

No chain is stronger than its weakest link. Memphis is today the weakest link in American democracy. It is a cesspool of iniquity where freedom of speech does not exist, so why should the First Amendment to the Constitution be dragged offendingly across its door-sills? It will be recalled that it was from this same city hall, where Mayor Pleasants unpleasantly presides, the ukase issued sometime ago that A. Philip Randolph could not speak in a public meeting. It was in this same city the mayor saw fit to expel a prosperous citizen, Dr. J. B. Martin, because this black man was courageous enough to exercise his own independent political judgment. Memphis is the town where the rich peddle poll tax receipts to peons. It is a stench in the nostrils of every believer in good government and social decency.

In Memphis, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly are all denied. Freedom from fear is unknown on Beale street and stretching on back towards the dismal Arkansas delta. The rotten fiber of hypocrisy and race prejudice permeates every corner and crevice of that section.

There is just one constructive value that may derive from this ugly situation. Many worthwhile, decent people who live in Memphis will be awakened to knowledge of the hell-hole in which they live. Sometimes it takes the impact of dynamite to blast us into understanding ways. There are a large number of people in Memphis who did not know that liberty and democracy were given the kiss of death a long time ago on the banks of the Mississippi as it passes through Shelby county.

Self-righteous Memphians now know that in the realm of social decency they rate lower than Mississippi, for even down in the bowels of Bilboland there is seeming willingness to rid itself of race hostility for a day. Officials at Hattiesburg, Corinth and Laurel, in the very heart of endless race hate, have expressed desire to see the priceless documents on Freedom Train, and share this opportunity with the second-class citizens of Mississippi.

Dallas

Hotel Insults Social Workers

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier
Sat. 4-12-47

DALLAS, Tex. — Because the Baker Hotel here insisted that Negro delegates to the Southwestern Social Science Conference last week must ride freight elevators and use side entrances, C. E. Chapman, general secretary of public relations for the Methodist Episcopal Church, refused to attend the conference to which he was invited.

He declared he would not ride the freight elevator because "I am not freight."

Dr. J. L. Duflot of West Texas State College, president of the science body, and other officials, decried the restrictions placed upon Negro sociologists invited to the conference, and placed the blame upon the hotel management, which they said was "subject to the law of social pressure."

Child Bleeds at Austin City Hospital While Jimcrow Denies Him First Aid

The Worker
New York, N.Y. Sun.
9-14-47

AUSTIN, Texas.—For an injured Negro child to lie bleeding for hours while public health officers refuse him treatment has been a common occurrence in the South for too long, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP of Texas is convinced. So when little Micky Upshaw of Austin was denied emergency care in the municipal hospital for two agonizing hours, protest was begun which promises to shake one portion of the brutal Jimcrow system in this state.

Micky had received a deep head cut in a bicycle accident, and his mother took him to the city-owned Brackenridge Hospital. There a white nurse, Leonard Bielamowicz, arrogantly told her that "emergency service has been discontinued." He also refused to let Mrs. Upshaw use the emergency telephone to call a private doctor.

Unable to locate another phone, she persuaded Bielamowicz to call a doctor, but three white physicians called refused to treat a Negro. Mrs. Upshaw was told that her family doctor, a Negro, "could not come in here."

After Micky had laid on the table bleeding for two hours a doctor was finally secured who took 10 stitches in his head.

★

TIME WAS when the matter would have been permitted to end there. But this time, the Austin branch of the NAACP swung into action, presenting a petition to the City Council demanding the removal of Bielamowicz and the ending of discrimination in emergency service.

The petition received state-wide attention, and in Austin over 125 additional reports of discrimination in the publicly-supported hospital poured in to the NAACP.

Pressure mounted as the City Council's investigation bogged down in a mass of flat denials by lower officials and whitewashing explanations by higher ones. The state officers of the NAACP promised that the case would receive a full review at the coming NAACP state convention.

Sun 9-14-47

The Austin newspapers, which pride themselves on being the most "liberal" of the state's dailies, reported the case fairly at first but later wilted before strong pressure from powerful Jimcrow interests, and made a vicious editorial attack on the Negro pepole and the NAACP of Austin, while deploring what they admitted was a "nation-wide fanfare of criticism."

But the aroused Negro people of Texas and their allies are determined to fight the case through to a successful conclusion.

Another Twist

Informer, Huston Texas.
Sat. 12-6-47

An irate reader called in this week to report another twist to this winding path of segregation. He said the Peerless Laundry had been picking up his laundry, for a number of years. He said one day this week he took two small pieces by the laundry, one to be laundered and the other to be cleaned. He said the lady attendant told him that they did not accept colored business.

He said he returned home and called the laundry, and the lady told him that they would be glad to pick it up, and they were willing to arrange to pick it up at almost any time at his house. He said she was still willing to pick it up after he told her that he was colored.

His report was that this laundry, which had received clothing from Negroes at the office during the previous years, had now decided to restrict Negroes to having their laundry picked up, so that white customers would not see Negroes in the headquarters. If this report is true, it represents another twist in this winding, devious road of segregation.

How are Negroes to know what they can expect? Some years ago, it used to be that the dining cars on trains would send food to compartments to Negroes and give them special service, but did not want them to come in the diner where the white passengers could see them. These people admit the right of Negroes to be served, but do not have the courage to admit it openly. This irate reader is saying that the Peerless Laundry tries to swell its volume by picking up Negro clothing, but is unwilling to let its white customers know that it handles Negro clothing. Those using the Peerless Laundry should check on this matter to see if it is true.

Langston Hughes

Chicago Defender, 2w.

15 The South

Here to Yonder Sure Enough

WITHIN THE WEEK I have been from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor, stopping off at Atlanta in between to do a little teaching. Last weekend in Mobile I was eating good old gumbo and soft shell crabs with Dr. and Mrs. Goode. This weekend I have just dined with the poet, Melvin Tolson, at Frank's big restaurant with white waiters in the dark heart of Harlem. 3-29-47

Last weekend I was sitting out at the chilly Atlanta airport in the early dawn waiting for a late plane Mobile - bound with my teeth chattering, and all the white folks sitting up at the lunch counter drinking hot coffee and I, being colored, could not get a cup. This weekend I get off the North-bound plane at La Guardia airport in the early dawning and sit down with lots of white folks and drink my breakfast coffee before taking a taxi home.

In Mobile last weekend the azaleas and the cacellias were blooming and it was like spring. Up here in New York this weekend, it is as cold as Helena, Mont., but at least colored folks can buy a cup of coffee in a public place. The South is full of nice colored folks. And certainly way down South the weather is better in spring than way up North, but I swear I don't agree with those colored people who say the South is just as good as the North—when you can't even buy a cup of coffee in any place but a colored place down South.

They talk in Washington about the United Nations taking trusteeship over the backward colonial areas of the world. I wish the UN would take trusteeship over the South and set up a little democracy down there. Personally, I would be delighted to see Greece have a little democracy, too, but I would rather see the U. S. A. spend all those millions on Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Mistreatment of Negroes

IT IS NOT CIVILIZED to deny a Negro traveler food. It is not civilized to deny a Negro traveler taxi transportation because a COLORED taxi is not around. It is not civilized to keep Negro ticket purchasers waiting at a COLORED window at the stations until all the white folks at the WHITE window are served. It is not civilized to make us ride on the back seats of busses and street cars and walk up fire escapes in a dark alley to see a first-run movie from the top gallery. In Greece they don't do any such things, nor in Korea, nor in Somoliland, nor any of those so-called backward areas that we think in Washington rate a lot of millions and congressional attention in order to establish democracy.

Democracy, like charity ought to begin at home. It is not democratic to deny Negroes the vote in South Carolina, nor to take it away from poor white folks, either, who are too poor to get their poll tax together. This is so obvious that it need not be said, except that since nobody in Congress seems to be saying it, I guess it ought to be said. In Congress they are so busy talking about what a bad country Russia is that nobody seems to remember how bad Mississippi is. In Russia, at least, you don't have to be white to buy a cup of coffee if you are cold. And over there, at least, they do not have COLORED ticket windows. And in those backward areas we are talking about helping to administer, colored folks don't have to go up back alleys to see a first-run movie. Sat 3-27-47

I went to a Marian Anderson concert in Atlanta the other day, and they had the audience divided into white and colored, dead in the middle and nobody dared to cross the line. That did not look civilized to me, because the same music went in all ears. Marian Anderson had a white accompanist and she kept taking bows with him and holding him by the hand while they both took bows. But if a white person and a colored person in the audience had held hands across the dividing aisle, evidently it would have been against Georgia law, and they could be put in jail.

Looked Like 'White Folks'

SOME OF THE COLORED PEOPLE on the colored side were so white that they looked just like white folks, and some of the white people on the white side were so colored that they looked just like colored folks. So somebody who wasn't colored must have held hands with somebody who wasn't white at some time in Georgia, else how could so many colored folks look white and so many white folks look colored? I do not know. Anyhow, it is against the law for even colored folks who look white to sit next to white folks who look colored in public. Which to me, does not make much sense, and I think it makes Georgia a backward area.

Now, that Herman Talmadge is no longer governor of Georgia and is free to take up some other post, wouldn't it be awful if our government would send him to Turkey or Greece to administer those millions we are fixing to send over there, and to help set up democracy? Somebody ought to warn those Greeks and Turks about the kind of democracy we have in Georgia.

Dixie Segregation Laws Violate Constitution

15 South

Afro-American Baltimore, md.

Sat. 12-6-47

(AN EDITORIAL)

The AFRO believes State laws requiring segregation in public meetings are unconstitutional. 12-6-47

The First Amendment to the Constitution gives all Americans freedom of assembly.

The AFRO believes that any State requiring those who attend public meetings, to sit in one place or another, is a burden upon that freedom of assembly and is therefore unconstitutional.

It has asked counsel to study this matter and if sufficient grounds are found, the AFRO proposes at the first of the year to file suit in Virginia testing the right of that State to pass laws segregating persons in public assembly.

If the law is beaten in Virginia there will be no difficulty in beating it in other Southern States. 12-6-47

The Virginia law was enacted in an attempt to enforce segregation at Hampton Institute's Ogden Hall, where most of the nation's outstanding artists appeared. The school had refused to segregate audiences to the chagrin of white residents of the community of Hampton. The school still evades the law by issuing invitations instead of charging admissions to its recitals.

The law reads:

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 12-6-47

"1796 a. Duty to separate; penalty for failure. It shall be the duty of any person, persons, firm, institution, or corporation, operating, maintaining, keeping, conducting, sponsoring or permitting, any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage which is attended by both white and colored persons, to separate the white race and the colored race, and to set apart and designate in each such public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or place of public entertainment or public assemblage, certain seats therein to be occupied by white persons, and a portion thereof, or certain seats therein, to be occupied by colored persons, and any such person, persons, firm, institutions or corporation that shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeahor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. (1926, pp. 945, 946.)

"1796 b. Failure to take seat assigned. All persons who fail, while in any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage, to take and occupy the seat or seats or other space assigned to them in pursuance of the provisions of this act by the manager, usher or other person in charge of such public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage, or whose duty is to take up tickets or collect the admission from the guests therein, or who shall fail to obey the request of such manager, usher, or other person, as aforesaid, to change their seats from time to time as occasion requires, in order that this act may be complied with, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense. Furthermore such person may be ejected from such public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or other place of public entertainment or public assemblage, by any manager, usher, or ticket taker or other person in charge of such public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage, or by the police officer or any other conservator of the peace, and if such person ejected shall have paid admission into said public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show, or other place of public entertainment or public assemblage, he shall not be entitled to a return of any part of the same. (1926, p. 946.)"

Just last week the AFRO won damages of $992 against the Southern Railroad for jim crowing colored passengers traveling between Philadelphia and Lynchburg, Va.

Federal courts declared that even though segregation on railroads is required by State law, passengers traveling from one State to another may not be segregated. 12-6-47

Another AFRO case now in the courts is a suit against the Maryland Institute of Art in Baltimore, a publicly supported art school which is open to white persons only. If, as counsel believes, this AFRO case against segregation in public assemblies in Virginia can be filed against Virginia the first of the year, it will be a remarkable step forward and in the direction of having interracial public meetings in the South whenever both races desire them.

15 1947

U. S. Post Office Department

Health Magazine Fights Race Ban on Nude Women

Afro-American

NEW YORK — Sunshine and Health, the nudist magazine, has moved for a showdown with the Post Office Department over jim crow regulations governing publication of the pictures of white and colored women in the nude, which it is protesting. Sat. 8-23-47

In its July issue, the magazine, heavily censored in the last two months by postal officials, presents on opposite pages photographs of the torsos of two young women, one white, the other identified as colored. Baltimore, Md.

Censorship Defied

The accompanying captions explain that the Post Office Department objects to such pictures of white women, but has no objection whatever to similar pictures of colored women.

Publication of the two pictures and their transmission through the mails is a direct defiance of the postal censorship.

Dr. Ilsley Boone, the magazine's executive editor, and an active Baptist minister, said he printed the two comparative pictures deliberately "to force a showdown."

Postal Ruling Explained

The captions under the photographs say: Sat. 6-28-47

"In specifying the deletions of the nude which would meet with Post Office official approval, objection was registered against the full disclosure of the breasts of white women.

"This, it was explained, would fall under the ban as being a violation of the anti-obscenity statute.

"The ruling referred to . . . has for many decades not been regarded as applicable to women of the colored race.

"The National Geographic Magazine has published thousands of breasts of colored women without the slightest objection on the part of the Post Office."

Dr. Boone has tried to get the postal cenors to commit themselves in writing on these jim-crow regulations, but they have been too cagey. Sat. 6-28-47

All Dr. Boone has to go on is their verbal statements to the effect that it is permissible to show colored women in the nude but not permissible to show white women nude.

Dr. Boone expresses the hope that publication of the pictures in the July issue will force the Post Office into court.

PERMISSIBLE—Jim-crow regulations of the Post Office Department are exposed in the July issue of Sunshine and Health magazine, which shows an undraped colored woman such as the above, termed permissible by postal officials, and a nude white woman whose picture, according to the same officials, violates the anti-obscenity statute. Baltimore, Md.

Jim Crow Halts Sailing Of Ship

Fri-8-15-47

The Atlanta Daily World

NORFOLK, Va. — Race discrimination delayed the sailing of the American freighter Robert R. Mc Burney, bound for Italy with a cargo of coal, when engine room officers objected to eating with a colored wireless operator. The ship was due to sail August 10, but did not leave the port of Hampton until the next day. Atlanta Ga.

Horatio J. Homer, the colored radio operator, had been sent to the ship by the CIO American Communication Association office here following a routine request for a qualified operator.

When he reported on board members of the Marine Engineer Beneficial Association, another CIO union, declared they would not sail with the ship unless he were put ashore. Fri-8-15-47

Captain H. V. Hewitt, master of the vessel to which the radio officer had been assigned reported the matter to Coast Guard headquarters and was told to enter the incident in the ship's log. A spokesman said the Coast Guard office did not condone the actions taken by the crew and that something would be done about the matter when the ship returns here.

The McBurney obtained a white man as wireless operator and Mr. Homer was sent to the S. S. Booker T. Washington, now lying off Sewalls Point. The Washington manned by a National Maritime Union crew, is skippered by a colored master.

Mr. Homer, whose home is in Cambridge, Massachusetts and has been a seaman for ten years, said this was the first experience of the kind he has had.

ing a routine request for a qualified operator. He has been a seaman for 10 years and this was his first such experience.

Engineers Balk

When he reported aboard the ship, members of the Marine Engineer Beneficial Association, also a CIO union, declared they would not sail with the ship unless he was put ashore.

Capt. H. V. Hewitt, master of the vessel, reported the matter to Coast Guard headquarters and was told to record the incident in the ship's log.

Sent to Booker T.

A spokesman said the Coast Guard did not condone the action of the engine room officers, and that something would be done about the matter when the ship returns here.

A white wireless operator was sent to the vessel and Mr. Homer was sent to the S. S. Booker T. Washington, now lying off Sewalls Point here, skippered by a colored master and manned by a National Maritime Union crew.

Ship Engineers Bar Wire Operator

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

NORFOLK, Va. — Race discrimination delayed sailing of the American freighter, Robert R. Mc Burney, for Italy recently when engine room officers objected to eating with a colored wireless operator, Horatio J. Homer of Cambridge, Mass. Sat. 8-23-47

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Membership in AAA Open to Persons of White Race Only

RICHMOND—"We are returning your application and check for membership in the Automobile Club of Virginia and the AAA, as we are very sorry we cannot enroll you as a member," G. Wise Westcott, general manager, Automobile Club of Virginia, wrote A G. Brodnax recently.

Mr Brodnax, AFRO staff photographer, had received an invitation through the mails to join the organization, so he filled out the application for membership, inclosed his check and mailed it to the club's headquarters at Fifth and Franklin Sts.

Pointing out the reasons for his rejection of the application, Mr Westcott wrote:

Would Be "Embarrassing"

"A major part of AAA benefits is hotel and motor court reservations at official AAA recommended places. It would be very embarrassing to offer this service to you when we could not deliver it.

"I am sure you would make a good member of our organization and I regret that at this time it will be impossible to accept your application. R. L. Polk and Company handled this mail campaign —that is why you received the invitation to join."

Other officials of the Virginia club, an affiliate of the American Automobile Association, a nation wide organization which boasts "Over 2,100,000 members proves it pays to belong," are:

Four Local Auto Dealers

Leonard K. Baber, president; W G. King, William A. Wright, vice presidents; W. C. Locker, treasurer; Lewis C. Williams, W. A. Roper, Dr. William H. Parker, A Gerald Bush, W. Sterling King, L. E. Marlowe, James A. Kline, J. F. Pond, Frank L. Bullock, Robert B. Crawford and L. R. Wyatt.

Messrs. Baber, King (W.G.) Marlowe and Kline are automobile dealers in Richmond; Locker is a retired school teacher here, and W. Sterling King is a member of the Richmond city council.

Afro American Baltimore Md. 9-27-47

CITY BARS US HERE—Arents Public Baths, one of two city-owned and operated bath houses in Richmond for white citizens only. Such service is not provided for colored citizens, despite the city's claim of "separate but equal" facilities.

The Washington Airport

One of the irritations to which colored air passengers arriving at the Washington, D. C., airport are subjected is their exclusion from the dining room in the main building on the ground that being in Virginia it is subject to Virginia's jim-crow laws.

It is therefore heartening to learn that Federal authorites are taking steps to remedy this situation and we hope little time will be taken in doing it. Sat. 11-29-47

Passengers traveling by airplane are first-class passengers and those arriving at Washington Airport are inter-State passengers.

On trains all such colored passengers in Virginia or elsewhere must be served in the dining cars provided for the convenience of passengers, and the same would seem to hold true for air passengers in airport dining rooms. Pittsburgh Courier

Washington Airport is only in Virginia because there is insufficient space for an airport in the District of Columbia, so if special legislation is needed (as has been suggested) to outlaw the color bar at the air depot's dining room, it should be enacted without delay. Pittsburgh Pa.

A precedent for just such Congressional action was established several years ago when Senators Byrd and Glass sponsored a bill preventing discrimination against Jews in the hotel at Old Point Comfort, and this bill became a law without debate. The only difference is that Old Point Comfort is Federal territory, but Washington Airport can also be made Federal territory with the agreement of the State of Virginia.

A great artist—one of the greatest that America has produced—appears in a public auditorium under the auspices of two groups of Christians belonging to a church of the Christian faith. 12-6-47

The city government making and enforcing laws which control the manner in which this great artist and these Christian groups may invite the public

Marian Anderson will be presented at the Mosque at 8:30 o'clock tonight in a concert sponsored by the Young People's League and Church Interest group of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church.

Separate sections of seats will be reserved for white and Negro patrons.

Note On Art, Music And Religion

THE FOLLOWING two paragraphs are taken from a news article in a Richmond newspaper:

to enjoy the concert made it necessary that notice be given that if any person who is not of the same race as the artist desires to hear her they will have to observe the laws that impose racial segregation at public concerts.

Sat 12-6-47

This situation is not new nor unique. It happens almost everywhere in our southern country. It happened in Norfolk recently on a smaller scale when there was an interracial audience to hear Mr. HENRY WALLACE.

Richmond has recently attracted some rather unwholesome notoriety to itself in its enforcement of racial segregation. When PAUL ROBESON appeared there some weeks ago at the same Mosque auditorium, about 3,000 people, equally divided between the races turned out to hear him, and seated themselves pretty much like normal people not looking for ways to offend one another.

Entered the Richmond police department! With much vigor its members separated the whites from the colored and the colored from the whites. They set aside a portion of the auditorium for the whites and ordered them to move over.

In doing so they separated one colored wife from her colored husband because the police department could not tell whether the woman was white or colored.

It put some other colored people over among the white people and left some white people among the colored people, thinking they had acted according to Hoyle.

Art and religion and government just do not seem to mix harmoniously. There is a fly in the ointment known as "tradition" which defies both religion and reason.

The Highway

15 Va. Afro-American

by Charles H. Houston

Sat. 12-6-47

The Secretary of Commerce has written the President of the Senate recommending that Congress pass legislation to eliminate segregation at the Washington National Airport on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

The concessionaire at the Airport (the Air Terminal Services, Inc.) excludes colored patrons from the dining room and the main cafeteria under the claim Virginia law compels the races to be separated in places of public entertainment.

Title to the airport rests in the Federal Government. The airport was constructed by the Federal Government filling in land between Gravelly Point and the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, so that the Airport is actually an extension of the Virginia shore.

In Dispute 150 Years

For about 150 years there was a dispute between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia as to where the boundary line was between the two along the Potomac River.

Congress settled this in 1945 by the Boundary Act (which the State of Virginia accepted).

This law (Public Law 208, 79th Cong., 59 Stat. 552) put exclusive jurisdiction of the airport in the Federal Government, but it had a joker in it.

The joker was that section 289 of the Federal Criminal Code should apply to the airport. Section 289 (18 U.S. Code, sec. 468) provides that where land is taken from a state exclusively for Federal use, the criminal laws of the state in force February 1, 1940 shall apply. So that if a person commits an act on this Federal land which would be a violation of the state law he is punished by the Federal government adopting said state law and giving him the state penalty.

12-6-47

Provides for Jim Crow

On February 1, 1940 Virginia had a law in force for separation of the races in public halls. This law was Virginia House Bill No. 30 and became law March 22, 1926 without the Governor's signature.

I do not have the full history of the law but as far as I can make out it was provoked by Hampton Institute's refusal to grant white Virginians separate seats at Hampton's music concerts.

Hampton used to bring the finest artists to the Tidewater section, and the only way the white people in that section could hear first rate artists was to hear them at Hampton concerts.

But they did not like the fact that Hampton refused to set aside special seats for white people at the concerts. They got the legislature to pass a law requiring separation of the races in public halls.

Sat. 12-6-47

All Hampton did was to withdraw the public sale of tickets, make the concerts private affairs and continue without segregation. The law could not reach her because her auditorium was no longer a public hall.

The Airport concessionaire relies on this 1926 law to justify not separation but complete exclusion of colored patrons from the dining room and main cafeteria.

The concessionaire misreads the law. The law requires that a separate section of the hall be set apart for whites, a separate section for colored.

Subject to Fines

The operator who fails to comply with the law is fined $100 to $500 for each offense.

Any person who fails to take the seat assigned, or to change seats from time to time when requested by the usher or other person in charge is fined from $10 to $25, may be ejected and is not entitled to any refund of admission price.

As a matter of fact a state cannot exclude colored people because of race from a public hall, without making separate but equal accommodations for them in another public hall.

The United State Supreme Court settled this for education in the University of Missouri case (Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, 305 U.S. 337), and for transportation in Congressman Mitchell's case (Mitchell v. U.S., 313 U.S. 80).

Food is not food regardless of where one has to eat it. Dining room food served in the kitchen will turn one's stomach from humiliation.

The airport concessionaire makes a mistake if it thinks Virginia law either does or can justify it in poking food at colored patrons in "a hole in the wall," while it serves white patrons in an air-conditioned dining room on the terrace overlooking the landing field.

Tests Va. Jim-Crow Law, Gets Suspended Sentence

15 Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

(The Courier's Richmond Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va.—A test case of Virginia's racial segregation law, which originated at a concert by Paul Robeson at Richmond's city-owned auditorium, ended in a conviction of the man who sought to test the law.

The case was that of James N. Randolph, of Ladies Mile Road, a parcel post carrier for the Richmond Post Office and one of the promoters of the Robeson concert here Oct. 24.

Following a trial in Police Court Justice Carleton E. Jewett imposed a six-month jail sentence, but suspended it on recommendation of Assistant Commonwealth's Atty. Ernest Dervishian, a winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II.

WON'T APPEAL

Randolph, who was arrested when he attempted to occupy a seat in a section reserved for whites at the Mosque, indicated he would not appeal from Justice Jewett's decision.

Before imposing the sentence on Randolph, Justice Jewett remarked:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"We (the two races) have been living here for many years under congenial and healthy conditions. I don't see any need now for stirring them up. It seems, though, that some people do not want to see the (segregation) law enforced.

"I recall that not many months ago I enforced this same law as regards failure of white persons to move on a Sandston bus. I found them guilty and penalized them right here in this court, so, you see, I won't hesitate to enforce the law against either race."

Sat. 12-20-47

Jewett was harking back to a case in which he fined four white men $5 and costs each for refusing to move from the rear seat of a bus which was en route from Richmond to Sandston. In that case the white men got aboard a bus and sat on the rear seat, which already was occupied by a Negro. When more Negroes got aboard the bus the driver ordered the white men to move so colored passengers could sit on the rear seat. The white men refused.

It was explained that under Virginia law, as far as buses are concerned, the person who first occupies the rear seat preempts that seat as far as members of the other race are concerned.

In other words, if the white men had occupied the rear seat first, and if all other seats had been occupied, then the rear seat would have been reserved during the trip for the exclusive use of whites.

15 1947 Washington

REVERENDJUDSON SWANCY SUES EL REY MOTOR COURT FOR BIAS

North West Enterprise

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING.

JUDSON SWANCY, Plaintiff,

Seattle Washington

vs

ALEC PELTO and JANE DOE PELTO, his wife, and their marital community; and EL REY MOTOR COURT' defendants.

15 Wash.

COMPLAINT

Comes now the plaintiff and for cause of action against the defendants alleges, in part, as follows: WP&10-22-47

"That on the 12th day of August, 1946, the plaintiff on the telephone orally placed a reservation with the El Roy Motor Court by contacting with Alec Pelto, one of the defendants herein, who acted for himself and on behalf of the marital community consisting of himself and his wife, and on behalf of the El Rey Motor Court, said reservation being for a period of five days beginnig August 12th, 1946, for Five Dollars and Fifty Cents (5.g0) per night for one room. WP&.10-22-47

"That on the 12th day of August, 1946, the plaintiff presented himself in person to the defendants herein to accept and confirm the reservation previously made on the telephone and that the defendant, Alec Polto, speaking for himself and the marital community consisting of himself and his wife, and in the scope of his employment and on behalf of the El Rey Motor Court, informed this plaintiff that he was unable to accommodate the plaintiff in the Motor Court for the reason that the plaintiff was a colored man and that colored people were not allowed as guests on the premises.

"That the refusal by the defendants to accommodate the plaintiff was made in the presence of the son of the plaintiff and of a friend of the plaintiff and that the plaintiff suffered deep humiliation, mental distress, agony and injury to his feelings, especially so because the plaintiff is a minister in his church and enjoys an excellent reputation in his community as a citizen of esteem and worthiness. 15 Wash.

"That as a result of the illegal action of the defendants in refusing accommodations to this plaintiff and because of the consequent humiliation, mental distress, agony and injury to his feelings the plaintiff has suffered damages in the sum of Five Thausand Dollars ($5000). WP&10-22-47

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment in the sum of $5000 together with attorney's fees and all costs and disbursments herein incurred and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem just and proper.

Jack Steinberg.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

The case will be argued in the superior Court on January 19, 1948.

15 1947

West Virginia

West Virginians Sue to Remove Pool Ban

15 afro American Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va. —Paul Lawrence, supported jointly by seven civic organizations, last Thursday petitioned Federal Judge Ben Moore to enjoin the city and the Montgomery Park Association from barring colored people from using the municipal swimming pool. 9-27-47

Lawrence contends that any project financed by taxes paid by all the citizens of a community, regardless of race, color or creed should, according to the State and Federal constitutions, be for the use and benefit of all. Sat.

Groups Back Action

The action was instituted by Lawrence on behalf of himself and all colored citizens, with T. G. Nutter of Charleston and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, representing him.

The organizations supporting the suit are the local NAACP, the P-TA, American Legion Post, American Legion Auxiliary, Simmons High School Alumni, Yorke Rite Masonic Lodge and the J. S Sessoms Lodge of Elks.

EVICTED CO-EDS—Misses Constance Felton, left, and Iris Alexander, right, University of Wisconsin co-eds, were evicted from their Madison, Wis., rooms after an interracial gathering. PA Photo.

Evicted Co-eds Backed by 14 Organizations

Date With Negro Student Costs Girl, Friend Their Rooms.

MADISON, Wis.—Representatives of fourteen University of Wisconsin student organizations took up the battle Sunday in behalf of Misses Iris Alexander and Constance Felton, co-eds evicted from their local rooming house because they took part in an interracial party.

The groups organized a committee which pledged the support of their organizations to Miss Alexander who has stated her intention of undertaking an investigation into racial discrimination in Madison. Funds were raised to aid in the task.

MADISON, Wis.—National concern over the "eviction" of a University of Wisconsin co-ed for dating a Negro student was received with a shrug of the shoulders by restaurant operators and tavern keepers of this area who admitted that interracial dating among students was "not uncommon."

Iris Alexander, 20, of New York City, was asked to leave the privately owned rooming house last week when she went out with Horace George Jr., war veteran and law student of Natchitoches, La. Miss Alexander said she would "appeal" to State and Federal agencies and would present the case to the University Student Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rupe, owners of the rooming house, said they had also asked another student, Constance Felton, 19, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to vacate her quarters for "sympathizing with Miss Alexander."

" NOT UNUSUAL"

Madison shop owners, according to a survey of the area, said it was "not unusual" to see Negroes and "white girls" together.

Manager of the Log Cabin, a State Street eating establishment, said: "Sure, it is done on occasion. I've seen a Negro student and white girl around together. I've seen it a couple of times here."

Operator of the Cuba Club, a favorite student spot, reported: "Occasionally they (racially mixed couples) come here and we serve them. They drop in and out."

TOLD TO GET OUT

Another State Street tavern keeper said it was "not uncommon" for "white co-eds and Chinese students" to patronize his establishment.

Miss Alexander said that after she had come home with George from an interracial party in the Memorial Union of the University, Rupe told her she must "get out."

According to Miss Alexander, she and her escort sat on the rooming house porch waiting for a friend to call for George in an automobile. When she entered the house Rupe allegedly told her she must leave by Tuesday.

EVICTED— Miss Iris Alexander, 19, of New York City, a junior at the University of Wisconsin, with her sympathizing roommate, evicted from a private rooming house in Madison, Wis., for being out with a colored student, says she will appeal the case to Federal and State civil rights agencies. Owners of the rooming house are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rupe.

Co-ed Denies Mixed Dating

Attended Interracial Party, Student Says

TWO OUSTED

N.Y. Relatives Back Univ. of Wisconsin Girl

MADISON, Wis.—Emphatically denying rumors that she was evicted from her room for dating a colored student, Miss Iris Alexander, 20, University of Wisconsin co-ed, stated that she merely attended an interracial meeting, accepted a drive home from the student and talked with him on the porch for five minutes.

The co-ed was asked to leave her quarters at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rupe last week by Mrs. Rupe who said that she objected to inter-mixing.

Miss Constance Felton, a senior from Brooklyn, also was ordered to leave for sympathizing with Miss Alexander and for indignantly telling Mrs. Rupe off regarding the matter. Mrs. Rupe reportedly said:

"This is our home. We don't want to go into a colored person's home, and we don't expect them in ours."

Relatives Behind Her

Back in New York, Miss Alexander's mother, a widow commented:

"Iris always has been interested in racial equality. People always talk about equality, but nobody ever does anything about it. I feel Iris is right and is standing up for her convictions. We (her brother and I) are definitely behind her."

The event, out of which the trouble grew, was an interracial party at the University Memorial Union. Miss Alexander is chairman of the social relations committee of the university student board.

Administrative officials at the university have said that they will not take part in an investigation unless requested to do so by the student board.

However, Miss Alexander says that she plans to present the facts to Tom C. Clark, U.S. Attorney General; President Truman's Committee on Civil Libertiies, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress.

The eviction of Miss Alexander recalls the first interracial meeting of the NAACP, attended by Miss Mary White Ovington, W. E. B. DuBois and others.

This was played up by the press as a scandal and and interracial love affair when it was a simple community meeting.

Sir:

I believe that the actions of people like Coed Iris Alexander do nothing but cause more racial tension.

Landlord Arthur Rupe's action was justified.

JOHN S. JANOS

Cleveland

White Co-Ed Drops Fight Over Eviction

MADISON, Wis. (ANP)—Iris Alexander, 19-year-old white junior from New York attending the University of Wisconsin, announced last week that she had given up her plan to fight eviction from her room in a private home for dating a colored student.

Miss Alexander had planned to sue under the State anti-discrimination law but was advised by her lawyer there was no way to bring the case under the statute because "too much was assumed in the case."

action of Iris Alexander [TIME, Nov. a bright spot in a world full of hate, ice and, perhaps worst of all, indiffer-

HARRIET ELKINGTON

Philadelphia

consin Coed Iris Alexander went campus party, let a Negro student home with her, talked a while him on the porch. Result: her ringhouse landlord told her to move —ED.]

Wisconsin Co-Ed Drops Bias Case

Iris Alexander, 20, University of Wisconsin co-ed from New York, Philadelphia

The action of Iris Alexander [TIME, Nov. 10] is a bright spot in a world full of hate, prejudice and, perhaps worst of all, indifference.

HARRIET ELKINGTON

Philadelphia

Sir:

I don't care with whom she associates as long as she leads a clean, decent life. That is the important thing," stated Mrs. Alexander, whose daughter, Iris, has been the center of a campus controversy.

Miss Alexander, a junior and chairman of the social relations committee of the university student board, was asked to leave her rooming house after attending an interracial meeting at the University Memorial Union and permitting an unidentified Negro student to escort her home.

A second student, Constance Felton of Brooklyn, a senior, also was told to leave the rooming house when she supported Miss Alexander's stand.

"My daughter feels very strongly about racial discrimination," Mrs. Alexander said. "She feels that people are always talking about it but never doing anything about it. And she feels very strongly that something should be done.

"I certainly can't quarrel with her for her beliefs."

Mother Stands Behind Evicted Co-Ed In Racial Controversy

NEW YORK—For her forthright stand against racial discrimination, a New York mother this week stood solidly behind her daughter after she was evicted from a private University of Wisconsin rooming house for permitting a Negro student to escort her home.

"I respect my daughter for her

It Happened In Wisconsin

IN a "postscript" to that editorial on the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights in *The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer,* which we quoted last week, former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels reproduces a short Associated Press dispatch from Madison, Wisconsin, as "proof that there is no sectionalism in belief in racial separation." The dispatch is as follows: Southern Weekly, Dallas, Tex.

"A University of Wisconsin coed declared Thursday she had been evicted from her quarters in a private rooming house because she had dated a negro student last Saturday. Dallas, Tex. Sat. 11-22-47

"Her landlord and landlady immediately issued a statement confirming the fact and adding that they had taken similar action against another girl student."

Presumably the do-gooders of the President's committee would have some kind of a law passed to prohibit the proprietors of rooming houses from practicing such "discrimination."

Co-ed's Case Reveals Upsurge of Jimcrow

Worker, New York, N.Y. Sun. 11-9-47

MADISON, Wis. (FP).—Eviction of a University of Wisconsin co-ed from her rooming house here because she was seen with a Negro is the latest in a series of recent events that indicate Jimcrow is coming boldly out into the open in this town which has long prided itself on its standards of racial tolerance. Sun. 11-9-47

The evicted co-ed is Iris Alexander of New York, who was ordered by her landlady to move out after she was escorted home from an interracial campus party by Horace George jr., a Negro veteran and law student at the university. Another girl tenant was also told to get out after she openly sympathized with Miss Alexander.

Both girls are fighting the case with the help of the university chapters of the American Veterans Committee, National Association for Advancemnnt of Colored People, Students for Democratic Action, Progressive Citizens of America and 11 other organizations including the university student board.

11-9-47*

THE INCIDENT came shortly after a Negro university student was refused service in a beer tavern that caters primarily to students. The case was brought to court and after a trial that lasted a few weeks, the tavern owner was fined $10.

Even more recently a Negro minister was charged $3 for a haircut by a Madison barber. Under Wisconsin statute this was illegal as an obvious attempt to discriminate. After deliberating 30 minutes, a jury brought in a not guilty verdict for the barber. Although charges have been made that the prosecuting attorney did not take adequate interest in the case, no further action has been taken.

IRIS ALEXANDER

White Coed Evicted for Dating Negro

(15 Wis) Register Des Moines, Iowa

MADISON, WIS. (AP)—A University of Wisconsin coed Wednesday declared she had been evicted from her quarters in a private rooming house because she had dated a Negro student last Saturday. 10-30-47

Her landlord and landlady immediately confirmed the fact and added that they had taken similar action against another girl student.

Given Notice.

Iris Alexaner, of New York City, said she was given notice to leave after she returned from an inter-racial party at the University Memorial union with a Negro student.

Owners of the rooming house, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rupe, said they had asked Miss Alexander to leave and had done the same to another student, Constance Felton, senior from Brooklyn, N. Y., "for sympathizing with Miss Alexander and indignantly telling Mrs. Rupe off regarding the matter."

"The other girls would not stay here if Miss Alexander and Miss Felton continued their interest in Negroes," the couple said.

"This is our home. We don't want to go into a Negro's home and we don't expect them to enter ours. There is no religious prejudice concerned—we took Protestants, Jews and Catholics in our home for the first time this fall. But a private home is no place for inter-mixing.

Miss Alexander, chairman of the social relations committee of the university student board, said she now is staying with friends. She said she had placed the matter before the student board. Miss Felton could not be reached for comment.

Lodge of Moose Bars Tan Baby

Wyoming Vets Fight Contest Discrimination

CASPER, Wyo. — The United Veterans Council, colored, on Friday charged the Moose lodge here with racial discrimination after the lodge's women's auxiliary, asked a colored mother to withdraw her 3-year-old child from a baby contest.

The mother, Mrs. Effie Gray, said her son, Ronald, was first accepted as one of 14 contestants, following an invitation, and she had sold tickets for votes in trying for one of the prizes, including cups and plaques.

Sent Invitation

She pointed out that she had received a card asking her to register the baby in the contest, and later was sent details and a book of chances to sell for votes.

Mrs. Gray reported that, after a week of selling tickets, she was called and told to withdraw her son from the contest "because of his race."

She said she was refunded all the money she collected which she returned to her supporters.

Women Blame Men

Bert Johnson, governor of the local Moose lodge, said "the Moose lodge did not sponsor the baby contest," but refused to amplify the statement.

A spokesman for the women's auxiliary declared that pressure was brought to bear on them, by the men in the lodge, to have Mrs. Gray withdraw her child from the contest.

She explained that the male members of the lodge made the withdrawal request because af a Moose rule that "no member of a non-Caucasian race" may join or participate in any activity connected with the organization.

Waldo Hurley, president of the United Veterans Council, said the matter would be investigated.

3 Vet Groups Concerned

The council is a co-ordinating group made up of representatives from the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and Spanish-American War Veterans.

Mrs. Gray's husband, Harry Gray, formerly a technical sergeant stationed at Casper Army Base during the war, is living in Lebanon, Ohio. She is staying here with her father.

White Residents Defy Bias

Color Ban Brings Flood Of Votes for Race Babies

CASPER, Wyo. — A move among white residents to "pool votes for Ronald" gained momentum this week as the result of a ban placed by the Women's Auxiliary of the Order of the Moose, on little Ronald Gray, a Negro baby, and another colored infant from taking part in the order's baby contest.

Two mothers charged that contest officials scratched their babies from the running "because of our color." When the alleged race ban was reported, white residents began protesting the action.

Mrs. Effie Mae Gray, wife of War Veteran Harry Gray, said she was forced to withdraw her son, 3-year-old Ronald, when he was among the leaders in the baby balloting. Mrs. Roscoe Howard claimed her infant received the same treatment.

Moose District Governor Bert Johnson of Casper said the lodge was investigating Mrs. Gray's charge. But indignant protests continued to pour into the organization. One white mother in the contest said she was banding other mothers together to "pool votes for Ronald" and demand his reinstatement in the competition.

Mrs. Gray said she sold 1,500 chances and that a friend sold an additional 450 votes. A "gracious lady" in the organization also helped her, she said.

Mrs. Gary said she received an invitation to enter Ronald in the contest and that she took him with her to contest headquarters to be registered. She received books of chances to be sold on a Victory Bond.

NOT ELIGIBLE

Then later, Mrs. Gray was notified that her son was not eligible for the contest because of his color. Contest officials, she admitted, returned the money she had received and she in turn returned it to purchasers of chances.

WHITES PROTEST—White mothers in Casper, Wyo., are demanding that Ronald Gray, 3, (shown above with his mother) be reinstated in the baby contest sponsored by the women's auxiliary of the Loyal Order of Moose in Casper, from which he and another child were forced to withdraw because of their race. One white mother is pooling the votes her baby garners, for the babies who were barred.

VICTIM OF COLOR BAR—CASPER, Wyo.—Cute as a button and blissfully ignorant of the fact that he has become a bone of contention is three-year-old Ronald Gray (above), son of Negro veteran Harry Gray, of Casper. Veterans' organizations are bitterly condemning the action of whoever it was that barred little Ronald from a baby contest because of his color. The contest was sponsored by the auxiliary of the Loyal Order of the Moose. Ronald's mother, Mrs. Effie Gray, entered the child by invitation. He was later excluded.—(INP Photo.)

15 1947 Y.M.C.A.

AN OPEN LETTER

October 10, 1947

The Founder's Day Committee.
Y.M.C.A.,
Baltimore, 1, Md.
Gentlemen.

This acknowledges receipt of your cordial invitation to Mrs. Murphy and me to attend the Founder's Day Dinner, October 15, 6:30 p.m., in the Hotel Emerson Ballroom.

You announce that tickets will be $3.50 per cover, the guest will be Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Filipino delegate to the United Nations; that there will be dinner music by an orchestra and special music by a glee club.

This is going to be a special occasion, you say, because the YMCA is to accept the Filipino flag as the gift of Filipino residents of Baltimore.

Fortunately for them their flag stands for a nation which permits a Filipino citizen to get his beans and rice in any restaurant or cafe in his native land. You know it was not always that way

When the Americans were there they had exclusive clubs which were for whites only. Now the Americans are gone and Filipinos possess their own country.

Unfortunately for us, we colored people live under a flag which permits you to set up a so-called Christian organization in the center of this town and say you will open your doors for white people only.

I don't believe in that kind of sham Christianity.

The YMCA should rename itself YWMA—**Young White Men's Association.**

I would not feel comfortable at a YMCA dinner at the Hotel Emerson on Wednesday night when neither I nor any other colored person can get a piece of pie and a cup of coffee on Thursday mid-day at your central branch cafe. So, with thanks I decline your invitation.

It is time the YMCA decided that it do something about its kind of Christianity

If the Lowly Nazarene were here (He is the man who told the story about the Good Samaritan, remember)—

If He were here (and I think He is in the hearts of a great many white people) He would say to the YMCA,

"Engrave the Golden Rule over your front entrance or close up the joint."

Very truly yours,
Carl Murphy, President,
THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

[redacted]

By JANE JASPER

THE great (?) YMCA, which has maintained segregated branches in the South despite its so-called Christian principles, is now trying to carry its jim crow pattern into the North.

Residents in White Plains, N.Y., which is now in the midst of a $330,000 Youth Fund Drive, are up in arms over a proposal to allot $120,000 of the campaign budget for a separate branch for colored people.

Does It in Baltimore

This is the same YMCA which operates a "FOR WHITE ONLY" building in Baltimore, which keeps colored people out the year round except at campaign time when an attempt is made to salve their feelings when a chosen few are invited to luncheon and seated at a jim-crow table near the door.

The rest of the year they must be satisfied with an inferior branch "reserved exclusively for colored."

While the peculiar hate pattern of the YMCA is widely known in Southern areas, the White Plains attempt at segregation has shown plainly for the first time how this Christian organization does not practice the Christianity it is supposed to stand for.

The Rev. Clifford Vesey, white, pastor of the White Plains Community Church, which draws no color line, has this to say about the YMCA plan:

"A jim-crow 'Y' in White Plains is not Christianity in action. It is a pathetic and costly way of avoiding putting Christianity into action.

Violates Objectives

"It is a travesty on the name of one who, above all, stressed the brotherhood of men. It is a violation of the stated objectives and ideals of the National Council of the YMCA, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, of major Protestant denominations and of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Slow but very real and commendable progress has been made over the past few years in opening the facilities of the Mamaroneck 'Y' to more and more White Plains youth, regardless of color.

"Until it was decided to go 'all out' for a colored branch, many 'Y' staff and board members spoke proudly and encouragingly of the progress made. A separate building, set apart for colored youth and men, will mean that even this progress is nullified and a pattern of segregation in the YMCA or our community established for years to come.

Not Approved

"Many people in our community

A view of the YMCA sign in Baltimore which is synonymous with white only because no colored youth may enter the building or use its facilities. A hungry Baltimorean may not even enter and use the cafeteria when he's downtown. This is the kind of "Christianity" the YMCA is trying to carry to White Plains, N.Y., where a plan is under foot to set up a jim crow Y building.

WHITE PLAINS LEADERS
CONDEMN JIM-CROW YMCA

November 7, 1947

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

White Plains, N. Y., Nov 5--Prominent Negro civic and community leaders issued a statement last week in opposition to plans of the YMCA to continue a segregated program in White Plains.

Fri. 11-7-47. New York N. Y.

The signers called for a policy of membership in the White Plains "Y" open to "any man or boy of good character, regardless of race, color or creed, who is able and desirous to join."

Calling for "an end to the preposterous claim that the Negroes of White Plains want a Jim Crow YMCA", the thirteen signers pointed out that the national policy of the "Y" supports racial integration of personnel and membership; that the community is deeply disturbed and confused by the policy of the White Plains YMCA; and "many of the substantial givers are withholding their gifts because of the fact that the "Y" has failed dismally to move forward in its social outlook."

The fight against the segregated "Y" in White Plains is being led by the White Plains Branch NAACP of which Mr. Jefferson E. Perry is president. Signers of the statement were: Alvis Tinnin, Mrs. Anna Bernard, Doris Gallimore, Harcourt Tynes, Dr. Errold D. Collymore, Rev. C. J. Williams, Mrs. Gladys Williams, Rev. Haywood D. Morris, Miss Bertha L. Herrington, Phillip M. Jenkins, Jefferson E. Perry, Dr. Arthur M. Williams, and Samuel L. Parham, Jr.

have been given the impression that the decision to have a 'colored Y' was made by the colored people of White Plains. A great many colored persons and organizations composed of colored persons in White Plains have consistently and vigorously opposed such a plan, and they still do.

"The Martine Branch 'Y' Board, which approved the plan, represents but a small minority of the more than 4,000 colored persons in our city. Of those who do approve, most of them do so grudgingly and half-heartedly, simply because it is 'something' at least, and 'better than nothing.'

"It was for these same reasons many who have since changed their minds once approved the creation of the Martine Branch. They got very little more than nothing all these years, when we compare the budgets and facilities of the 'white' and 'colored' Y's.

"My YMCA membership card has on it a beautiful seal which says '27 years of continuous membership.' I know how much the YMCA has done for this and other communities.

"I know it needs money to repair and expand its facilities. Another branch building, used for boys' clubs in a densely populated area, could serve a real need.

A Fatal Mistake

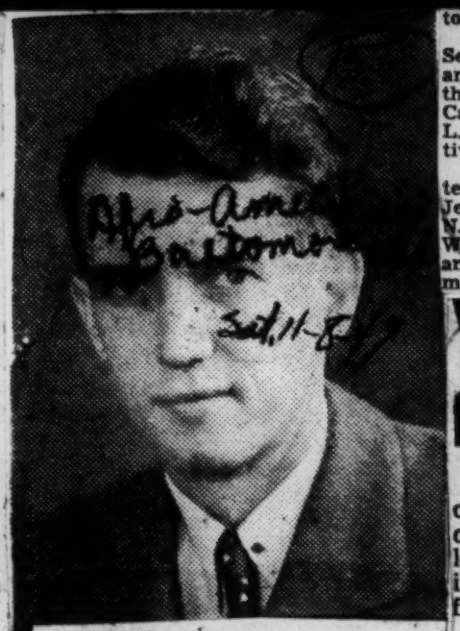
"But I am equally confident that it is a serious and possibly fatal mistake for the White Plains YMCA to embark on a program of expanded 'Christian' service by creating a jim-crow 'Y' in our city.

"I sincerely hope the directors of the 'Y' do not consider it too late in their plans and their appeal for funds really to put Christianity into action, rather than use $120,000 to evade one of the first principles of Christian belief and action."

Mrs. Bertha Lee Herrington, of the White Plains Urban League; the NAACP through its president, Jefferson E. Perry, and other civic groups in the White Plains community have also expressed opposition to the YMCA's jim crow plan.

The NAACP called it a "face saver," and urged the 'Y' to integrate the entire YMCA program, making all its resources available for all men and boys and using the money earmarked for a jim-crow branch to increase facilities at the mother branch.

The Rev. Clifford Vessey white, pastor of White Plains, N.Y. Community Church which welcomes all residents regardless of race or color, brought opposition to a jim crow YMCA into the open when he spoke out against it in his pulpit two Sundays ago. He called the plan "a pathetic and costly way of avoiding putting Christianity into action."



HE SPEAKS OUT

'Rights' Report Cited in Y Fight

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.—Recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights incorporated in its recent report, were cited by the local NAACP last week in protesting against the YMCA's plans to build a segregated branch here.

Jefferson E. Perry, president, told Richard H Levet, the YMCA president, that the local plan for segregated facilities "is costly and wasteful duplication which has no moral or economic justification."

Leaders Urge Integration

Thirteen colored leaders, in an open letter signed by officials of the Urban League, NAACP, two churches, the Friends of Interracial Co-operation, have called for an integrated YMCA program, and "an end to the preposterous claim that colored people here want a 'Jim Crow' branch."

They pointed out that the YMCA's national policy, as stated in its 1945 yearbook, supports racial integration of personnel and membership, and warned that:

"The community is confused to the point of hesitating about its support of the 'Y' ... Many substantial givers are withholding their gifts because the 'Y' has failed dismally to move forward in its social outlook."

Leaders in Fight

Leaders who signed the statement calling for an integrated YMCA were:

Alvis Tinnin, former Y and NAACP official; Mrs. Anna Bernard, teacher and Urban League director; Miss Doris Callimore, social worker; Harcourt Tynes, history teacher and Urban League director; Errold D. Collymore, dentist, organizer and former NAACP president and Urban League director;

The Rev. C. J. Williams, pastor, Second Methodist Episcopal Church; and his wife, Mrs. Gladys Williams; the Rev. Haywood D. Morris, pastor, Calvary Baptist Church; Miss Bertha L. Herrington, Urban League executive secretary;

Phillip M. Jenkins, president, Interracial Co-operation Commission; Jefferson E. Perry, business man, NAACP president; Dr. Arthur M. Williams, former NAACP president; and Samuel L. Parham Jr., cosmetics manufacturer.

Y's Bigotry Leads to Drive's Failure

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.—Lacking community support here because of its policy of race segregation, the local YMCA raised only half of its goal in this year's campaign for funds which ended last week.

With a quota of $330,000, the 300 drive workers succeeded in raising only $178,000, or 54% of the quota set by the institution.

Jim Crow Projects

The fund-raising campaign was conducted this year for six specific projects, all of which the Y conducts on a jim-crow basis. The projects are:

Establishing a branch on Fisher Ave., expanding its Mamaroneck Ave., main building constructing a lodge at its day camp, remodeling its Ranger Clubhouse, budget costs and World Service and World Youth Funds.

Colored Group Leads

Despite the lack or response in the drive by individual citizens and groups here, an all-colored division, led by one Charles J. Kennedy, raised 144% of its quota, a higher amount in cash and pledges than the best white division.

The other colored division, led by the Rev. James Arnold, obtained only $1,368. or 30% of its quota, but still topped two white divisions The percertage of quota raised by colored campaigners amounted to 87%, as compared with the total 54% raised in the drive.

Paper Praises Attitude

Kennedy's group reported $6,306 while the best white division raised only $4,389, showing, according to an editorial in the White Plains Reporter-Dispatch:

"That, the colored community is able and willing to do its share, a fact which we hope will stir some shame in the hearts of white people."

Learn Social Action Award

6 1947